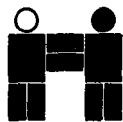


UNITED NATIONS



**Decade for Action to
Combat Racism and
Racial Discrimination**

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SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Geneva, 1-12 August 1983

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INFORMATION OF PARTICIPANTS

Compilation of United Nations resolutions and decisions relevant to
the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid

General Assembly resolutions (1946 - 1978)

GE.83-16768

103 (I). Persecution and Discrimination

The General Assembly declares that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination, and calls on the Governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end.

*Forty-eighth plenary meeting,
19 November 1946.*

328 (IV). Equal treatment in matters relating to education in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly

1. *Invites* the Administering Members to take steps, where necessary, to establish equal treatment in matters related to education between inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration, whether they be indigenous or not;

2. *Invites* the Administering Members, in cases where for exceptional reasons educational facilities of a separate character are provided for different communities, to include in the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter full data on the costs and methods of financing the separate groups of educational institutions.

*263rd plenary meeting,
2 December 1949.*

395 (V). Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44 (I) and 265 (III) relating to the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa,

Having considered the communication¹⁴ by the Permanent Representative of India to the Secretary-General dated 10 July 1950.

Having in mind its resolution 103 (I) of 19 November 1946 against racial persecution and discrimination, and its resolution 217 (III) dated 10 December 1948 relating to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Considering that a policy of "racial segregation" (*Apartheid*) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

1. *Recommends* that the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa proceed, in accordance with resolution 265 (III), with the holding of a round table conference on the basis of their agreed agenda and bearing in mind the provisions of the Char-

ter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. *Recommends* that, in the event of failure of the governments concerned to hold a round table conference before 1 April 1951 or to reach agreement in the round table conference within a reasonable time, there shall be established for the purpose of assisting the parties in carrying through appropriate negotiations a commission of three members, one member to be nominated by the Government of the Union of South Africa, another to be nominated by the Governments of India and Pakistan and the third to be nominated by the other two members or, in default of agreement between these two in a reasonable time, by the Secretary-General;

3. *Calls upon* the governments concerned to refrain from taking any steps which would prejudice the success of their negotiations, in particular, the implementation or enforcement of the provisions of "The Group Areas Act", pending the conclusion of such negotiations;

4. *Decides* to include this item in the agenda of the next regular session of the General Assembly.

*315th plenary meeting,
2 December 1950.*

¹⁴ See document A/1289.

511 (VI). Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44 (I), 265 (III) and 395 (V) relating to the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa,

Having considered that the Government of the Union of South Africa has been unable up to the present time to accept General Assembly resolution 395 (V) as a basis for a round-table conference,

Noting that the promulgation on 30 March 1951 of five proclamations under the Group Areas Act renders operative thereby the provisions of that Act in direct contravention of paragraph 3 of resolution 395 (V),

Having in mind its resolution 103 (I) of 19 November 1946 against racial persecution and discrimination, and its resolution 217 (III) of 10 December 1948 relating to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Considering that a policy of "racial segregation" (*apartheid*) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

1. *Recommends* that a commission of three members be established for the purpose of assisting the parties, namely the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa, in carrying through appropriate negotiations, the said commission to be composed of one member to be nominated by the Government of the Union of South Africa, another to be nominated by the Governments of India and Pakistan and the third to be nominated by the other two members or, in default of agreement between these two within a reasonable time, by the Secretary-General;

2. *Calls upon* the Governments of the Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan to nominate members within sixty days from the date of adoption of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the event that the members of the Commission are not nominated in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 above, to lend his assistance to the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa, provided such assistance is deemed necessary and helpful by him, with a view to facilitating appropriate negotiations between them; and further, in his discretion and after consulting the Governments concerned, to appoint an individual who would render such additional assistance for the purpose of facilitating the conduct of the said negotiations;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of South Africa to suspend the implementation or enforcement of the provisions of the Group Areas Act pending the conclusion of the negotiations;

5. *Decides* to include this item in the agenda of the next regular session of the General Assembly.

*360th plenary meeting,
12 January 1952.*

616 (VII). The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Having taken note of the communication⁴ dated 12 September 1952, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the delegations of Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen, regarding the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that the General Assembly declared in its resolution 103 (I) of 19 November 1946 that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an end to religious and so-called racial persecution, and called upon all governments to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end,

Considering that the General Assembly has held, in its resolutions 395 (V) of 2 December 1950 and 511 (VI) of 12 January 1952, that a policy of "racial segregation" (*apartheid*) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

1. *Establishes* a Commission, consisting of three members, to study the racial situation in the Union of South Africa in the light of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, with due regard to the provision of Article 2, paragraph 7, as well as the provisions of Article 1, paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 13, paragraph 1 b, Article 55 c, and Article 56 of the Charter, and the resolutions of the United Nations on racial persecution and discrimination, and to report its conclusions

to the General Assembly at its eighth session;

2. *Invites* the Government of the Union of South Africa to extend its full co-operation to the Commission;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary staff and facilities;

4. *Decides* to retain the question on the provisional agenda of the eighth session of the General Assembly.

*401st plenary meeting,
5 December 1952.*

At its 411th meeting on 21 December 1952, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the President, that the Commission, established under paragraph 1 of the above resolution, should be composed of the following persons: Mr. Ralph Bunche, Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz and Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet.

B

The General Assembly,

Having taken note of the communication⁵ dated 12 September 1952, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the delegations of Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen, regarding the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that the General Assembly declared in its resolution 103 (I) of 19 November 1946 that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an end to religious and so-called racial persecution, and called upon all governments to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end,

1. *Declares* that in a multi-racial society harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured when patterns of legislation and practice are directed towards ensuring equality before the law of all persons regardless of race, creed or colour, and when economic, social, cultural and political participation of all racial groups is on a basis of equality;

2. *Affirms* that governmental policies of Member States which are not directed towards these goals, but which are designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination, are inconsistent with the pledges of the Members under Article 56 of the Charter;

3. *Solemnly calls upon* all Member States to bring their policies into conformity with their obligation under the Charter to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

*401st plenary meeting,
5 December 1952.*

⁴ See document A/2183.

⁵ *Ibid.*

644 (VII). Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasizing the necessity of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Having regard to the principle recognized in Chapter XI of the Charter that the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are paramount,

Recognizing that there is a fundamental distinction between discriminatory laws and practices, on the one hand, and protective measures designed to safeguard the rights of the indigenous inhabitants, on the other hand,

1. *Recommends* to the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories the abolition in those Territories of discriminatory laws and practices contrary to the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. *Recommends* that the Administering Members should examine all laws, statutes and ordinances in force in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration, as well as their application in the said Territories, with a view to the abolition of any such discriminatory provisions or practices;

3. *Recommends* that, in any Non-Self-Governing Territory where laws are in existence which distinguish between citizens and non-citizens primarily on racial or religious grounds, these laws should similarly be examined;

4. *Recommends* that all public facilities should be open to all inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, without distinction of race;

5. *Recommends* that where laws are in existence providing particular measures of protection for sections of the population, these laws should frequently be examined in order to ascertain whether their protective aspect is still predominant, and whether provision should be made for exemption from them in particular circumstances;

6. *Recognizes* that the establishment of improved race relations largely depends on the development of educational policies, and commends all measures designed to improve among all pupils in all schools understanding of the needs and problems of the community as a whole;

7. *Calls the attention* of the Commission on Human Rights to the present resolution.

*402nd plenary meeting,
10 December 1952.*

719 (VIII). Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly

1. *Recalls* that at its first, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh sessions it has given consideration to the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa;

2. *Further recalls:*

(a) That resolution 44 (I) of 8 December 1946 expressed the opinion that the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa and the relevant provisions of the Charter and requested the two Governments to report to the General Assembly on the measures adopted to this effect;

(b) That resolution 265 (III) of 14 May 1949 invited the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa to enter into discussion at a round table conference, taking into consideration the Purposes and Principles of the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights;

(c) That resolution 395 (V) of 2 December 1950 held that a policy of "racial segregation" (*apartheid*) was necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination; repeated its recommendation that a round table conference be held; and further recommended that, in the event of failure to hold a conference or reach agreement thereat, a commission of three members be set up to assist the parties in carrying through appropriate negotiations;

(d) That resolution 511 (VI) of 12 January 1952 reaffirmed the recommendation of resolution 395 (V) that a three-member commission be established and further requested the Secretary-General, in the event of failure to establish such a commission, to lend his assistance to the Governments concerned and if necessary to appoint an individual who would render any additional assistance deemed advisable;

(e) That resolution 615 (VII) of 5 December 1952 established a three-member United Nations Good Offices Commission to arrange and assist in negotiations between the Governments concerned in order that a satisfactory solution in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights might be achieved;

3. *Also recalls* that resolutions 395 (V), 511 (VI) and 615 (VII) successively called on the Government of the Union of South Africa to refrain from implementing or enforcing the provisions of the Group Areas Act;

4. *Takes note* of the report² of the United Nations Good Offices Commission, and in particular its conclusion that "in view of the response of the Government of the Union of South Africa, it has been unable to carry out its task to arrange and assist in negotiations between the Governments concerned";

² See document A/2473.

5. *Expresses its regret* that the Government of the Union of South Africa:

(a) Has refused to make use of the Commission's good offices or to utilize any of the alternative procedures for the settlement of the problem recommended by the four previous resolutions of the General Assembly;

(b) Has continued to implement the provisions of the Group Areas Act in spite of the provisions of three previous resolutions;

(c) Is proceeding with further legislation contrary to the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the Immigrants Regulation Amendment Bill which seeks to prohibit the entry into South Africa of wives and children of South African nationals of Indian origin;

6. *Considers* that these actions of the Government of the Union of South Africa are not in keeping with its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Decides* to continue the United Nations Good Offices Commission and urges the Government of the Union of South Africa to co-operate with that Commission;

8. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its next regular session the extent of progress achieved, together with its own views on the problem and any proposals which, in its opinion, may lead to a peaceful settlement of it;

9. *Again calls upon* the Government of the Union of South Africa to refrain from implementing the provisions of the Group Areas Act;

10. *Decides* to include this item in the provisional agenda of the ninth session of the General Assembly.

457th plenary meeting,
11 November 1953.

721 (VIII). The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report^a of the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa established by resolution 616 A (VII) of 5 December 1952,

Noting with concern that the Commission, in its study of the racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa, has concluded that these policies and their consequences are contrary to the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting that the Commission had also concluded that:

(a) "It is highly unlikely, and indeed improbable, that the policy of *apartheid* will ever be willingly accepted by the masses subjected to discrimination", and

(b) That the continuance of this policy would make peaceful solutions increasingly difficult and endanger friendly relations among nations,

Noting further that the Commission considers it desirable that the United Nations should request the

Government of the Union of South Africa to reconsider the components of its policy towards various ethnic groups,

Considering that, in the Commission's own opinion, the time available was too short for a thorough study of all the aspects of the problems assigned to it,

Considering also the Commission's view that one of the difficulties encountered by it was the lack of co-operation from the Government of the Union of South Africa and, in particular, its refusal to permit the Commission to enter its territory,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 103 (I) of 19 November 1946, 377 A (V), section E, of 3 November 1950 and 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, particularly the passages in those resolutions which state respectively that "it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination"; that "enduring peace will not be secured solely by collective security arrangements against breaches of international peace and acts of aggression, but that a genuine and lasting peace depends also upon the observance of all the Principles and Purposes established in the Charter of the United Nations, upon the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and other principal organs of the United Nations intended to achieve the maintenance of international peace and security, and especially upon respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and on the establishment and maintenance of conditions of economic and social well-being in all countries"; and that "in a multi-racial society harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured when patterns of legislation and practice are directed towards ensuring the equality before the law of all persons regardless of race, creed or colour, and when economic, social, cultural and political participation of all racial groups is on a basis of equality";

2. *Expresses appreciation* of the work of the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa;

3. *Decides* that should any of the members of the Commission be unable to continue their membership, the member or members concerned shall, if the General Assembly is not sitting, be replaced by a person or persons appointed by the present President of the General Assembly in consultation with the Secretary-General;

4. *Requests* the Commission:

(a) To continue its study of the development of the racial situation in the Union of South Africa:

(i) With reference to the various implications of the situation for the populations affected;

(ii) In relation to the provisions of the Charter and, in particular, to Article 14;

(b) To suggest measures which would help to alleviate the situation and promote a peaceful settlement;

5. Invites the Government of the Union of South Africa to extend its full co-operation to the Commission;

6. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its ninth session.

*469th plenary meeting,
8 December 1953.*

^b See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 16, document A/2505.*

820 (IX). The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the second report⁷ of the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 103 (I), which states that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an end to racial persecution and discrimination, and resolutions 395 (V) and 511 (VI),

Further recalling that the Commission, in its first report,⁸ had concluded that the racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa are contrary to the United Nations Charter and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting with apprehension the adoption of new laws and regulations by the Union Government which in the Commission's view are also incompatible with the obligations of that Government under the Charter,

Noting further the profound conviction of the Commission that the policy of *apartheid* constitutes a grave threat to the peaceful relations between ethnic groups in the world,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa for its constructive work;

2. *Notes with regret* that the Government of the Union of South Africa again refused to co-operate with the Commission;

3. *Notes* the Commission's suggestions for facilitating a peaceful settlement of the problem contained in paragraphs 368 to 384 of its report;⁹

4. *Invites* the Government of the Union of South Africa to reconsider its position in the light of the high principles expressed in the United Nations Charter, taking into account the pledge of all Member States to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race; and further taking into account the valuable experience of other multi-racial societies as set forth in chapter VII of the Commission's report;

5. *Further invites* the Government of the Union of South Africa to take into consideration the suggestions of the Commission for a peaceful settlement of the racial problem, namely, those detailed in paragraphs 370 to 383 of its report;

6. *Requests* the Commission to keep under review the problem of race conflict in the Union of South Africa;

7. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its tenth session;

8. *Decides* that, should any of the members of the Commission be unable to continue their membership, the member or members concerned shall, if the General Assembly is not sitting, be replaced by a person or persons appointed by the present President of the General Assembly in consultation with the Secretary-General.

*511th plenary meeting,
14 December 1954.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 16.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 16.

837 (IX). Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (VII), 648 (VII) and 738 (VIII),

Noting the recommendations⁷ of the Commission on Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council,

Noting, further, resolution 545 G (XVIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the preparation of recommendations on measures for promoting the right of self-determination is a matter of immediate concern,

1. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to complete its recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, including recommendations concerning their permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, having due regard to the rights and duties of States under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries, in order that the General Assembly may give those recommendations full and due consideration at its next regular session;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to transmit these recommendations to the General Assembly for consideration at its next regular session.

*512th plenary meeting,
14 December 1954.*

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 7, annex IV, draft resolution F.*

917 (X). The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Recalling section E of resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950, in which it expressed its conviction that a genuine and lasting peace depends also upon the observance of all the principles and purposes established in the Charter of the United Nations, upon the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and other principal organs of the United Nations intended to achieve the maintenance of international peace and security and especially upon respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating its resolutions 103 (I) of 19 November 1946 and 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952 in which the General Assembly has declared, *inter alia*, that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination, and that governmental policies which are designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the pledges of the Members under Article 56 of the Charter,

Noting that the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa has now submitted its third report,⁴

1. *Commends* the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa for its constructive work;

2. *Notes with regret* that the Government of the Union of South Africa again refused to co-operate with the Commission;

3. *Recommends* the Government of the Union of South Africa to take note of the Commission's report;

4. *Expresses its concern* at the fact that the Government of the Union of South Africa continues to give effect to the policies of *apartheid*, notwithstanding the request made to it by the General Assembly to reconsider its position in the light of the high principles contained in the Charter and taking into account the pledge of all Member States to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race;

5. *Reminds* the Government of the Union of South Africa of the faith it had reaffirmed, in signing the Charter, in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person;

6. *Calls on* the Government of the Union of South Africa to observe the obligations contained in Article 56 of the Charter.

551st plenary meeting,
6 December 1955.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/2953).

1016 (XI). Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Recalling in particular paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 917 (X) of 6 December 1955 calling upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to observe its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that resolution 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952 declared, *inter alia*, that governmental policies which are designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the Charter,

Further noting that resolutions 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, 511 (VI) of 12 January 1952 and 616 A (VII) of 5 December 1952 have successively affirmed that a policy of "racial segregation" (*apartheid*) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

Convinced that, in a multi-racial society, harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured when patterns of legislation and practices are directed towards ensuring a legal order that will ensure equality before the law and the elimination of discrimination between all persons regardless of race, creed or colour,

Convinced also that a conciliatory approach in accordance with the principles of the Charter is necessary for progress towards a solution of this problem,

1. *Deplores* that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet observed its obligations under the Charter and has pressed forward with discriminatory measures which would make the future observance of those obligations more difficult;

2. *Affirms its conviction* that perseverance in such discriminatory policies is inconsistent not only with the Charter but with the forces of progress and international co-operation in implementing the ideals of equality, freedom and justice;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of South Africa to reconsider its position and revise its policies in the light of its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter and in the light of the principles subscribed to and the progress achieved in other contemporary multi-racial societies;

4. *Invites* the Government of the Union of South Africa to co-operate in a constructive approach to this question, more particularly by its presence in the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to communicate with the Government of the Union of South Africa to carry forward the purposes of the present resolution.

648th plenary meeting,
30 January 1957.

1178 (XII). The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1016 (XI) of 30 January 1957, on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Recalling in particular paragraph 6 of its resolution 917 (X) of 6 December 1955, calling upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to observe its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the General Assembly, in resolution 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, declared, *inter alia*, that governmental policies which are designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the Charter,

Further noting that resolutions 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, 511 (VI) of 12 January 1952 and 616 A (VII) of 5 December 1952 have successively affirmed that a policy of "racial segregation" (*apartheid*) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

1. *Deplores* that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet responded to the call and invitation conveyed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 1016 (XI) of 30 January 1957;

2. *Again draws the attention* of the Government of the Union of South Africa to that resolution and, in particular, to paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof;

3. *Appeals* to the Government of the Union of South Africa, in the interests of the common observance by Member States of the high purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, to which the Government of the Union of South Africa has also subscribed and is as much committed as any other Member, to revise its policy in the light of those purposes and principles and of world opinion and to inform the Secretary-General of its response.

*723rd plenary meeting,
26 November 1957.*

1248 (XIII). Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous consideration of the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Recalling in particular paragraph 6 of its resolution 917 (X) of 6 December 1955 calling upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to observe its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Declares again* that, in a multiracial society, harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and

the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured when patterns of legislation and practice are directed towards ensuring equality before the law of all persons regardless of race, creed or colour, and when the economic, social, cultural and political participation of all racial groups is on a basis of equality;

2. *Affirms* that governmental policies of Member States which are not directed towards these goals, but which are designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination, are inconsistent with the pledges of the Members under Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Solemnly calls upon* all Member States to bring their policies into conformity with their obligation under the Charter to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Expresses its regret and concern* that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet responded to appeals of the General Assembly that it reconsider governmental policies which impair the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same rights and fundamental freedoms.

*778th plenary meeting,
30 October 1958.*

1328 (XIII). Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 644 (VII) of 10 December 1952 inviting the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories to abolish discriminatory laws and practices in those Territories,

Noting the need for providing more adequate information on human rights,

Noting further that the progress made in certain Territories towards the removal of practices and the abolition of laws based on racial grounds has been limited,

Having regard to the fundamental importance of race relations, particularly under modern conditions, for the attainment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the necessity of intensifying the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, regardless of race, sex, language or religion,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 644 (VII), and draws the particular attention of the Administering Members to the recommendation contained in paragraph 2 thereof concerning the examination of existing discriminatory laws, statutes and ordinances, and their application, with a view to the abolition of any such discriminatory provisions and practices;

2. *Urges* all Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories to pay special and constant attention in the future to the implementation of the terms of its resolution 644 (VII);

3. *Invites* the Administering Members to include in the annual reports submitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations information on the measures taken by them for the implementation of the present resolution.

*789th plenary meeting,
12 December 1958.*

1375 (XIV). Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1248 (XIII) of 30 October 1958 on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Deeply convinced that the practice of racial discrimination and segregation is opposed to the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that government policies which accentuate or seek to preserve racial discrimination are prejudicial to international harmony,

Noting with concern that the policy of *apartheid* is still being pursued,

1. *Expresses its opposition* to the continuance or preservation of racial discrimination in any part of the world;

2. *Solemnly calls upon* all Member States to bring their policies into conformity with their obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Expresses its deep regret and concern* that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet responded to appeals of the General Assembly that it reconsider governmental policies which impair the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same fundamental rights and freedoms;

4. *Appeals* to all Member States to use their best endeavours as appropriate to achieve the purposes of the present resolution.

*838th plenary meeting,
17 November 1959.*

1510 (XV). Manifestations of racial and national hatred

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the fundamental purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among nations and that, to this end, it is necessary to strengthen co-operation among peoples and nations and to educate the younger generation in this spirit,

Noting with gratification that the manifestations of racial and national hatred, religious intolerance and racial prejudice which still exist in the world have been consistently condemned by the United Nations,

Sharing the grave concern of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities about these manifestations,

Being alarmed by the fact that tendencies to racial and national hatred are still not sufficiently combatted in many parts of the world by orienting youth in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing the principle that the United Nations is duty bound to combat these manifestations, to establish the facts and the causes of their origin, and to recommend resolute and effective measures which can be taken against them,

1. *Resolutely condemns* all manifestations and practices of racial, religious and national hatred in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural spheres of the life of society as violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States to take all necessary measures to prevent all manifestations of racial, religious and national hatred.

*943rd plenary meeting,
12 December 1960.*

1514 (XV). Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end

Declares that:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

*947th plenary meeting,
14 December 1960.*

1536 (XV). Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly.

Recalling that it is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations to ensure equal rights, and to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling further that in its resolutions 644 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 1328 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 it recommended the adoption of certain measures for the abolition of all practices and policies of discrimination on racial grounds in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting with deep concern, from the information available in the report on the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, that racial discrimination persists in several Territories and that in some cases discriminatory practices continue to be reinforced by law and regulation,⁴

1. *Endorses* the view of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that not only is racial discrimination a violation of human rights, but it also constitutes a deterrent to progress in all fields of development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;⁵

2. *Recommends* that the Administering Members immediately rescind or revoke all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations, and that they do their utmost to discourage such practices by all other means possible;

3. *Urges* the Administering Members to give full and immediate effect to the recommendation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that measures to solve the problem of race relations should include the extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among the members of all races inhabiting the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

4. *Requests* the Administering Members to furnish all relevant information relating to the present resolution to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to enable the latter to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session.

*948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, part two, para. 177.

⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 188.

1598 (XV). Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Considering that its resolutions 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, 917 (X) of 6 December 1955 and 1248 (XIII) of 30 October 1958 have declared that racial policies designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with the pledges of Members under Article 56 of the Charter,

Noting that its resolutions 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, 511 (VI) of 12 January 1952 and 616 A (VII) of 5 December 1952 have successively affirmed that the policy of racial segregation (*apartheid*) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

Recalling also that the Government of the Union of South Africa has failed to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the United Nations and world public opinion and to reconsider or revise its racial policies or to observe its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Deplores* such continued and total disregard by the Government of the Union of South Africa and furthermore its determined aggravation of racial issues by more discriminatory laws and measures and their enforcement, accompanied by violence and bloodshed;

2. *Deprecates* policies based on racial discrimination as reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity;

3. *Requests* all States to consider taking such separate and collective action as is open to them, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to bring about the abandonment of these policies;

4. *Affirms* that the racial policies being pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa are a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are inconsistent with the obligations of a Member State;

5. *Notes with grave concern* that these policies have led to international friction and that their continuance endangers international peace and security;

6. *Reminds* the Government of the Union of South Africa of the requirement in Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Charter that all Members shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them under the Charter;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of South Africa once again to bring its policies and conduct into conformity with its obligations under the Charter.

981st plenary meeting,
13 April 1961.

1663 (XVI). The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

Considering that in its resolutions 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, 917 (X) of 6 December 1955 and 1248 (XIII) of 30 October 1958 the General Assembly

has declared that racial policies designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with the pledges under Article 56 of the Charter,

Noting that in its resolutions 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, 511 (VI) of 12 January 1952 and 616 A (VII) of 5 December 1952 the General Assembly has successively affirmed that the policy of racial segregation (*apartheid*) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

Recalling that the Security Council in its resolution of 1 April 1960⁴ recognized that the situation in South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security,

Recalling further that the Security Council in its aforesaid resolution called upon the Government of South Africa to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to ensure that the present situation does not continue, or recur and to abandon its policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Recalling in particular that the Government of South Africa has completely disregarded General Assembly resolution 1598 (XV) of 13 April 1961 and, far from bringing its policies and conduct into conformity with its obligations under the Charter, has continued to re-inforce its racial policies in disregard of those obligations,

1. *Deplores* that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has failed to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the General Assembly and with the aforesaid resolution of the Security Council and has flouted world public opinion by refusing to reconsider or revise its racial policies or to observe its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Strongly deprecates* the continued and total disregard by the Government of South Africa of its obligations under the Charter and furthermore its determined aggravation of racial issues by ever-increasing discriminatory laws and measures and their ruthless enforcement accompanied by violence and bloodshed;

3. *Condemns* policies based on racial superiority as reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity;

4. *Calls the attention* of the Security Council to the provision of Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

5. *Urges* all States to take such separate and collective action as is open to them in conformity with the Charter to bring about an abandonment of those policies;

6. *Reaffirms* that the racial policies being pursued by the Government of South Africa are a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are totally inconsistent with South Africa's obligations as a Member State;

7. *Reaffirms with grave concern and deep anxiety* that these policies have led to international friction

⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifteenth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1960, document S/4300.*

and that their continuance seriously endangers international peace and security;

8. *Reminds* the Government of South Africa of the requirement of Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Charter that all Members shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them under the Charter;

9. *Calls once again upon* the Government of South Africa to change its policies and conduct so as to conform to its obligations imposed by the Charter.

*1067th plenary meeting,
28 November 1961.*

1698 (XVI). Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 entitled "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples", it expressed the belief that an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Recalling further its resolution 1536 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting with deep concern, from the information contained in the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,¹⁶ that racial discrimination persists and that the recommendations of the General Assembly contained in resolution 1536 (XV) have not yet been implemented,

Endorsing the view of the Committee that on no grounds whatsoever can the existence of racial discrimination in any aspect of life in the Non-Self-Governing Territories be justified,

Considering that racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and that, accordingly, the efforts of the United Nations should be concentrated on that task,

1. *Condemns resolutely* the policy and practice of racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories;

2. *Urges* the Administering Members to include, among the measures that would contribute to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, steps to ensure:

(a) The immediate rescinding or revocation of all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations, the adoption of legislative measures making racial discrimination and segregation punishable by law, and the discouragement of such practices based on racial considerations by all other means possible, including administrative measures;

(b) The immediate extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular

¹⁶ Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4785), part two, section VIII.

the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take measures for the immediate and large-scale dissemination of the present resolution in the Non-Self-Governing Territories through all the appropriate media of mass communication, in the principal local languages as well as in the languages of the Administering Members;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, not later than September 1962, a report on the implementation of the present resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly and any other body which the Assembly may appoint to assist it in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV).

*1083rd plenary meeting,
19 December 1961.*

1760 (XVII). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the provisions of which are fully applicable to the Territory of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolution 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, by which the General Assembly affirmed that the Territory of Southern Rhodesia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

Confirming the inalienable rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and to form an independent African State,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹

Having adopted resolution 1755 (XVII) of 12 October 1962,

Having heard the petitioners,

Noting with deep regret that the administering Power has not yet taken steps to carry out the request, contained in resolution 1747 (XVI), to undertake urgently the convening of a constitutional conference, in which there shall be full participation of representatives of all political parties, for the purpose of formulating a constitution for Southern Rhodesia, in place of the Constitution of 6 December 1961, which would ensure the rights of the majority of the people, on the basis of "one man, one vote", in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, embodied in resolution 1514 (XV),

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1747 (XVI);

2. *Considers* that the attempt to impose the Constitution of 6 December 1961, which has been rejected and is being vehemently opposed by most of the political parties and the vast majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia, and to hold elections under it will aggravate the existing explosive situation in that Territory;

3. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take the neces-

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/5238.

sary measures to secure:

(a) The immediate implementation of resolutions 1747 (XVI) and 1755 (XVII);

(b) The immediate suspension of the enforcement of the Constitution of 6 December 1961 and cancellation of the general elections scheduled to take place shortly under that Constitution;

(c) The immediate convening of a constitutional conference, in accordance with resolution 1747 (XVI), to formulate a new constitution for Southern Rhodesia;

(d) The immediate extension to the whole population, without discrimination, of the full and unconditional exercise of their basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among all inhabitants of the Territory;

4. *Requests* the Acting Secretary-General to lend his good offices to promote conciliation among the various sections of the population of Southern Rhodesia by initiating prompt discussions with the United Kingdom Government and other parties concerned, with a view to achieving the objectives set out in this and all the other resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and to report to the Assembly at its present session as well as to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;²

5. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Question of Southern Rhodesia" on the agenda of its seventeenth session.

*1163rd plenary meeting,
31 October 1962.*

1761 (XVII). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

Further recalling its resolutions 44 (I) of 8 December 1946, 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, 615 (VII) of 5 December 1952, 1179 (XII) of 26 November 1957, 1302 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, 1460 (XIV) of 10 December 1959, 1597 (XV) of 13 April 1961 and 1662 (XVI) of 28 November 1961, on the question of the treatment of peoples of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin,

Noting the reports of the Governments of India¹ and Pakistan² on that subject,

Recalling that the Security Council in its resolution of 1 April 1960³ recognized that the situation in South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security,

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 87, document A/5166.*

² *Ibid.*, document A/5173.

³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifteenth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1960, document S/4300.*

Recalling further that the Security Council in its aforesaid resolution called upon the Government of South Africa to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to ensure that the present situation does not continue or recur, and to abandon its policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Regretting that the actions of some Member States indirectly provide encouragement to the Government of

South Africa to perpetuate its policy of racial segregation, which has been rejected by the majority of that country's population,

1. *Deplores* the failure of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and its flouting of world public opinion by refusing to abandon its racial policies;

2. *Strongly deprecates* the continued and total disregard by the Government of South Africa of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and, furthermore, its determined aggravation of racial issues by enforcing measures of increasing ruthlessness involving violence and bloodshed;

3. *Reaffirms* that the continuance of those policies seriously endangers international peace and security;

4. *Requests* Member States to take the following measures, separately or collectively, in conformity with the Charter, to bring about the abandonment of those policies:

(a) Breaking off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa or refraining from establishing such relations;

(b) Closing their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;

(c) Enacting legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports;

(d) Boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa;

(e) Refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;

5. *Decides* to establish a Special Committee consisting of representatives of Member States nominated by the President of the General Assembly, with the following terms of reference:

(a) To keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly is not in session;

(b) To report either to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, as may be appropriate, from time to time;

6. *Requests* all Member States:

(a) To do everything in their power to help the Special Committee to accomplish its task;

(b) To refrain from any act likely to delay or hinder the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Invites* Member States to inform the General Assembly at its eighteenth session regarding actions

taken, separately or collectively, in dissuading the Government of South Africa from pursuing its policies of *apartheid*;

8. *Requests* the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council on this subject and, if necessary, to consider action under Article 6 of the Charter.

1165th plenary meeting,
6 November 1962.

* * *

*The President of the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 5 of the above resolution, appointed the following members of the Special Committee on the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: ALGERIA, COSTA RICA, FEDERATION OF MALAYA, GHANA, GUINEA, HAITI, HUNGARY, NEPAL, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES and SOMALIA.*⁴

⁴ See A/5400.

1779 (XVII). Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Human Rights⁶ and the report of the thirteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁷

Deeply disturbed by the continued existence and manifestations of racial prejudice and of national and religious intolerance in different parts of the world,

Reiterating its condemnation of all manifestations of racial prejudice and of national and religious intolerance as violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 1510 (XV) of 12 December 1960,

Considering it essential to recommend further specific effective measures to eliminate these manifestations of prejudice and intolerance,

1. *Invites* the Governments of all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental and private organizations to continue to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting these, and to take appropriate measures so that education may be directed with due regard to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959;³

2. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States to take all necessary steps to rescind discriminatory laws which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance wherever they still exist, to adopt legislation if necessary for prohibiting such discrimination, and to take such legislative or other appropriate measures to combat such prejudice and intolerance;

3. *Recommends* the Governments of all States to discourage actively, through education and all media of information, the creation, propagation and dissemination of such prejudice and intolerance in any form whatever;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to co-operate fully with the Governments of States in their efforts to prevent and eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance;

5. *Invites* the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a report on compliance with the present resolution.

1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.

1780 (XVII). Preparation of a draft declaration and a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Desiring to put into effect the principle of the equality of all men and all peoples without distinction as to race, colour or religion, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply disturbed by the manifestations of discrimination based on differences of race, colour and religion still in evidence throughout the world,

Considering the necessity of taking all possible steps conducive to the final and total elimination of all such manifestations, which violate the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Emphasizing that each State ought to take all the necessary action to put an end to these violations, which infringe human dignity,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter that may be submitted by Governments and any international instruments already adopted in this field by the specialized agencies, to prepare:

(a) A draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session;

(b) A draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session;

2. *Invites* Member States to submit their comments and proposals concerning the draft convention by 15 January 1964.

1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/3456); see in particular paras. 99-139 and draft resolutions V and VI.

⁷ E/CN.4/815 and Corr.1; see in particular paras. 149-189.

1805 (XVII). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 entitled "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples",

Recalling further its previous resolutions on the question of South West Africa and in particular resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Considering its resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Special Committee for South West Africa¹ and chapter IX of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²

Bearing in mind the findings, conclusions and recommendations set forth in the two reports,

Having heard the petitioners,

Expressing its deep concern that the continuance of the critical situation in South West Africa constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* its solemn proclamation of the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to independence and national sovereignty;

2. *Condemns* the continued refusal of the Government of South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of resolution 1702 (XVI) as well as other resolutions concerning South West Africa;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI), taking into consideration the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of South West Africa, and to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventeenth or eighteenth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Further requests* all Member States to extend to the Special Committee such assistance as it may require in the discharge of these tasks;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative for South West Africa to achieve the objectives outlined in General Assembly resolution 1566 (XV) of 18 December 1960 and paragraph 2 (g) of resolution 1702 (XVI), in consultation with the Special Committee;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to establish an effective United Nations presence in South West Africa;

7. *Urges* the Government of South Africa to refrain from:

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/5238.

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/5212), and document A/5212/Add.1 and 2.

(a) Employing direct or indirect action involving the forcible removal of indigenous inhabitants from their homes or their confinement in any particular location;

(b) Using the Territory of South West Africa as a base for the accumulation, for internal or external purposes, of arms or armed forces;

8. *Urges* all Member States to take into consideration the anxieties expressed by a large number of Member States concerning the supply of arms to South Africa, and to refrain from any action likely to hinder the implementation of the present and previous General Assembly resolutions on South West Africa;

9. *Decides* to maintain the question of South West Africa on its agenda as an item requiring urgent and constant attention.

1194th plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.

1810 (XVII). The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 by which it established a Special Committee of seventeen members on the implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the fact that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the subsequent establishment of the Special Committee have raised great hopes everywhere, in particular among peoples which have not yet attained independence, for the elimination of all forms of colonialism and foreign domination without delay,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,²¹

Noting with profound regret that, in spite of the efforts of the United Nations, the provisions of the Declaration have not been fully implemented in a large number of territories and that, in certain cases, even preliminary measures have not yet been taken to realize its objectives,

Deeply concerned by the negative attitude and the deliberate refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee,

Reaffirming its conviction that any delay in the implementation of the Declaration constitutes a continuing source of international conflict, seriously impeding international co-operation and creating in many regions of the world increasingly dangerous situations likely to threaten international peace and security,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for the work it has accomplished;

²¹ Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/5238.

2. *Takes note with approval* of the methods and procedures which the Special Committee has adopted for the discharge of its functions;

3. *Solemnly reiterates and reaffirms* the objectives and principles enshrined both in the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) and in resolution 1654 (XVI);

4. *Deplores* the refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate in the implementation of the Declaration in territories under their administration;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to cease forthwith all armed action and repressive measures directed against peoples who have not yet attained independence, particularly against the political activities of their rightful leaders;

6. *Urges* all administering Powers to take immediate steps in order that all colonial territories and peoples may accede to independence without delay in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Declaration;

7. *Decides* to enlarge the membership of the Special Committee established by resolution 1654 (XVI) by the addition of seven new members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly;

8. *Invites* the enlarged Special Committee:

(a) To continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence;

(b) To propose specific measures for the complete application of the Declaration;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly in due course, and not later than its eighteenth session, a full report containing its suggestions and recommendations on all the territories mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Declaration;

(d) To apprise the Security Council of any developments in these territories which may threaten international peace and security;

9. *Requests* all Member States, especially the administering Powers, to afford the Special Committee their fullest co-operation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution.

1195th plenary meeting,
17 December 1962.

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The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 7 of the above resolution, appointed seven additional members of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as follows: Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone.²²

Accordingly, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA, BULGARIA, CAMBODIA, CHILE, DENMARK, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, IVORY COAST, MADAGASCAR, MALI, POLAND, SIERRA LEONE, SYRIA, TANGANYIKA, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

²² See A/5397.

1841 (XVII). Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states:

"No one shall be held in slavery or servitude: slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms",

Believing that slavery, the slave trade and all institutions and practices similar to slavery should be abolished.

Believing further that the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies in the International Slavery Convention of 1926¹⁰ and the Final Act and Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery,¹¹ and the full implementation of these instruments, would constitute an important advance towards the achievement of this end,

Noting that as yet fifty-two States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies are not parties to the Convention of 1926, and that seventy-eight are not parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956,

1. *Calls upon* those States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet become parties to these Conventions to do so;

2. *Urges* all States parties to the Conventions to co-operate fully in carrying out their terms, in particular by furnishing to the Secretary-General, if they have not already done so, the information called for under article 8, paragraph 2, of the Supplementary Convention of 1956.

1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.

¹⁰ Publications of the League of Nations, V.I.B. Slavery, 1926.V.I.B.7 (document C.586.M.223.1926.VI).

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 57.XIV.2.

1850 (XVII). Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1698 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, whereby, *inter alia*, it urged the Administering Members to include, among the measures that would contribute to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, steps to ensure:

(a) The immediate rescinding or revocation of all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations,

(b) The adoption of legislative measures making racial discrimination and segregation punishable by law,

(c) The discouragement of such practices based on racial considerations by all other means possible, including administrative measures,

(d) The immediate extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1698 (XVI)¹² and the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,⁸

Noting with deep concern that racial discrimination in law and in practice, which is utterly repugnant to humanity, has not been eradicated in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Reiterating its view that racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* its resolute condemnation of the policy and practice of racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories;

2. *Urges* the Administering Members to give immediate effect to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in the Territories under their administration so that an end will be put to racial discrimination in all forms and in all fields;

3. *Decides* to refer the report of the Secretary-General on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the summary records of the discussion on that report to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, document A/5249 and Add.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5215).

1881 (XVIII). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962,

Recalling the Security Council resolution of 7 August 1963,¹ which called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of *apartheid*,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,² which stress the fact that the harsh repressive measures instituted by the Government of South Africa frustrate the possibilities for peaceful settlement, increase hostility among the racial groups and precipitate violent conflict,

¹ Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1963, document S/5386.

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 30, documents A/5497 and Add.1.

Considering reports to the effect that the Government of South Africa is arranging the trial of a large number of political prisoners under arbitrary laws prescribing the death sentence,

Considering that such a trial will inevitably lead to a further deterioration of the already explosive situation in South Africa, thereby further disturbing international peace and security,

1. *Condemns* the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its failure to comply with the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council calling for an end to the repression of persons opposing *apartheid*;

2. *Requests* the Government of South Africa to abandon the arbitrary trial now in progress and forthwith to grant unconditional release to all political prisoners and to all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of *apartheid*;

3. *Requests* all Member States to make all necessary efforts to induce the Government of South Africa to ensure that the provisions of paragraph 2 above are put into effect immediately;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as soon as possible during the eighteenth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

*1238th plenary meeting,
11 October 1963.*

and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims further that all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law and that all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination and against any incitement to such discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, and that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples proclaims in particular the necessity of bringing colonialism to a speedy and unconditional end,

Considering that any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination either in theory or in practice,

Taking into account the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the international instruments adopted by the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the field of discrimination,

Taking into account the fact that, although international action and efforts in a number of countries have made it possible to achieve progress in that field, discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world continues none the less to give cause for serious concern,

Alarmed by the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures, in the form, *inter alia*, of *apartheid*, segregation and separation, as well as by the promotion and dissemination of doctrines of racial superiority and expansionism in certain areas,

Convinced that all forms of racial discrimination and, still more so, governmental policies based on the prejudice of racial superiority or on racial hatred, besides constituting a violation of fundamental human rights, tend to jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security,

Convinced also that racial discrimination harms not only those who are its objects but also those who practise it,

Convinced further that the building of a world society free from all forms of racial segregation and discrimination, factors which create hatred and division among men, is one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations,

1. *Solemnly affirms* the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world, in all its forms and manifestations, and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human

1904 (XVIII). United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality of all human beings and seeks, among other basic objectives, to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free

person;

2. *Solemnly affirms* the necessity of adopting national and international measures to that end, including teaching, education and information, in order to secure the universal and effective recognition and observance of the principles set forth below;

3. *Proclaims* this Declaration:

Article 1

Discrimination between human beings on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin is an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and as a fact capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples.

Article 2

1. No State, institution, group or individual shall make any discrimination whatsoever in matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the treatment of persons, groups of persons or institutions on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin.

2. No State shall encourage, advocate or lend its support, through police action or otherwise, to any discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin by any group, institution or individual.

3. Special concrete measures shall be taken in appropriate circumstances in order to secure adequate development or protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment by such individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no circumstances have as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups.

Article 3

1. Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of civil rights, access to citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing.

2. Everyone shall have equal access to any place or facility intended for use by the general public, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin.

Article 4

All States shall take effective measures to revise governmental and other public policies and to rescind laws and regulations which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists. They should pass legislation for prohibiting such discrimination and should take all appropriate measures to combat those prejudices which lead to racial discrimination.

Article 5

An end shall be put without delay to governmental and other public policies of racial segregation and especially policies of *apartheid*, as well as all forms of racial discrimination and separation resulting from such policies.

Article 6

No discrimination by reason of race, colour or ethnic origin shall be admitted in the enjoyment by any person of political and citizenship rights in his country, in particular the right to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage and to take part in the government. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

Article 7

1. Everyone has the right to equality before the law and to equal justice under the law. Everyone, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin, has the right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual, group or institution.

2. Everyone shall have the right to an effective remedy and protection against any discrimination he may suffer on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin with respect to his fundamental rights and freedoms through independent national tribunals competent to deal with such matters.

Article 8

All effective steps shall be taken immediately in the fields of teaching, education and information, with a view to eliminating racial discrimination and prejudice and promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Article 9

1. All propaganda and organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form shall be severely condemned.

2. All incitement to or acts of violence, whether by individuals or organizations, against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin shall be considered an offence against society and punishable under law.

3. In order to put into effect the purposes and principles of the present Declaration, all States shall take immediate and positive measures, including legislative and other measures, to prosecute and/or outlaw organizations which promote or incite to racial discrimination, or incite to or use violence for purposes of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin.

Article 10

The United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations shall do all in their power to promote energetic action which, by combining legal and other practical measures, will make possible the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination. They shall, in particular, study the causes of such discrimination with a view to recommending appropriate and effective measures to combat and eliminate it.

Article 11

Every State shall promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and shall fully and faithfully observe the provisions of the present Declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

*1261st plenary meeting,
20 November 1963.*

1906 (XVIII). Preparation of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Having adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹

Considering that that Declaration is an important step towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,

Deeply disturbed by the manifestations of discrimination based on differences of race, colour or ethnic origin still in evidence throughout the world,

Convinced therefore of the necessity of taking further action towards the elimination of racial discrimination,

Emphasizing in this connexion the importance of the speedy preparation and adoption of an international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1780 (XVII) of 7 December 1962,

1. *Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter that may be submitted by the Governments of Member States and any international instruments already adopted in this field, to give absolute priority to the preparation of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".*

*1261st plenary meeting,
20 November 1963.*

¹ See resolution 1904 (XVIII), p. 35.

1956 (XVIII). The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962 by which the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,¹⁷

Taking into consideration the observations of the Special Committee regarding the list of territories to be examined by it,¹⁸

Noting with deep regret that, three years after the adoption of the Declaration, many territories are still under foreign domination and that, in some cases, not even preliminary measures have been taken towards the application of the Declaration,

Deploping the negative attitude of certain administering Powers and their partial or complete refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the Declaration,

Deploping further the assistance given to some administering Powers by certain States, which enables those Powers to persist in their refusal to apply the Declaration,

Having adopted resolutions on Southern Rhodesia,¹⁹ South West Africa,²⁰ Territories under Portuguese administration,²¹ Aden,²² Malta,²³ Fiji,²⁴ Northern Rhodesia,²⁵ Nyasaland,²⁶ Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,²⁷ and British Guiana,²⁸

1. *Reaffirms its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI) and 1810 (XVII);*

2. *Notes with appreciation the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and endorses its methods and procedures;*

3. *Approves the report of the Special Committee and calls upon the administering Powers to implement the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;*

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, document A/5446/Rev.1.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, chapter I, para. 27.

¹⁹ Resolutions 1883 (XVIII) of 14 October 1963 and 1889 (XVIII) of 6 November 1963.

²⁰ Resolutions 1899 (XVIII), 1900 (XVIII) and 1901 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963.

²¹ Resolution 1913 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963.

²² Resolution 1949 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

²³ Resolution 1950 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

²⁴ Resolution 1951 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

²⁵ Resolution 1952 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

²⁶ Resolution 1953 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

²⁷ Resolution 1954 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

²⁸ Resolution 1955 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963.

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence, and to report to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session;

5. *Deeply regrets* the refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Invites* the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in any territory examined by it which may threaten international peace and security;

7. *Requests* all States to refrain from any action which may jeopardize the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee for the application of the Declaration;

8. *Further requests* the administering Powers to give their full co-operation to the Special Committee and to facilitate the task of the sub-committees and visiting groups instructed by the Special Committee to go to the territories under its mandate;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution.

*1277th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.*

1978 (XVIII). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,¹

Recalling its resolutions 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 and 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963,

Taking note of the Security Council resolutions of 7 August² and 4 December 1963,³

1. *Appeals* to all States to take appropriate measures and intensify their efforts, separately and collectively, with a view to dissuading the Government of the Republic of South Africa from pursuing its policies of *apartheid*, and requests them, in particular, to implement fully the Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and requests it to continue to follow constantly the various aspects of this question and to submit reports to the General Assembly and to the Security Council whenever necessary;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to furnish the Special Committee with all the necessary means for the effective accomplishment of its task;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies and all Member States to give to the Special Committee their assistance and co-operation in the fulfilment of its mandate.

*1283rd plenary meeting,
16 December 1963.*

B

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, in which the Committee drew attention to the serious hardship faced by the

¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Eighteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1963, document S/5471.*

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 30, documents A/5497 and Add.1.*

families of persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of *apartheid*, and recommended that the international community, for humanitarian reasons, provide them with relief and other assistance.⁶

Considering that such assistance is consonant with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting that those families continue to suffer serious hardship,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance, through the appropriate international agencies, to the families of all persons persecuted by the Government of the Republic of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of *apartheid*;

2. *Invites* Member States and organizations to contribute generously to such relief and assistance;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

1283rd plenary meeting,
16 December 1963.

⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 30, document A/5497, para. 513.

1979 (XVIII). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of South West Africa,

Guided by the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling its resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, particularly paragraphs 5 (b), 5 (c) and 6 of that resolution,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 December 1963,²⁸

Considering that the reply of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to the letter of the Secretary-General reproduced in that report demonstrates that South Africa persists in its refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in regard to South West Africa,

Considering further that the situation obtaining in South West Africa is seriously disturbing international peace and security,

1. *Condemns* the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and for its non-compliance with the General Assembly resolutions with regard to South West Africa;

2. *Requests* the Security Council to consider the critical situation prevailing in South West Africa.

1284th plenary meeting,
17 December 1963.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 55, document A/5634.

2017 (XX). Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, contained in General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963,

Noting that racial discrimination continues to exist in some countries in spite of the decisive condemnation of it by the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction Economic and Social Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, and in particular the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, in the light of the Declaration, a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Recognizing that, in order to put into effect the purposes and principles of the Declaration, all States should take immediate and positive measures, including legislative and other measures, to prosecute and/or outlaw organizations which promote or incite to racial discrimination, or incite to or use violence for purposes of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin,

1. *Calls upon* all States in which racial discrimination is practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Requests* the States where organizations are promoting, or inciting to, racial discrimination to take all necessary measures to prosecute and/or outlaw such organizations;

3. *Requests* the States which have not yet done so to inform the Secretary-General without delay of the measures they have taken to implement the Declaration;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, in time for consideration at its twenty-first session, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to recommend, in the light of the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields envisaged in Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX), any further measures which could be undertaken by the appropriate United Nations bodies with a view to eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, and to submit these recommendations to the General Assembly;

6. *Recommends* that a seminar on the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination should be held under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in the context of the programme for the International Year for Human Rights.

1366th plenary meeting,
1 November 1965.

2019 (XX). Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1779 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 entitled "Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance",

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General² containing information received from certain Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerning action taken in compliance with that resolution,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite those Member States which have not yet done so to submit information on the action they have taken in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1779 (XVII), and those which have already done so to submit additional information, if any, not later than 30 June 1966;

2. *Decides* to keep on its agenda the item entitled "Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance" and to complete consideration of this item during its twenty-first session.

*1366th plenary meeting,
1 November 1965.*

2022 (XX). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Southern Rhodesia,¹

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962, 1883 (XVIII) of 14 October 1963, 1889 (XVIII) of 6 November 1963, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2012 (XX) of 12 October 1965, the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee on 22 April 1965² and 28 May 1965,³ and Security Council resolution 202 (1965) of 6 May 1965,

Considering that the administering Power has not implemented the above resolutions and that no constitutional progress has been made,

Noting that the increasing co-operation between the authorities of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal is designed to perpetuate racist minority rule in southern Africa and constitutes a threat to freedom, peace and security in Africa,

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (part I) (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter III; ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1), chapter III.*

² *Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1), chapter III, para. 292.*

³ *Ibid., para. 513.*

Noting with grave concern the manifest intention of the present authorities in Southern Rhodesia to proclaim independence unilaterally, which would continue the denial to the African majority of their fundamental rights to freedom and independence,

Deeply concerned about the explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia,

1. *Approves* the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Southern Rhodesia and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* the right of the people of Southern Rhodesia to freedom and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle for the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Solemnly warns* the present authorities in Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in its capacity as administering Power, that the United Nations will oppose any declaration of independence which is not based on universal adult suffrage;

4. *Condemns* the policies of racial discrimination and segregation practised in Southern Rhodesia, which constitute a crime against humanity;

5. *Condemns* any support or assistance rendered by any State to the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from rendering any assistance whatsoever to the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

7. *Requests* that the administering Power effect immediately:

(a) The release of all political prisoners, political detainees and restrictees;

(b) The repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation and, in particular, the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and the Land Apportionment Act;

(c) The removal of all restrictions on African political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights;

8. *Requests once more* the Government of the United Kingdom to suspend the Constitution of 1961 and to call immediately a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political parties will take part, with a view to making new constitutional arrangements on the basis of universal adult suffrage and to fixing the earliest possible date for independence;

9. *Appeals* to all States to use all their powers against a unilateral declaration of independence and, in any case, not to recognize any government in Southern Rhodesia which is not representative of the majority of the people;

10. *Requests* all States to render moral and material help to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for freedom and independence;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to employ all necessary measures, including military force, to implement paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

12. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the threats made by the present authorities in Southern Rhodesia, including the threat of economic sabotage against the independent African States adjoining Southern Rhodesia;

13. *Further draws the attention* of the Security Council to the explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia which threatens international peace and security, and decides to transmit to the Council the records and resolutions of the twentieth session of the General Assembly on this question;

14. *Decides* to keep the question of Southern Rhodesia under urgent and continuing review.

*1368th plenary meeting,
5 November 1965.*

2024 (XX). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Considering the explosive situation created in Southern Rhodesia following the unilateral declaration of independence,

Noting the measures taken by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

1. *Condemns* the unilateral declaration of independence made by the racist minority in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Invites* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement immediately the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council in order to put an end to the rebellion by the unlawful authorities in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Recommends* the Security Council to consider this situation as a matter of urgency.

*1375th plenary meeting,
11 November 1965.*

2054 (XX). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,⁷

Considering the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report⁸ of the Group of Experts established under Security Council resolution 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963,

Recalling Security Council resolution 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964,

Gravely concerned at the aggravation of the explosive situation in the Republic of South Africa as a result of the continued implementation of the policies of *apartheid* by the Government of South Africa in violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Profoundly disturbed at the fact that the policies and actions of the Government of South Africa are thus aggravating the situation in neighbouring territories in southern Africa,

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly,*

Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 12, documents A/5692, A/5707, A/5825 and Add.1; ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, documents A/5932 and A/5957.

⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Nineteenth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1964, document S/5658, annex.*

Noting the measures taken by Member States in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Having studied the notes, annexed to the Special Committee's report of 17 June 1965, on the build-up of military and police forces in the Republic of South Africa and on recent investments by foreign-owned corporations in that country,⁹

Considering that prompt and effective international action is imperative in order to avert the grave danger of a violent racial conflict in Africa, which would inevitably have grave repercussions throughout the world,

Recalling its resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 recommending the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa,

1. Urgently appeals to the major trading partners of the Republic of South Africa to cease their increasing economic collaboration with the Government of South Africa, which encourages that Government to defy world opinion and to accelerate the implementation of the policies of *apartheid*;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and requests it to continue to perform its functions;

3. Decides to enlarge the Special Committee by the addition of six members, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of the following criteria:¹⁰

(a) Primary responsibility with regard to world trade;

(b) Primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security;

(c) Equitable geographical distribution;

4. Condemns the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and its continued implementation of the policies of *apartheid*;

5. Firmly supports all those who are opposing the policies of *apartheid* and particularly those who are combating such policies in South Africa;

6. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter is essential in order to solve the problem of *apartheid* and that universally applied economic sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution;

7. Deplores the actions of those States which, through political, economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa, are encouraging it to persist in its racial policies;

8. Again requests all States to comply fully with all the resolutions of the Security Council on this question and to halt forthwith the sale and delivery to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles, and equipment and materials intended for their manufacture and maintenance;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to take appropriate

measures for the widest possible dissemination of information on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and on United Nations efforts to deal with the situation, and requests all Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee in this regard;

10. Invites the specialized agencies:

(a) To take the necessary steps to deny technical and economic assistance to the Government of South Africa, without, however, interfering with humanitarian assistance to the victims of the policies of *apartheid*;

(b) To take active measures, within their fields of competence, to compel the Government of South Africa to abandon its racial policies;

(c) To co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of its terms of reference;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary means, including appropriate financial means, for the effective accomplishment of its task.

1395th plenary meeting,
15 December 1965.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1978 B (XVIII) of 16 December 1963,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General in pursuance of that resolution,¹¹

Considering the recommendation contained in paragraphs 161 to 164 of the report of 16 August 1965 submitted by the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,¹²

Deeply concerned at the plight of numerous persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of *apartheid* and repression, and at the plight of their families,

Considering that humanitarian assistance to such persons and their families is in keeping with the purposes of the United Nations,

1. Expresses its great appreciation to the Governments which have made contributions in response to General Assembly resolution 1978 B (XVIII) and to the appeal made on 26 October 1964 by the Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;¹³

2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, to be used for grants to voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa and other appropriate bodies, towards:

(a) Legal assistance to persons charged under discriminatory and repressive legislation in South Africa;

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 12, document A/5850; A/5850/Add.1; *ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, documents A/6025 and Add.1.

¹² *Ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/5957.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 12, document A/5825, para. 118.

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/5932, annexes I and II.

¹⁰ See A/6226.

(b) Relief for dependants of persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for acts arising from opposition to the policies of *apartheid*;

(c) Education of prisoners, their children and other dependants;

(d) Relief for refugees from South Africa;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to nominate five Member States, each of which should appoint a person to serve on a Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, which will decide on the uses of the Fund;

4. *Authorizes and requests* the Committee of Trustees to take steps to promote contributions to the Fund, and to promote co-operation and co-ordination in the activities of voluntary organizations concerned with relief and assistance to the victims of the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the Committee of Trustees in the discharge of its responsibilities;

6. *Appeals* to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the Fund.

1395th plenary meeting,
15 December 1965.

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The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of resolution B above, nominated the following Member States: CHILE, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN and SWEDEN.¹⁴

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 1408th meeting, para. 174.

2106 (XX). International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

A

The General Assembly,

Considering that it is appropriate to conclude under the auspices of the United Nations an International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that the Convention will be an important step towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and that it should be signed and ratified as soon as possible by States and its provisions implemented without delay,

Considering further that the text of the Convention should be made known throughout the world,

1. *Adopts* and opens for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* States referred to in article 17 of the Convention to sign and ratify the Convention without any delay;

3. *Requests* the Governments of States and non-governmental organizations to publicize the text of the Convention as widely as possible, using every means at their disposal, including all the appropriate media of information;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the immediate and wide circulation of the Convention and, to that end, to publish and distribute its text;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which will be considered by the General Assembly at future sessions as a separate agenda item.

1406th plenary meeting,
21 December 1965.

ANNEX

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the Organization, for the achievement of one of the purposes of the United Nations which is to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Considering that all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination and against any incitement to discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, in whatever form and wherever they exist, and that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960 (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) has affirmed and solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing them to a speedy and unconditional end,

Considering that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 20 November 1963 (General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII)) solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world in all its forms and manifestations and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person,

Convinced that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere,

Reaffirming that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within one and the same State,

Convinced that the existence of racial barriers is repugnant to the ideals of any human society,

Alarmed by manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world and by governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, such as policies of *apartheid*, segregation or separation,

Resolved to adopt all necessary measures for speedily eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, and to prevent and combat racist doctrines and practices in order to promote understanding between races and to build an international community free from all forms of racial segregation and racial discrimination,

Bearing in mind the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1958, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1960,

Desiring to implement the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to secure the earliest adoption of practical measures to that end,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

1. In this Convention, the term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

2. This Convention shall not apply to distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences made by a State Party to this Convention between citizens and non-citizens.

3. Nothing in this Convention may be interpreted as affecting in any way the legal provisions of States Parties concerning nationality, citizenship or naturalization, provided that such provisions do not discriminate against any particular nationality.

4. Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 2

1. States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races, and, to this end:

(a) Each State Party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation;

(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations;

(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;

(d) Each State Party shall prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization;

(e) Each State Party undertakes to encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multi-racial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, and to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.

2. States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 3

States Parties particularly condemn racial segregation and *apartheid* and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 4

States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention, *inter alia*:

(a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;

(b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organization or activities as an offence punishable by law;

(c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.

Article 5

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

(a) The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice;

(b) The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual, group or institution;

(c) Political rights, in particular the rights to participate in elections—to vote and to stand for election—on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;

(d) Other civil rights, in particular:

(i) The right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State;

(ii) The right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country;

(iii) The right to nationality;

(iv) The right to marriage and choice of spouse;

(v) The right to own property alone as well as in association with others;

(vi) The right to inherit;

(vii) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

(viii) The right to freedom of opinion and expression;

- (ix) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;
- (e) Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular:
 - (i) The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favourable remuneration;
 - (ii) The right to form and join trade unions;
 - (iii) The right to housing;
 - (iv) The right to public health, medical care, social security and social services;
 - (v) The right to education and training;
 - (vi) The right to equal participation in cultural activities;
 - (f) The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafés, theatres and parks.

Article 6

States Parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

Article 7

States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention

PART II

Article 8

1. There shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting of eighteen experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States Parties from among their nationals, who shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems.

2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

5. (a) The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the

members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.

(b) For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.

6. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

Article 9

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted and which give effect to the provisions of this Convention: (a) within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned; and (b) thereafter every two years and whenever the Committee so requests. The Committee may request further information from the States Parties.

2. The Committee shall report annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be reported to the General Assembly together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

Article 10

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.
3. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters.

Article 11

1. If a State Party considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, it may bring the matter to the attention of the Committee. The Committee shall then transmit the communication to the State Party concerned. Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

2. If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, either by bilateral negotiations or by any other procedure open to them, within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter again to the Committee by notifying the Committee and also the other State.

3. The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the case, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

4. In any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.

5. When any matter arising out of this article is being considered by the Committee, the States Parties concerned shall be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Committee, without voting rights, while the matter is under consideration.

Article 12

1. (a) After the Committee has obtained and collated all the information it deems necessary, the Chairman shall appoint

an *ad hoc* Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) comprising five persons who may or may not be members of the Committee. The members of the Commission shall be appointed with the unanimous consent of the parties to the dispute, and its good offices shall be made available to the States concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for this Convention.

(b) If the States parties to the dispute fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission, the members of the Commission not agreed upon by the States parties to the dispute shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its own members.

2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States parties to the dispute or of a State not Party to this Convention.

3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.

4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Commission.

5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 10, paragraph 3, of this Convention shall also service the Commission whenever a dispute among States Parties brings the Commission into being.

6. The States parties to the dispute shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

7. The Secretary-General shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States parties to the dispute in accordance with paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The information obtained and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission, and the Commission may call upon the States concerned to supply any other relevant information.

Article 13

1. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, it shall prepare and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper for the amicable solution of the dispute.

2. The Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission to each of the States parties to the dispute. These States shall, within three months, inform the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission.

3. After the period provided for in paragraph 2 of this article, the Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission and the declarations of the States Parties concerned to the other States Parties to this Convention.

Article 14

1. A State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in this Convention. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.

2. Any State Party which makes a declaration as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may establish or indicate a body within its national legal order which shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in this Convention and who have exhausted other available local remedies.

3. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and the name of any body established or indicated in

accordance with paragraph 2 of this article shall be deposited by the State Party concerned with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General, but such a withdrawal shall not affect communications pending before the Committee.

4. A register of petitions shall be kept by the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, and certified copies of the register shall be filed annually through appropriate channels with the Secretary-General on the understanding that the contents shall not be publicly disclosed.

5. In the event of failure to obtain satisfaction from the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the petitioner shall have the right to communicate the matter to the Committee within six months.

6. (a) The Committee shall confidentially bring any communication referred to it to the attention of the State Party alleged to be violating any provision of this Convention, but the identity of the individual or groups of individuals concerned shall not be revealed without his or their express consent. The Committee shall not receive anonymous communications.

(b) Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

7. (a) The Committee shall consider communications in the light of all information made available to it by the State Party concerned and by the petitioner. The Committee shall not consider any communication from a petitioner unless it has ascertained that the petitioner has exhausted all available domestic remedies. However, this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

(b) The Committee shall forward its suggestions and recommendations, if any, to the State Party concerned and to the petitioner.

8. The Committee shall include in its annual report a summary of such communications and, where appropriate, a summary of the explanations and statements of the States Parties concerned and of its own suggestions and recommendations.

9. The Committee shall be competent to exercise the functions provided for in this article only when at least ten States Parties to this Convention are bound by declarations in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 15

1. Pending the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the provisions of this Convention shall in no way limit the right of petition granted to these peoples by other international instruments or by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

2. (a) The Committee established under article 8, paragraph 1, of this Convention shall receive copies of the petitions from, and submit expressions of opinion and recommendations on these petitions to, the bodies of the United Nations which deal with matters directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention in their consideration of petitions from the inhabitants of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, relating to matters covered by this Convention which are before these bodies.

(b) The Committee shall receive from the competent bodies of the United Nations copies of the reports concerning the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention applied by the administering Powers within the Territories mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, and shall express opinions and make recommendations to these bodies.

3. The Committee shall include in its report to the General Assembly a summary of the petitions and reports it has received

from United Nations bodies, and the expressions of opinion and recommendations of the Committee relating to the said petitions and reports.

4. The Committee shall request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations all information relevant to the objectives of this Convention and available to him regarding the Territories mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) of this article.

Article 16

The provisions of this Convention concerning the settlement of disputes or complaints shall be applied without prejudice to other procedures for settling disputes or complaints in the field of discrimination laid down in the constituent instruments of, or in conventions adopted by, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and shall not prevent the States Parties from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

PART III

Article 17

1. This Convention is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to this Convention.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by any State referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 20

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States which are or may become Parties to this Convention reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession. Any State which objects to the reservation shall, within a period of ninety days from the date of the said communication, notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted, nor shall a reservation the effect of which would inhibit the operation of any of the bodies established by this Convention be allowed. A reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two thirds of the States Parties to this Convention object to it.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 21

A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 22

Any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 23

1. A request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 24

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of this Convention of the following particulars:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles 17 and 18;
- (b) The date of entry into force of this Convention under article 19;
- (c) Communications and declarations received under articles 14, 20 and 23;
- (d) Denunciations under article 21.

Article 25

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, which established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to examine the application of the Declaration and to carry out its provisions by all means at its disposal,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination contained in the annex to resolution A above,

Recalling that the General Assembly has established other bodies to receive and examine petitions from the peoples of colonial countries,

Convinced that close co-operation between the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, established by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the bodies of the United Nations charged with receiving and examining petitions from the peoples of colonial

countries will facilitate the achievement of the objectives of both the Convention and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recognising that the elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms is vital to the achievement of fundamental human rights and to the assurance of the dignity and worth of the human person, and thus constitutes a pre-emptory obligation under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to make available to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, periodically or at its request, all information in his possession relevant to article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other bodies of the United Nations authorized to receive and examine petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries, to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, periodically or at its request, copies of petitions from those peoples relevant to the Convention, for the comments and recommendations of the said Committee;

3. *Requests* the bodies referred to in paragraph 2 above to include in their annual reports to the General Assembly a summary of the action taken by them under the terms of the present resolution.

*1406th plenary meeting,
21 December 1965.*

2142 (XXI). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1905 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963 and 2017 (XX) of 1 November 1965 on measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Recalling also its resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, in which it adopted and opened for signature the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting the information in the report of the Secretary-General,¹ furnished in accordance with Economic and

¹ E/4174 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, and Add.3-9.

Social Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 and General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX) on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and regional inter-governmental organizations and directed towards the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting also that a seminar on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is to be held, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in 1968,

Noting further that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is undertaking a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, and

has already appointed a Special Rapporteur for that purpose,

Reaffirming that racial discrimination and apartheid are denials of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of justice and are offences against human dignity,

Recognizing that racial discrimination and apartheid, wherever they are practised, constitute a serious impediment to economic and social development and are obstacles to international co-operation and peace,

Deeply concerned that racial discrimination and apartheid, despite the decisive condemnation of them by the United Nations, continue to exist in some countries and territories,

Convinced of the urgent necessity of further measures to attain the goal of the complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid,

1. *Condemns*, wherever they exist, all policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism;

2. *Reiterates* that such policies and practices on the part of any Member State are incompatible with the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls again upon* all States in which racial discrimination or apartheid is practised to comply speedily and faithfully with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and with the above-mentioned resolutions and all other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly, and to take all necessary steps, including legislative measures, for this purpose;

4. *Calls upon* all eligible States without delay to sign and ratify or to accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. *Calls upon* Member States which have not already done so to initiate appropriate programmes of action to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid, including in particular the promotion of equal opportunities for educational and vocational training, and guarantees for the enjoyment, without distinction on grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin, of basic human rights such as the rights to vote, to equality in the administration of justice, to equal economic opportunities and to equal access to social services;

6. *Appeals* to Member States that, in combating discriminatory practices, education and culture should be directed, and mass media and literary creation should be encouraged, towards removing the prejudices and erroneous beliefs, such as the belief in the superiority of one race over another, which incite such practices;

7. *Requests* the Member States which have not yet replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry as to the measures they have taken to implement the Declaration to do so without delay;

8. *Proclaims* 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

and on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to place this item on the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session.

*1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.*

2143 (XXI). Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1779 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 and 2019 (XX) of 1 November 1965 concerning manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance,

Bearing in mind the continuing efforts of the United Nations in this field,

Recognizing that the United Nations continues to receive information relevant to this subject in other contexts,

Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General² containing information received from certain Governments concerning action taken in compliance with General Assembly resolutions 1779 (XVII) and 2019 (XX).

*1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.*

2144 (XXI). Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories

A

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1164 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Confirming that the United Nations has a fundamental interest in combating policies of apartheid and that, as a matter of urgency, ways and means must be devised for their elimination,

Bearing in mind the obligation of all Member States under Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, which include the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Convinced that gross violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights continue to occur in certain countries, especially in colonies and dependent territories, involving discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language and religion, and the suppression of freedom of expression and opinion, the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right to protection by independent and impartial judicial organs, and that these violations are designed to stifle the legitimate struggle of the people for independence and human dignity,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the

² A/6347 and Add.1-3.

United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Deeply concerned by the evidence of persistent practices of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa and the racial discrimination practiced in the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tomé and Príncipe, brought to its attention by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, such practices constituting, according to General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965 and 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, crimes against humanity,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on Apartheid,⁸ organized under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and held at Brasília in 1966,

1. *Reaffirms* its strong condemnation of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur, especially in all colonial and dependent territories, including the policies of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa and racial discrimination in the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tomé and Príncipe;

2. *Regrets* the policy pursued by colonial Powers in order to circumvent the rights of peoples under their rule through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants, and the dislocation, dispossession, deportation and eviction of the indigenous inhabitants;

3. *Further regrets* the actions of those States which, through political, trading, economic and military collaboration with the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, are encouraging them to persist in their racial policies;

4. *Urges* all States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against South Africa and with the relevant Security Council resolutions calling upon all States to impose an arms embargo against South Africa;

5. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights and the right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

6. *Urges* all States to take effective measures, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the General Assembly resolutions pertaining to human rights, and the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and for the elimination of racial discrimination, wherever it occurs, especially in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;

7. *Appeals* to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and individuals:

(a) To support the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to victims of colonialism and apartheid;

(b) To encourage judicial associations and other appropriate organizations, and the public in general, to provide such relief and assistance;

8. *Urges* Member States to take all necessary measures, in accordance with their domestic laws, against the operations of propaganda organizations of the Government of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate apartheid and policies of racial discrimination and domination;

9. *Invites* States to become parties as soon as possible to all conventions which aim at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution as it affects the responsibilities of these organs;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

12. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a unit within the Secretariat of the United Nations to deal exclusively with policies of apartheid, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, in order that maximum publicity may be given to the evils of those policies;

14. *Further decides* to place this item on the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session.

1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.

B

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1164 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Having adopted resolution A above,

Bearing in mind the various recommendations embodied in the report of the Seminar on Apartheid,⁸ organized under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights,

Noting that all the General Assembly recommendations on apartheid have so far been ignored by the Government of South Africa and the authorities in Southern Rhodesia,

Convinced more than ever that apartheid in South Africa constitutes a menace to international peace and security,

1. *Appeals* to the Security Council urgently to take effective measures with a view to eradicating apartheid in South Africa and other adjacent territories;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Security Council with all the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the question of apartheid, at

⁸ ST/TAO/HR/27, para. 138.

the present session and at previous sessions, together with all the reports available on this item.

*1452nd plenary meeting,
26 October 1966.*

2145 (XXI). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and earlier Assembly resolutions concerning the Mandated Territory of South West Africa,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 11 July 1950,⁷ accepted by the General Assembly in its resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, and the advisory opinions of 7 June 1955⁸ and 1 June 1956⁹ as well as the judgement of 21 December 1962,¹⁰ which have established the fact that South Africa continues to have obligations under the Mandate which was entrusted to it on 17 December 1920 and that the United Nations as the successor to the League of Nations has supervisory powers in respect of South West Africa,

Gravely concerned at the situation in the Mandated Territory, which has seriously deteriorated following

the judgement of the International Court of Justice of 18 July 1966,¹¹

Having studied the reports of the various committees which had been established to exercise the supervisory functions of the United Nations over the administration of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa,

Convinced that the administration of the Mandated Territory by South Africa has been conducted in a manner contrary to the Mandate, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming its resolution 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, in particular paragraph 4 thereof which condemned the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination practised by the Government of South Africa in South West Africa as constituting a crime against humanity,

Emphasizing that the problem of South West Africa is an issue falling within the terms of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Considering that all the efforts of the United Nations to induce the Government of South Africa to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of the Mandated Territory and to ensure the well-being and security of the indigenous inhabitants have been of no avail,

Mindful of the obligations of the United Nations towards the people of South West Africa,

Noting with deep concern the explosive situation which exists in the southern region of Africa,

Affirming its right to take appropriate action in the matter, including the right to revert to itself the administration of the Mandated Territory,

1. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) are fully applicable to the people of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and that, therefore, the people of South West Africa have the inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms further* that South West Africa is a territory having international status and that it shall maintain this status until it achieves independence;

3. *Declares* that South Africa has failed to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of the Mandated Territory and to ensure the moral and material well-being and security of the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa and has, in fact, disavowed the Mandate;

4. *Decides* that the Mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Union of South Africa is therefore terminated, that South Africa has no other right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations;

5. *Resolves* that in these circumstances the United Nations must discharge those responsibilities with respect to South West Africa;

6. *Establishes* an *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa—composed of fourteen Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly—to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered, so as to enable

⁷ *International status of South West Africa, Advisory Opinion: I.C.J. Reports 1950, p. 128.*

⁸ *South West Africa—Voting procedure, Advisory Opinion of June 7th, 1955: I.C.J. Reports 1955, p. 67.*

⁹ *Admissibility of hearings of petitioners by the Committee on South West Africa, Advisory Opinion of June 1st, 1956: I.C.J. Reports 1956, p. 23.*

¹⁰ *South West Africa Cases (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa), Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 21 December 1962: I.C.J. Reports 1962, p. 319.*

¹¹ *South West Africa, Second Phase, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1966, p. 6.*

the people of the Territory to exercise the right of self-determination and to achieve independence, and to report to the General Assembly at a special session as soon as possible and in any event not later than April 1967;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa forthwith to refrain and desist from any action, constitutional, administrative, political or otherwise, which will in any manner whatsoever alter or tend to alter the present international status of South West Africa;

8. *Calls the attention* of the Security Council to the present resolution;

9. *Requests* all States to extend their whole-hearted co-operation and to render assistance in the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the assistance necessary to implement the present resolution and to enable the *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa to perform its duties.

1454th plenary meeting,
27 October 1966.

* * *

The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 6 of the above resolution, designated the members of the Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa.¹²

The Ad Hoc Committee will be composed of the following Member States: CANADA, CHILE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, ITALY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, SENEGAL, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1471st meeting.

2151 (XXI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Southern Rhodesia,⁷

Having heard the statements of the administering Power,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2138 (XXI) of 22 October 1966 and the various resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965, which declared, *inter alia*, that the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia is illegal,

Recalling further that, since the illegal declaration of independence by the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has declared, on several occasions, that that régime is illegal and that it would not negotiate with the régime on the future of Southern Rhodesia,

Reiterating its serious concern about the implications which the pourparlers between the administering Power and the representatives of the illegal racist minority régime have for the right of the African people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence,

Noting with concern the increasingly harmful role played by those foreign monopolies and financial interests in Southern Rhodesia whose support for the illegal racist minority régime constitutes an impediment to the attainment of independence by the people of Zimbabwe,

Noting with deep regret that the administering Power has failed to take effective and concrete measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to grant independence to the people of Zimbabwe in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence, and the legitimacy of their struggle for the exercise of that right;

2. *Deplores* the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland so far to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Condemns* any arrangement between the administering Power and the illegal racist minority régime in the Territory which would transfer power to the

⁷ *Ibid.*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter III.

latter on any basis and which would fail to recognize the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Condemns* the Governments of Portugal and South Africa for their support of the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Condemns* the activities of those foreign financial and other interests which, by supporting and assisting the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, are preventing the African people of Zimbabwe from attaining freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and calls upon the Governments of the States concerned to take all necessary measures to bring to an end such activities;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council once again to the grave situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia, in order that it may decide to apply the necessary enforcement measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to take prompt and effective measures to prevent any supplies, including oil and petroleum products, from reaching Southern Rhodesia;

8. *Calls once again upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to take all the necessary measures, including in particular the use of force, in the exercise of its powers as the administering Power, to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the immediate application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to report on its actions in the implementation of the present resolution to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

10. *Calls upon* all States to extend all moral and material support to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle to overthrow the illegal racist régime and to achieve freedom and independence;

11. *Requests* the specialized agencies concerned and other international assistance organizations to aid and assist the refugees from Zimbabwe and those who are suffering from oppression by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its study of the situation in Southern Rhodesia;

13. *Decides* to keep the question of Southern Rhodesia on its agenda.

*1468th plenary meeting,
17 November 1966.*

2189 (XXI). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965,

Recalling also its resolutions 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, by which it assigned to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples tasks relating to South West Africa, and its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which it entrusted to the Special Committee additional functions relating to information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1966,²²

Noting with deep regret that six years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination, and deploring the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers, and in particular the intransigent attitude of the Governments of Portugal

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1).

and South Africa, which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence,

Concerned at the policy followed by colonial Powers of circumventing the rights of colonial peoples through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and the displacement, deportation or transfer of the indigenous inhabitants,

Bearing in mind that the preservation of colonialism and its manifestations, including racism and apartheid, and the attempts of some colonial Powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive activities and the use of armed force against peoples are incompatible with the Charter and the Declaration,

Deploing the attitude of certain States which, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Special Committee, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, which are continuing to repress the African populations,

Having considered the sections of the report of the Special Committee dealing with the activities of foreign economic and other financial interests operating in South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese domination and Southern Rhodesia, and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

Convinced that further delay in the complete and universal implementation of the Declaration remains a source of international conflicts and differences, which are seriously impeding international co-operation and endangering world peace and security,

Noting the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies,

Having adopted resolutions on specific Territories considered by the Special Committee,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII) and 2105 (XX);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and expresses its appreciation to that Committee for its efforts to secure the implementation of the Declaration;

3. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1966 and again invites the administering Powers to implement the recommendations contained therein;

4. *Approves* the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee for the year 1967 with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies;

5. *Approves* the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1967, including the sending of visiting missions and the possibility of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters, and requests the administering Powers to allow visiting missions to be sent to the Territories under their administration;

6. *Declares* that the continuation of colonial rule threatens international peace and security and that the practice of apartheid, as also all forms of racial discrimination, constitutes a crime against humanity;

7. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise

their right to self-determination and independence and urges all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories;

8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international relief organizations and the specialized agencies concerned to increase their economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the refugees from those Territories;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through action in the international institutions of which they are members, including the specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

10. *Draws the attention* of all States to the grave consequences of the formation in the southern part of Africa of an *entente* between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon all States to withhold any support or assistance to this *entente*, whose existence and activities run counter to the interests of international peace and security;

11. *Requests* the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones and from using those that still exist to interfere with the liberation of the peoples in colonial Territories in the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence;

12. *Condemns* the activities of those foreign financial and economic interests in colonial Territories, in particular in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, which support colonial régimes and thus constitute a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and calls upon the Governments concerned to take the necessary measures to put an end to those activities;

13. *Condemns* the policies, pursued by certain administering Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign financial and economic interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while displacing, deporting and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and calls upon those Powers to desist from such manoeuvres;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of developments in any Territory examined by the Committee which may threaten international peace and security and to make any concrete suggestions which may assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations;

15. *Invites* the Special Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration;

16. *Invites* the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations

of those Territories to exercise fully the right to self-determination and independence;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to perform its tasks and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote, through the various organs and agencies of the United Nations, the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently aware of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by the colonial peoples;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the financing and facilities necessary for the implementation of its mandate;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination".

*1492nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1966.*

2202 (XXI). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on this question, in particular resolutions 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 2054 (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 2144 (XXI) of 26 October 1966,

Recalling the provisions of Security Council resolutions 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963, 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963, 190 (1964) of 9 June 1964 and 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa² and endorsing its proposals for an international campaign against apartheid under the auspices of the United Nations,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Seminar on Apartheid,³ held at Brasilia from 23 August to 4 September 1966,

Gravely concerned at the intensification of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and the direct support given by the Government of South Africa to the colonialist and racist régimes on its borders, thus aggravating the situation in southern Africa,

Noting with concern that the policies of the Government of South Africa aim at perpetuating apartheid in South Africa, that they strengthen the colonialist and racist régimes on its borders and that they threaten the integrity and sovereignty of the neighbouring independent States,

1. *Condemns* the policies of apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa as a crime against humanity;

2. *Reaffirms* that the situation in South Africa and the resulting explosive situation in southern Africa continue to pose a grave threat to international peace and security;

3. *Deplores* the attitude of the main trading partners of South Africa, including three permanent members of the Security Council, which, by their failure to cooperate in implementing resolutions of the General Assembly, by their refusal to join the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and by their increasing collaboration with the Government of South Africa, have encouraged the latter to persist in its racial policies;

4. *Draws the attention* of the main trading partners of South Africa to the fact that their increasing collaboration with the Government of South Africa despite

² *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, documents A/6356 and A/6486.

³ ST/TAO/HR/27.

repeated appeals by the General Assembly has aggravated the danger of a violent conflict, and requests them to take urgent steps towards disengagement from South Africa and to facilitate effective action, under the auspices of the United Nations, to secure the elimination of apartheid;

5. *Appeals to all States:*

(a) To comply fully with the decisions duly taken by the Security Council which solemnly call on them to cease forthwith the sale and delivery to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles and equipment and materials intended for their manufacture and maintenance;

(b) To discourage immediately the establishment of closer economic and financial relations with South Africa, particularly in investment and trade, and also to discourage loans by banks in their countries to the Government of South Africa or South African companies, and to submit reports to the Secretary-General on steps taken in this respect, such reports to be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Special Committee;

(c) To consider effective political, moral and material assistance to all those combating the policies of apartheid, in the light of the recommendations of the Seminar on Apartheid;

(d) To make adequate and generous contributions to humanitarian programmes designed to assist the victims of apartheid;

(e) To endeavour to grant asylum and extend travel facilities and educational and employment opportunities to refugees from South Africa;

6. *Requests the Secretary-General:*

(a) To organize as soon as possible, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, an international conference or seminar on the problems of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa, and to transmit the report of that conference or seminar to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

(b) To take steps, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, for the periodic publication of statistics on South Africa's international trade;

(c) To provide all the necessary assistance to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in publicizing and reporting on any tightening of economic and financial relations between other States and South Africa;

(d) To consult with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in order to obtain its compliance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and with those of the present resolution, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

(e) To provide the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa with all the necessary means, including appropriate financial means, for the effective accomplishment of its task;

7. *Once again draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations is essential in order to solve the problem of apartheid and that universally applied mandatory economic sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution;*

8. *Invites the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to continue to take all steps to discharge its mandate more effectively and, to that end, authorizes it:*

(a) To hold sessions away from Headquarters or to send a sub-committee on a mission to consult specialized agencies, regional organizations, States and non-governmental organizations on ways and means to promote the international campaign against apartheid and to investigate various aspects of the problem of apartheid;

(b) To continue and to increase co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to the consideration of the activities of foreign economic interests in southern Africa which impede the efforts to eliminate apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in the region;

9. *Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to consider appropriate assistance for the employment in their secretariats and programmes of qualified South Africans who are victims of apartheid;*

10. *Invites the specialized agencies, regional organizations, States and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in the accomplishment of their tasks under the present resolution.*

*1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965 establishing the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

1. *Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote the Fund;*

2. *Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Fund;*

3. *Renews its appeal to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the Fund.*

*1496th plenary meeting,
16 December 1966.*

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, document A/6494.*

2288 (XXII). Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under Colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination,⁴

Having heard the statement of the petitioner,⁵

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and in particular the eighth preambular paragraph thereof,

Recalling further its resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, and other relevant resolutions,

Considering that the colonial Powers have the obligation to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the population and the natural resources of these Territories against abuses, in conformity with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

1. *Approves in general the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination;*

2. *Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of these resources in their best interests;*

3. *Declares that the colonial Powers which deprive the colonial peoples of the exercise and the full enjoyment of those rights, or which subordinate them to the economic or financial interests of their own nationals or of nationals of other countries, are violating the obligations they have assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations and are impeding the full and prompt implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);*

4. *Strongly condemns the exploitation of the colonial Territories and peoples and the methods practised in the Territories under colonial domination by the foreign financial, economic and other interests which are designed to perpetuate the colonial régimes contrary to the principles embodied in resolution 1514 (XV);*

5. *Deplores the policies of the colonial Powers which permit the exploitation of the natural resources of the Territories under their administration contrary to the interests of the indigenous population and which promote or tolerate unjust and discriminatory work systems and other practices;*

6. *Calls upon all States concerned to fulfil their fundamental obligation to ensure that the concessions granted, the investments authorized and the enterprises permitted to their nationals in the Territories under colonial domination do not run counter to the present or future interests of the indigenous inhabitants of those Territories;*

7. *Further calls upon the colonial Powers to prohibit the following practices, which run counter to the principles of the Charter, violate the economic and social rights of the peoples of the Territories under colonial domination and impede the rapid implementation of resolution 1514 (XV):*

(a) *The exploitation of human and natural resources contrary to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants;*

(b) *The obstruction of the access of the indigenous inhabitants to their natural resources;*

(c) *The promotion and tolerance of injustice and discrimination in the remuneration of labour and in the establishment of working conditions;*

8. *Calls upon the colonial Powers to review, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, all the privileges and concessions which are against the interests of the indigenous inhabitants;*

9. *Requests the United Nations Council for South West Africa to take urgent and effective measures to put an end to laws and practices established in the Territory of South West Africa by the Government of South Africa contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter;*

10. *Requests the colonial Powers to stop immediately the practice of alienation of lands from the indigenous inhabitants and to take immediate action to return to them all such alienated lands;*

11. *Urges all States concerned to co-operate fully with the United Nations in the rapid and effective implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) so as to ensure to the peoples the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence and to the use of the natural resources of their own Territories;*

12. *Requests the Special Committee to continue its study of the problem and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session;*

13. *Decides to maintain this item on its agenda.*

*1622nd plenary meeting,
7 December 1967.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 24, documents A/6868 and Add.1.

⁵ A/C.4/700.

2307 (XXII). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on this question and reaffirming, in particular, resolution 2202 (XXI) of 16 December 1966,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963, 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963, 190 (1964) of 9 June 1964 and 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,²

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held at Kitwe, Zambia,³

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on his consultations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,⁴

²Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, documents A/6864 and Add.1.

³A/6818 and Corr.1.

⁴Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 66, document A/6825.

Noting with grave concern that the racial policies of the Government of South Africa have led to violent conflict and an explosive situation,

Convinced that the situation in the Republic of South Africa and the resulting explosive situation in southern Africa continue to pose a grave threat to international peace and security,

Considering it essential to promote a greater and closer co-ordination of international efforts to eliminate apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa,

1. *Reiterates* its condemnation of the policies of apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa as a crime against humanity;

2. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all the people of South Africa irrespective of race, colour or creed;

3. *Strongly reiterates* its conviction that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations is essential in order to solve the problem of apartheid and that universally applied mandatory economic sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution;

4. *Once again draws the attention* of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, and requests the Council to resume consideration of the question of apartheid with a view to ensuring the full implementation of its resolutions and the adoption of more effective measures to secure an end to the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa;

5. *Condemns* the actions of those States, particularly the main trading partners of South Africa, and the activities of those foreign financial and other interests, all of which through their political, economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa and contrary to relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions are encouraging that Government to persist in its racial policies;

6. *Requests* all States, particularly the main trading partners of South Africa, to comply fully with the resolutions of the Security Council on this question, to take urgent steps towards disengagement from South Africa and to take all appropriate measures to facilitate more effective action, under the auspices of the United Nations, to secure the elimination of apartheid;

7. *Reiterates* its request to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to deny financial, economic and technical assistance to the Government of South Africa and, in this connexion, expresses the hope that the Bank will stand by its assurance that it will avoid any action that might run counter to the fulfilment of the great purposes of the United Nations;

8. *Appeals* to all States and organizations to provide appropriate moral, political and material assistance to the people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for the rights recognized in the Charter;

9. *Invites* all States to encourage the establishment of national organizations for the purpose of further enlightening public opinion on the evils of apartheid and to report annually to the Secretary-General on the progress and activities of such organizations;

10. *Requests* all States to commemorate, during the International Year for Human Rights, 21 March 1968

—the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination—with appropriate solemnity, in solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa;

11. *Commends* to the attention of all United Nations organs the report of the Seminar on Apartheid held at Brasilia⁵ and the report of the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa held at Kitwe, Zambia;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to intensify its co-operation with other special organs concerned with the problems of racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions and the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar held at Kitwe, in so far as they fall within the mandate of the Special Committee under General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to continue to discharge its mandate and to intensify its efforts to promote an international campaign against apartheid and, to this end, authorizes it, within the budgetary provisions made for this purpose:

(a) To hold during the International Year for Human Rights a special session away from Headquarters;

(b) In consultation with the Secretary-General, to arrange for the advisory services of experts or special studies on specific aspects of the campaign;

(c) To consult with the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session a report on measures which might appropriately be taken to ensure the widest dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid and the efforts of the international community to secure its elimination;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify the dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid and to publish periodically information on economic and financial relations between South Africa and other States;

15. *Invites* States, specialized agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in the accomplishment of their tasks under the present resolution.

1629th plenary meeting,
13 December 1967.

⁵ ST/TAO/HR/27.

2311 (XXII). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having examined the relevant reports of the Secretary-General⁸ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁹

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and in particular paragraph 1 of the Declaration and the fifth preambular paragraph of the resolution,

Considering that, by virtue of the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies,

Recalling further its resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2151 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966 and 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, requesting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the specialized agencies concerned to increase the economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the refugees from colonial Territories,

Taking note of the fact that the national liberation movements in some colonial Territories of Africa have asked the specialized agencies for urgent assistance in various social fields, particularly education, health and nutrition,

⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 66, document A/6825.

⁹ *Ibid.*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6700/Rev.1), chapter I, section VIII and annex III; chapter V, annex.

1. *Recognizes* that the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations should extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in achieving the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the specialized agencies which have co-operated with the United Nations in seeking to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. *Recommends* the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule, and in particular to extend, within the scope of their respective activities, all necessary aid to the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination and to work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to this end;

4. *Also recommends* the specialized agencies and international institutions not to grant any assistance to South Africa and Portugal until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

5. *Requests* all States, directly and through action in the specialized agencies and international institutions of which they are members, to facilitate the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned in working out appropriate measures to implement the relevant resolutions and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

1631st plenary meeting,
14 December 1967.

2324 (XXII). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the Mandate for South West Africa and decided, *inter alia*, that South Africa has no other right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned about the arrest, deportation and trial at Pretoria of thirty-seven South West Africans by the South African authorities in flagrant violation of their rights and of the aforementioned resolution,

Recalling further the resolution adopted on 12 September 1967 by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁷ and also the consensus adopted by the United Nations Council for South West Africa on 27 November 1967,⁸

Conscious of the special responsibilities of the United Nations towards the people and Territory of South West Africa,

1. *Condemns* the illegal arrest, deportation and trial at Pretoria of the thirty-seven South West Africans as a flagrant violation by the Government of South Africa of their rights, of the international status of the Territory and of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI);

2. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to discontinue forthwith this illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned;

3. *Appeals* to all States and international organizations to use their influence with the Government of South Africa in order to obtain its compliance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above;

4. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible to the Security Council, the General Assembly, the United Nations Council for South West Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on the implementation of the present resolution.

1635th plenary meeting,
16 December 1967.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6700/Rev.1), chapter IV, para 232.

⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 64, document A/6919.

2325 (XXII). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Council for South West Africa,⁹

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which contains the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Reaffirming its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the Mandate for South West Africa and decided, *inter alia*, that South Africa has no other right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, and particularly paragraph 5 of section IV thereof,

Taking note of the refusal of the Government of South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), as indicated in its communication of 26 September 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General,¹⁰

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the United Nations Council for South West Africa and the Council's efforts to discharge the responsibilities and functions entrusted to it;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Council for South West Africa to fulfill by every available means the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

3. *Condemns* the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), which provide for granting the people of South West Africa an opportunity to exercise their inalienable right to freedom and independence;

4. *Declares* that the continued presence of South African authorities in South West Africa is a flagrant violation of its territorial integrity and international status as determined by General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), as well as of the terms of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V);

5. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to withdraw from the Territory of South West Africa, unconditionally and without delay, all its military and police forces and its administration, to release all political prisoners and to allow all political refugees who are natives of the Territory to return to it;

6. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States, particularly the main trading partners of South Africa and those which have economic and other interests in South Africa and South West Africa, to take effective economic and other measures designed to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the South African administration from the Territory of South West Africa, thereby clearing the way for the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V);

7. *Requests* the Security Council to take effective steps to enable the United Nations to fulfil the responsibilities it has assumed with respect to South West Africa;

8. *Further requests* the Security Council to take all appropriate measures to enable the United Nations Council for South West Africa to discharge fully the functions and responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

9. *Decides* to maintain this item on its agenda.

*1635th plenary meeting,
16 December 1967.*

2326 (XXII). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work on this item during 1967¹¹ and having adopted resolutions on specific Territories considered by that Committee,

Having considered also the relevant report of the Special Committee¹² and General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 concerning the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Taking into account the report of the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held at Kitwe, Zambia, from 25 July to 4 August 1967,¹³

Noting with grave concern that seven years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination,

Deploing the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence and, in particular, the intransigence of the Government of Portugal, which in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations persists in perpetuating its oppressive foreign domination, and of the Government of South Africa, which flagrantly repudiates the validity of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967,

Concerned at the policy followed by colonial Powers of promoting the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and displacing, deporting or transferring the

¹¹ *Ibid.*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6700/Rev.1), chapters I-XXIV.

¹² *Ibid.*, agenda item 24, documents A/6868 and Add.1.

¹³ A/6818 and Corr.1.

⁹ *Ibid.*, document A/6897.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/6822.

indigenous inhabitants in violation of the economic and political as well as the basic human rights of these people,

Bearing in mind that the continuation of colonialism and its manifestations, including racism and apartheid, and the attempts of some colonial Powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive activities and the use of armed force against colonial peoples are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Deploring the attitude of certain States which, in disregard of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, which are continuing to repress the African peoples,

Convinced that further delay in the speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration remains a source of international conflicts and differences, which are seriously impeding international co-operation and endangering world peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 13 (I) of 13 February 1946 concerning the public information activities of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of its resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967, 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967 and 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, stressing the need for large-scale and continuous publicizing of the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples,

Recalling its conviction that the celebration in 1968 of the International Year for Human Rights, including the holding of the International Conference on Human Rights, will contribute significantly to the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 1970 (XVIII), 2105 (XX) and 2189 (XXI);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee for its efforts to secure the complete and effective implementation of the Declaration;

3. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1967 and urges the administering Powers to give effect to the recommendations contained therein and to take all other necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. *Approves* the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1968, including the sending of visiting missions, the study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and the review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies;

5. *Reiterates* its declaration that the continuation of colonial rule threatens international peace and security and that the practice of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination constitute a crime against humanity;

6. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the colonial Territories by the national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, and urges all States to provide moral and material assistance to them;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations for the help they have so far given, and requests them to increase their economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the refugees from Territories under colonial domination;

8. *Requests* all States, directly and through action in the international institutions of which they are members, including the specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

9. *Draws the attention* of all States to the grave consequences of the development in southern Africa of the *entente* between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, the activities of which run counter to the interests of international peace and security, and calls upon all States, particularly the main trading partners of the *entente*, to withhold any support or assistance to the members of the *entente*;

10. *Requests* the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones and from using those that still exist to interfere with the liberation of the peoples in colonial Territories in the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence;

11. *Once again condemns* the policies, pursued by certain administering Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while displacing, deporting and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and calls upon those Powers to desist from such manoeuvres;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions with a view to assisting the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommends the Council to take such suggestions fully into consideration;

14. *Invites* the Special Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory

in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee, in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considers appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran in April 1968;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session;

17. *Invites* the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence;

18. *Urges* the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting access to the colonial Territories by visiting missions, in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee;

19. *Requests* the Special Committee to consider and submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session regarding the holding early in 1969 of a special conference of representatives of colonial peoples for the purpose, *inter alia*, of considering the most effective means by which the international community can intensify its assistance to them in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give effect to the provisions of its resolutions 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2262 (XXII), 2270 (XXII) and 2288 (XXII) concerning the widespread and continuous publicizing of the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples;

21. *Requests* the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the financing and facilities necessary for the implementation of the present resolution.

*1636th plenary meeting,
16 December 1967.*

2331 (XXII). Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance

The General Assembly,

Considering the fact that in the Charter of the United Nations the nations expressed their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Noting that concern has been expressed regarding recent manifestations of racial intolerance, including the revival of certain groups and organizations professing totalitarian ideologies such as nazism which may embitter relations between peoples and groups,

Confirming that nazism is incompatible with the objectives of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international instruments,

Recognizing that measures should be taken to halt nazi activities wherever they occur,

1. *Resolutely condemns* any ideology, including nazism, which is based on racial intolerance and terror as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take immediate and effective measures against any such manifestations of nazism and racial intolerance.

*1638th plenary meeting,
18 December 1967.*

2396 (XXIII). The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on this question and Security Council resolutions 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963, 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963, 190 (1964) of 9 June 1964 and 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa² and the report of the Sub-Committee on Information on *Apartheid* annexed thereto,³

Taking into account the decisions and recommendations contained in the Proclamation of Teheran⁴ adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968,

Noting with concern that the Government of South Africa continues to intensify and extend beyond the borders of South Africa its inhuman and aggressive policies of *apartheid* and that these policies have led to a violent conflict, creating a situation in the whole of southern Africa which constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security,

Recognising that the policies and actions of the Government of South Africa constitute a serious obstacle to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the oppressed people of southern Africa,

Convinced that the international campaign against *apartheid* must be intensified urgently in order to assist in securing the elimination of these inhuman policies,

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document A/7254.

³ *Ibid.*, annex I.

⁴ See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 3.

Considering that effective action for a solution of the situation in South Africa is imperative in order to eliminate the grave threat to the peace in southern Africa as a whole,

Noting that the Security Council has not considered the problem of *apartheid* since 1964,

1. *Reiterates* its condemnation of the policies of *apartheid* practised by the Government of South Africa as a crime against humanity;

2. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia and its military intervention and for its assistance to the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions;

3. *Reaffirms* the urgent necessity of eliminating the policies of *apartheid* so that the people of South Africa as a whole can exercise their right to self-determination and attain majority rule based on universal suffrage;

4. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole and requests the Council to resume urgently the consideration of the question of *apartheid* with a view to adopting, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, effective measures to ensure the full implementation of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

5. *Condemns* the actions of those States, particularly the main trading partners of South Africa, and the activities of those foreign financial and other interests, all of which, through their political, economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa and contrary to the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, are encouraging that Government to persist in its racial policies;

6. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for all human rights, and in particular political rights and fundamental freedoms for all the people of South Africa irrespective of race, colour or creed;

7. *Calls upon* all States and organizations to provide greater moral, political and material assistance to the South African liberation movement in its legitimate struggle;

8. *Expresses its grave concern* over the ruthless persecution of opponents of *apartheid* under arbitrary laws and the treatment of freedom fighters who were taken prisoner during the legitimate struggle for liberation, and:

(a) *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of political prisoners;

(b) *Calls* once again for the release of all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to *apartheid* and appeals to all Governments, organizations and individuals to intensify their efforts in order to induce the Government of South Africa to release all such persons and to stop the persecution and ill-treatment of opponents of *apartheid*;

(c) *Declares* that such freedom fighters should be treated as prisoners of war under international law, particularly the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949;⁵

(d) *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish and publicize as widely as possible:

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

(i) A register of persons who have been executed, imprisoned, placed under house arrest or banning orders or deported for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(ii) A register of all available information on acts of brutality committed by the Government of South Africa and its officials against opponents of *apartheid* in prisons;

9. *Commends* the activities of anti-*apartheid* movements and other organizations engaged in providing assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and in promoting their cause, and invites all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions in support of their endeavours;

10. *Urges* the Governments of all States to discourage in their territories, by legislative or other acts, all activities and organizations which support the policies of *apartheid* as well as any propaganda in favour of the policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

11. *Requests* all States to discourage the flow of immigrants, particularly skilled and technical personnel, to South Africa;

12. *Requests* all States and organizations to suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise *apartheid*;

13. *Invites* all States and organizations to commemorate as widely as possible the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 1969 in order to express their solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, as a matter of priority, to study and report on the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the question of *apartheid*, the effects of the measures taken and the means of securing more effective international action;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee to intensify its efforts to promote the international campaign against *apartheid* and, to this end, authorizes it:

(a) To hold sessions away from Headquarters or to send a sub-committee on a mission to consult specialized agencies, regional organizations, States and non-governmental organizations;

(b) To hold consultations with experts and to arrange for special studies on various aspects of *apartheid*, in consultation with the Secretary-General and within the budgetary provision to be made for this purpose;

16. *Requests* all States, specialized agencies and other organizations to intensify the dissemination of information on the evils of *apartheid* in the light of the report of the Special Committee and, in this respect, reiterates its request to those States which have not yet done so to encourage urgently the establishment of national committees as provided in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2307 (XXII) of 13 December 1967;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the proposals of the Special Committee for the widest dissemination of information on *apartheid*:

(a) To ensure that the Unit on *Apartheid*, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2144 A (XXI) of 26 October 1966, discharges its increased functions in the light of the proposals out-

lined in paragraph 146 of the report of the Special Committee;

(b) To take other appropriate steps to assist all States, specialized agencies and other organizations to intensify the dissemination of information;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary means, including appropriate financial means, for the effective accomplishment of its task;

19. *Invites* States, specialized agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee in the accomplishment of their tasks under the present resolution.

1731st plenary meeting,
2 December 1968.

2425 (XXIII). Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,⁷

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the eighth preambular paragraph thereof, and its resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967,

Convinced that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and which obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 68, documents A/7320 and Add.1.

Recalling that the administering Powers have the obligation to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the population and the natural resources of these Territories against abuses, in accordance with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter,

1. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of these resources in their best interest;

3. *Declares* that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of these rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations and impedes the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Condemns* the exploitation of the colonial Territories and peoples and the methods practised in the Territories under colonial domination by those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are designed to perpetuate colonial rule;

5. *Deplores* those policies of the administering Powers aimed at encouraging the systematic inflow of foreign immigrants to colonial Territories which jeopardize the rights and interests of the colonial peoples of these Territories;

6. *Deplores* the refusal of the States concerned to implement the provisions of paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 of General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII);

7. *Requests* the administering Powers to take immediate measures to put an end to all practices which exploit the Territories and peoples under their administration and consequently violate the political, economic and social rights of the peoples;

8. *Requests* all States to take practical measures to ensure that the activities of their nationals involved in economic, financial and other concerns in dependent Territories do not run counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples, in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use all the facilities at his disposal to render assistance to the Special Committee in the pursuit of this study.

*1747th plenary meeting,
18 December 1968.*

2426 (XXIII). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling its resolution 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Taking into account the relevant reports submitted by the Secretary-General,⁸ the Economic and Social Council⁹ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹⁰ concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that the national liberation movements in several colonial Territories, and particularly in Africa, require the urgent assistance of the specialized agencies, especially in the field of education, health and nutrition, in their struggle to attain freedom and independence,

Noting with regret that some of the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, have not so far implemented General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) and other relevant resolutions,

Considering that, by virtue of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Chapters IX and X, the United Nations shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies,

1. *Reiterates* its appeal to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and the international institutions which have co-operated with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

3. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, should work out, within the scope of their respective activities and in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese domination;

4. *Appeals once again* to all the specialized agencies and international institutions, and in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund, to take all

⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 69, A/7301.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7203), chapter XVI, section C; *ibid.*, Supplement No. 3A (A/7203/Add.1), chapter VII, section A.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/7200/Rev.1), chapter III.

necessary steps to withhold from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa financial, economic, technical and other assistance until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

5. *Recommends* that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should withdraw the loans and credits it has granted to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, which are being used by those Governments to suppress the national liberation movement in the Portuguese colonies and in Namibia, and against the African population of South Africa;

6. *Requests* all States, through action in the specialized agencies and international institutions of which they are members, to facilitate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

7. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;

(b) To obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration concrete suggestions from the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned regarding the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

1747th plenary meeting,
18 December 1968.

2438 (XXIII). Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance,

Reaffirming that racism, nazism and the ideology and policy of *apartheid* are incompatible with the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international instruments,

Expressing its deep concern at the fact that, in spite of General Assembly resolution 2331 (XXII), the activities of groups and organizations propagating racism, nazism and similar ideologies based on terrorism and racial intolerance still continue,

Bearing in mind that such ideologies have in the past led to barbarous acts which outraged the conscience of mankind, to other heinous violations of human rights and eventually to a war which brought indescribable suffering to mankind,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulate that nothing in those instruments may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act such as racist or nazi practices and similar ideologies aimed at the destruction of any of the rights set forth therein,

Taking note of resolution II on measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance, adopted on 11 May 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights,²²

²² See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 5.

1. *Once again resolutely condemns* racism, nazism, *apartheid* and all similar ideologies and practices which are based on racial intolerance and terror as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and which may jeopardize world peace and the security of peoples;

2. *Urgently calls upon* all States to take without delay, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, legislative and other positive measures to outlaw groups and organizations which are disseminating propaganda for racism, nazism, the policy of *apartheid* and other forms of racial intolerance, and to prosecute them in the courts;

3. *Calls upon* all States and peoples, as well as national and international organizations, to strive for the eradication, as soon as possible and once and for all, of racism, nazism and similar ideologies and practices, including *apartheid*, which are based on racial intolerance and terror;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly a survey of information which may be available to him on international instruments, legislation and other measures taken or envisaged, both at the national and international levels, with a view to halting racist, nazi and similar activities, such as *apartheid*;

5. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General by providing him with information of this kind;

6. *Decides* to consider at its twenty-fourth session the question of measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.

1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.

2439 (XXIII). Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the recommendation contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1332 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968,

Recalling its resolution 2144 A (XXI) of 26 October 1966, in which it invited the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur,

Recalling also its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate for Namibia, then called South West Africa,

Taking into account its resolutions 2307 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and 2324 (XXII) and 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the documents and recommendations of the seminars on *apartheid* held in Brazil in 1966 and in Zambia in 1967,

Gravely concerned at the evidence of inhuman practices by the Government of South Africa and by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia

against the non-white population of South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Noting that the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia are finding support for the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in the fact that a number of States are continuing to trade with them and are maintaining diplomatic, cultural and other ties and relations with them and affording them military assistance,

Convinced that the flagrant violations of human rights in southern Africa are of serious international concern and require urgent and effective action by the United Nations,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights under its resolution 7 (XXIII) of 16 March 1967²³ that the Government of South Africa be requested to repeal, amend and replace laws cited in paragraph 1547 of the Special Rapporteur's report;²⁴

2. *Considers* it essential that, in order to conform with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of South Africa should undertake to repeal, amend and replace the various discriminatory laws cited in paragraph 1547 of the Special Rapporteur's report;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to repeal, amend and replace the laws in force in South Africa referred to in paragraph 1 above and to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken or envisaged in accordance with that paragraph;

4. *Urges* all States to encourage information media within their territories to publicize the evils of *apartheid* and racial discrimination and the inhuman acts practised by the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the aims and purposes of the United Nations and its efforts to eliminate these evils;

5. *Condemns* the actions of all those Governments which, in violation of United Nations resolutions, are continuing to maintain diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Calls upon* those Governments to break off such relations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to draw the widest possible public attention to the evils of these policies through the interested non-governmental organizations, trade unions, religious institutions, student and other organizations, as well as libraries and schools;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep under constant review the question of promoting co-ordination and co-operation in the activities of the specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations dealing with matters relating to *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations information centre in South Africa with a view to disseminating the aims and purposes of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and in particu-

²³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4322 and Corr.1), para. 376.*

²⁴ E/CN.4/949/Add.4.

lar on the actions taken by the Government of South Africa to give effect to paragraph 3 above.

*1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.*

2440 (XXIII). Report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1333 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968,

Recalling its resolution 2144 A (XXI) of 26 October 1966 on the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories, and its resolution 2307 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa,

*Gravely concerned at the evidence, in the report²⁵ of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of 6 March 1967 of the Commission on Human Rights,²⁶ of the intensification of inhuman practices by the Government of South Africa against the opponents of the policies of apartheid,*

Determined to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and desirous of an urgent and immediate end to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in South Africa,

1. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle by the opponents of apartheid to realize their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

*2. Condemns any and every practice of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees and prisoners in South African prisons and in South African police custody during interrogation and detention, as indicated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights;*

3. Calls upon the Government of South Africa:

*(a) To initiate investigations into the violations mentioned in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts with a view to establishing the degree of responsibility of the persons listed in appendix II to chapter VII of the report, for the purpose of punishing them accordingly;*

(b) To afford the opportunity to all persons who have suffered damage to receive indemnification;

(c) To abolish the 180-day law and the Terrorism Act, under which opponents of the policies of apartheid are detained without charge or trial, as well as the Suppression of Communism Act, the Sabotage Act and similar laws, and also to refrain from incorporating the principles contained in these laws into other laws;

(d) To release immediately Mr. Robert Sobukwe;

(e) To release immediately all other political prisoners and all persons held for their opposition to the policies of apartheid, whether in prison or police detention;

²⁵ E/CN.4/950.

²⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4322 and Corr.1), para. 268.*

*4. Requests Member States to encourage the giving of the maximum publicity to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts within their territories;*

5. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken or envisaged in accordance with paragraph 3 above;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

*(a) To take steps to draw the widest possible public attention to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts;*

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*1748th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.*

2446 (XXIII). Measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that during the International Year for Human Rights large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to take place,

Gravely concerned about the continuing eviction and detention, imprisonment and murder of nationalists and freedom fighters in southern Africa and in colonial Territories,

Noting resolutions III, IV and VIII of 11 May 1968 of the International Conference on Human Rights⁸⁹ pledging support for measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination in general and of *apartheid* in particular and for the treatment as prisoners of war of captured freedom fighters opposed to the policies of *apartheid* and colonialism,

1. *Condemns* the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for their persistent defiant stand towards the United Nations and world opinion in respect of their policies of *apartheid* and colonialism, respectively;

2. *Further condemns* the policy of racial discrimination of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and deplores the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take effective measures to suppress this illegal régime and to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms to the people of Zimbabwe;

3. *Censures* the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for assisting and collaborating with the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

⁸⁹ See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), pp. 6, 7 and 9.

4. *Confirms* the views of the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran, which recognized and vigorously supported the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples and patriotic liberation movements in southern Africa and in colonial Territories, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Further confirms* the decision taken by the International Conference on Human Rights to recognize the right of freedom fighters in southern Africa and in colonial Territories to be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war under the Geneva Conventions of 1949;⁴⁰

6. *Appeals* to all States and organizations dedicated to the ideals of freedom, independence and peace to continue to give political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling against all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism;

7. *Calls upon* all States to sever all relations with South Africa, Portugal and the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to refrain scrupulously from giving any military or economic assistance to these régimes;

8. *Requests* the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to give all appropriate assistance to the patriotic freedom movements in colonial Territories and in southern Africa and to keep this matter under constant review;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a programme for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

1743th plenary meeting,
19 December 1968.

⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

2498 (XXIV). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Bearing in mind the particular responsibilities of the United Nations towards Namibia,

Recalling Security Council resolution 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968, in particular the last preambular paragraph in which the Council took cognizance of its special responsibility towards the people and the Territory of Namibia,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, in particular paragraph 5 in which the Council called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and in any case before 4 October 1969,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General¹ submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 269 (1969) concerning the situation in Namibia,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, in

¹ S/9463 and Add.1.

conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupation of their country;

2. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its administration from Namibia and, in particular, for its defiance of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 269 (1969);

3. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the deteriorating situation which has arisen as a result of the refusal of South African authorities to comply with Council resolution 269 (1969).

*1797th plenary meeting,
31 October 1969.*

2505 (XXIV). Manifesto on Southern Africa
The General Assembly,

Having received the Manifesto on Southern Africa,⁸ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 9 September 1969,

Convinced of the need for intensifying international efforts for the elimination of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in order that peace and security in southern Africa may be assured,

Recalling its resolution 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Welcomes* the Manifesto on Southern Africa and recommends it to the attention of all States and all peoples;

2. *Expresses once again* the firm intention of the United Nations, acting in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa.

*1815th plenary meeting,
20 November 1969.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 106, document A/7754.

2506 (XXIV). The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa² and the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,³

Bearing in mind its resolutions calling on the Government of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for their opposition to *apartheid*,

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 25 (A/7625/Rev.1).

³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, document A/7715, annex.

Noting with grave concern that the Government of South Africa has continued to persecute the opponents of *apartheid*, that detainees are subjected to brutal treatment and that several such persons have died following this inhuman treatment,

Convinced that such actions further aggravate the deteriorating situation in South Africa,

1. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council calling for an end to the oppression and persecution of all persons opposing the policies of *apartheid*;

2. *Further condemns* the Government of South Africa for its repressive acts against the political movement of the oppressed people of South Africa and, in particular, for its enactment of the Terrorism Act, 1967;

3. *Urges* all States and organizations to exert every appropriate effort to secure the unconditional release of all political prisoners and persons subjected to restrictions for opposing *apartheid*;

4. *Reiterates* that freedom fighters who are taken prisoner in the course of their legitimate struggle for liberation should be extended humane treatment in accordance with the humanitarian principles laid down in the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949;⁴

5. *Expresses* solidarity with all those persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to *apartheid*.

*1816th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the question of *apartheid*,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,⁵

Noting with concern that the Government of South Africa continues to intensify and extend beyond the borders of South Africa its inhuman and aggressive policies of *apartheid* and that these policies have resulted in violent conflict,

Noting further that the Government of South Africa, in collaboration with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the Government of Portugal, continues to defy the United Nations and denies the peoples of southern Africa their inalienable right to self-determination, equality and independence,

Convinced that the policies and actions of the Government of South Africa are contrary to the obligations of a Member State and constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Noting with regret that the collaboration between the Government of South Africa and its main trading partners and certain financial and economic interests has encouraged that Government to pursue its policies of *apartheid*, thereby nullifying all efforts made so far by the United Nations to solve the problems,

Recognizing the obligations of the United Nations to take urgent and effective measures to resolve the

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/7625/Rev.1).*

situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Noting with interest the Manifesto on Southern Africa,⁶ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixth ordinary session,

Noting that the Security Council has not considered the problem of *apartheid* since 1964,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 and its other resolutions on the question of *apartheid*;

2. *Reiterates* its condemnation of the policies of *apartheid* practised by the Government of South Africa as a crime against humanity;

3. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the exercise of their inalienable right of self-determination, and thus to attain majority rule based on universal suffrage;

4. *Urges* all States and organizations to provide increased assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa against the policies of *apartheid*, in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;

5. *Invites* all States, in recognition of their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and in support of the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa:

(a) To desist from collaborating with the Government of South Africa, by taking steps to prohibit financial and economic interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

(b) To prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa and to deny all facilities to air flights and shipping services to and from South Africa;

(c) To refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

(d) To take appropriate measures to dissuade the main trading partners of South Africa and economic and financial interests from collaborating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and scrupulously the provisions of the Security Council resolutions concerning the embargo on the supplying of arms and other military equipment to the Government of South Africa;

7. *Calls upon* all States to desist from providing the Government of South Africa with technical and other assistance for the manufacture of arms, ammunition and military vehicles;

8. *Calls upon* all organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations to refrain from extending facilities to banks and other financial institutions which provide assistance to the Government of South Africa and to companies registered in South Africa;

9. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, and recommends the Council to resume urgently the consideration of the question of *apartheid* with a view to adopting effective measures, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter, to eliminate the threat to international peace and security posed by the situation;

10. *Urges* all specialized agencies and other international organizations to withhold the benefits of international co-operation from the Government of South Africa so long as it persists in its policies of *apartheid*;

11. *Invites* all States and organizations to observe with appropriate ceremonies the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March 1970—the tenth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre—in solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, and to make special contributions on that day in support of the struggle against *apartheid*;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee:

(a) To take additional steps to promote assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa against the policies of *apartheid*, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

(b) To hold consultations with representatives of this movement on various aspects of the question;

(c) To take further steps, including the holding of joint meetings with other appropriate organs of the United Nations, to increase its co-operation and co-ordinate its efforts with such organs;

(d) To continue its co-operation with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with the problems of southern Africa;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to intensify dissemination of information on the problems of the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, in the light of the recommendations set forth in paragraphs 155 to 160 of the report of the Special Committee.

1816th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 106, document A/7754.

2508 (XXIV). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having heard the statement of the petitioner,⁴

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and particularly its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, in which the Council determined that the situation constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia resulting from the introduction by the illegal racist minority régime of new measures aimed at entrenching itself as well as repressing the African people in violation of resolution 1514 (XV), and about the continued presence of South African forces in the Territory,

Deeply concerned also about the persistent threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States resulting from the existing situation in Southern Rhodesia and the presence of South African forces in the Territory,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Declares* illegal all measures taken by the racist minority régime to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights and to entrench its policies of *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Condemns* the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule in accordance with all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 1822nd meeting.

4. *Condemns* the intervention of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia, which constitutes an act of aggression against the people and territorial integrity of Zimbabwe, and calls upon the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African forces from Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Condemns* the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and other Governments which continue to have political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, thereby violating their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Condemns* the policies of those States which make it possible for their nationals to emigrate to Southern Rhodesia in violation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968);

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, in fulfilment of its responsibility as the administering Power, to take effective measures, including the use of force, to put an immediate end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer all powers to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure the immediate release of the African nationalists who are in detention and to prevent further assassination and imprisonment of African nationalists in Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Calls upon* all States which continue to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to bring them to an immediate end;

10. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned to extend all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, in view of the armed conflict in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War⁵ and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,⁶ both dated 12 August 1949;

12. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation arising from the intensification of suppressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe and from armed attacks perpetrated against neighbouring States in violation of international peace and security;

13. *Reaffirms* its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia unless they are comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa and Portugal;

14. *Further draws the attention* of the Security Council to the urgent necessity of applying the following measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter:

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

(a) The scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime should be widened to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter;

(b) Sanctions should be imposed on South Africa and Portugal, the Governments of which have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territory under review;

16. *Calls upon* the administering Power to report to the Special Committee on its action in the implementation of the present resolution.

1816th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.

2544 (XXIV). Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its firm resolve to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racial discrimination and racism, against which the conscience and sense of justice of mankind have long been aroused and which in our time represent a serious obstacle to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling its decisions and the decisions of other United Nations organs designed to combat racism and condemning the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination as being incompatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constituting a crime against humanity, and recalling further its repeated appeals to the States concerned to take appropriate measures to eliminate racial discrimination, *apartheid*, nazism and other manifestations of racism,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶ which opens up new possibilities in the struggle against racism,

Considering that, in the interests of peace and the social progress of peoples and to ensure that all enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination on such grounds as race, colour, national or ethnic origin, new and still more vigorous and intensified efforts should be made, both at the international and the national levels, to achieve the rapid and total elimination of racial discrimination, including the policy of *apartheid*, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racial intolerance,

Referring to resolution XXIV entitled "International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,⁷ and

⁶ The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

⁷ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.

also General Assembly resolution 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 entitled "Measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of *apartheid* in particular", in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. *Designates* the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Considers* that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be observed in the name of the ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and in the name of international solidarity with those struggling against racism;

3. *Approves* the programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination prepared by the Secretary-General⁸ and calls upon all States to co-operate in every possible way in its implementation;

4. *Urgently appeals* to all States to intensify and expand their efforts at the national and the international levels towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination, including the policy of *apartheid*, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racism;

5. *Invites* the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate and participate in the preparatory work and in the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the preparations for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination based on any information which he may receive from States, the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned.

1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.

2545 (XXIV). Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on measures to be taken against totalitarian ideologies such as nazism and racial intolerance,

Observing that on 1 September 1939 Hitlerite nazism began the Second World War, and recognizing the danger that the revival and development of nazism, which inflicted intolerable suffering on mankind, represent today,

Reaffirming that nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and similar totalitarian ideologies and practices, which are based on terror and racial intolerance, are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute a gross violation of human rights and funda-

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 55, document A/7649.*

mental freedoms which may jeopardize world peace and the security of peoples,

Expressing its profound concern at the further intensification of activities by groups and organizations which are carriers of the malignant ideologies and practices of nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and other similar ideologies and practices,

Profoundly disquieted by the fact that not all the States concerned are responding to its appeals, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to outlaw and prohibit nazi and racist organizations and groups and to make membership in them a criminal offence,

1. *Renews its strong condemnation* of racism, nazism, *apartheid* and all other totalitarian ideologies and practices;

2. *Urgently calls upon* those States concerned which have not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures, including legislative measures, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for the complete prohibition of nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take effective measures to inculcate the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people and in that way to protect them against any influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices;

4. *Calls upon* all States and national and international organizations to set aside a day, to be observed each year on an appropriate date to be determined by each State and organization, in memory of the victims of the struggle against nazism and similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance;

5. *Recommends* Governments of all States to promote the publication and dissemination of material connected with United Nations efforts to combat nazism in the past and material publicizing the danger of the present revival of nazism in a number of countries;

6. *Requests* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, information on the measures they have adopted and are adopting under the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to retain on its agenda as a matter of priority the item concerning measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2547 (XXIV). Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 by which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for all human rights, condemned the Government of South Africa for its cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of political prisoners and de-

¹⁰See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4475)*, chapter XVIII.

¹¹*Ibid.*, *Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4621, chapter XVIII.

¹²The Committee is composed of the representatives of the following Member States: Ceylon, Somalia and Yugoslavia (see A/7495/Add.3).

clared that captured freedom fighters should be treated as prisoners of war under international law,

Further recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination, freedom and independence, and also paragraph 12 of the same resolution, by which it called upon the Government of Portugal, in view of the armed conflict and inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949;¹³

Taking into account paragraph 1 of its resolution 2383 (XXIII) of 7 November 1968, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right, and also paragraph 13 of the same resolution, by which it called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in view of the armed conflict prevailing in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949,

Recalling also its resolution 2403 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968 by which it, *inter alia*, reiterated its condemnation of the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia,

Noting the feeling of grave concern, expressed in its resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, about the development in southern Africa of the *entente* between the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, which, *inter alia*, can only result in further suffering being inflicted upon political prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody as well as upon captured freedom fighters,

Further noting its resolution 2440 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 relating to the first report¹⁴ of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa established by resolution 2 (XXIII) of 6 March 1967 of the Commission on Human Rights,¹⁵

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1412 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969 regarding the infringements of trade-union rights in southern Africa,

Determined to promote immediate and urgent action with a view to restoring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle by the opponents of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and Portuguese colonialism in southern Africa to realize their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Again condemns* the Government of South Africa for the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture meted out to political prisoners and detainees and to captured freedom fighters;

3. *Further condemns* the Government of South Africa for its refusal to permit an impartial inquiry into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees,

and expresses sympathy and solidarity with the families of the deceased;

4. *Strongly censures* the Government of South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia, a Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and for the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of Namibian political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters;

5. *Further condemns* the Government of Portugal for its inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of the political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and São Tomé;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power, to reconsider its deplorable refusal to intervene in Southern Rhodesia by force and restore the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Zimbabwe and in this manner, *inter alia*, automatically ameliorate the conditions of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Southern Rhodesia, as well as to ensure the application of the relevant Geneva Conventions of 1949 to the situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949;

8. *Further calls upon* the Government of Portugal to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War¹⁶ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, both dated 12 August 1949;

9. *Urges* immediate action by the United Nations Council for Namibia to bring about the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955,¹⁷ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, both dated 12 August 1949, in Namibia, a Territory under its direct responsibility;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to declare expressly applicable to Namibia, a Territory under the direct administration of the United Nations, the international standards on trade-union rights currently in force;

11. *Further requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to ensure the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1302 (XLIV) of 28 May 1968 in Namibia, and also to abolish the South West Africa Native Labour Association and enable freely constituted trade unions to be established as provided for in the relevant international instruments;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in discharging the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly, in particular with respect to those Territories in southern Africa

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

¹⁴ E/CN.4/950.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/4322 and Corr.1), para. 268.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

¹⁷ See *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.IV.4), annex I, A.

with which it is concerned, to take fully into account the relevant provisions of the present resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, maintain and publicize an up-to-date register of persons subjected to imprisonment, detention, banishment and other restrictions, and of persons who have been victims of brutality, for their opposition to *apartheid* and racial discrimination, as well as of captured freedom fighters held in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and São Tomé;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to study the question of enlarging the scope of the Fund to cover all persons in the Territories of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to make a detailed study of the possibility of enlarging the scope of the Fund to cover all affected persons who are victims of Portuguese colonial practices in Africa;

16. *Appeals* to all Governments to contribute more generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and also to voluntary organizations active in providing relief and assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution by the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the United Kingdom;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the action taken by the United Nations and its organs regarding paragraphs 9 to 16 above.

1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1415 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969,

Recalling its resolution 2144 A (XXI) of 26 October 1966, in which it invited the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur,

Recalling also its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate for South West Africa, now known as Namibia, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Taking into account, in particular, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights on the problem of *apartheid* and on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in southern Africa,

Alarmed by the evidence of gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Considering that the Governments and the illegal racist minority régimes in southern Africa continue to enjoy political, commercial, military, economic and cultural relations with many States, in disregard of previous resolutions of the General Assembly and specifically of paragraphs 5 and 6 of Assembly resolution 2439 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Further considering that the existence of such relations contributes to the perpetuation and intensification of the barbarous policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa,

Convinced that the gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa are of serious international concern and require urgent and effective action by the United Nations,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations¹⁸ of the Special Rapporteur;¹⁹

2. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to repeal the various discriminatory laws cited in paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report²⁰ and to assist the United Nations in restoring the human rights of the inhabitants of Namibia by immediately putting an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia;

3. *Condemns* the racist Government of South Africa for its perpetuation and further intensification of the inhuman policy of *apartheid* in complete and flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for its continuing affront and insult to the human conscience;

4. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for enacting the Development of Self-Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act, 1968, and the Library Ordinance, section 19;

5. *Further condemns* the racist Government of South Africa for intensifying the policy of *apartheid* in Namibia, a Territory under United Nations administration and illegally occupied by that Government;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to rescind immediately the "banning orders" issued under the Suppression of Communism Act against the opponents of *apartheid*;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power in Southern Rhodesia, to repeal the illegal legislation referred to in paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report and enacted by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

8. *Deplores* the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to suppress the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and thus to restore the fundamental human rights of the people of Zimbabwe;

9. *Regrets* the fact that the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding the termination of diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with the racist Government of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia are still not being observed by several Member States;

10. *Calls upon* all those Governments which still maintain diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and

¹⁸ E/CN.4/979/Add.5.

¹⁹ Appointed by the Commission on Human Rights under its resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 3 (XXIV).

²⁰ E/CN.4/979 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-8.

other relations with the racist Government of South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to set up a unit of United Nations Radio in Africa to produce and broadcast radio programmes to the peoples of southern Africa;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the knowledge of competent organs of the United Nations as soon as possible the proposal to establish a judicial committee for Namibia;²¹

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek and circulate the views of Member States on the establishment of a judicial committee for Namibia;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to give the widest possible publicity to the evils of these policies and to the actions of the racist Government of South Africa, of the illegal racist régime established in Namibia and of the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, through the non-governmental organizations, trade unions, religious institutions and student and other organizations as well as libraries and schools;

15. *Urges* Member States to give extensive and continuing publicity to the report and to the above policies and practices through their national publicity media;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the action taken by the racist Government of South Africa and the Government of the United Kingdom to give effect to paragraphs 2, 6 and 7 above;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of paragraph 11 above.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

²¹ E/CN.4/979/Add.3.

2624 (XXV). The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,²

Recalling its resolution 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969 expressing the firm intention of the United Nations, acting in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 calling upon all States to strengthen the arms embargo against South Africa,

Seriously concerned at reports that this resolution of the Security Council is not yet being implemented by some States,

Gravely concerned about the continued build-up of the South African military and police forces and the consequent aggravation of the situation in southern Africa,

Taking note of the resolution adopted on 2 September 1970 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,³ mandating a delegation of five African States to urge the Governments concerned to stop selling arms to South Africa and also to stop assisting in the manufacture of arms in South Africa,

Taking note also of the resolution on apartheid and racial discrimination⁴ adopted by the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lusaka from 8 to 10 September 1970,

1. *Calls upon* all States to take immediate steps to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolution 282 (1970);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution, as he has been doing with regard to Security Council resolution 282 (1970), and to report to the General Assembly not later than 10 December 1970.

*1864th plenary meeting,
13 October 1970.*

² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8022/Rev.1).

³ See A/SPC/L.181.

2627 (XXV). Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We, the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations, assembled at United Nations Headquarters on 24 October 1970 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coming into force of the Charter of the United Nations, now solemnly declare that:

1. In furtherance of the anniversary objectives of peace, justice and progress, we reaffirm our dedication to the Charter of the United Nations and our will to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter.

2. The United Nations, despite its limitations, has, in its role as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining the purposes mentioned in Article 1 of the Charter, made an important contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security, to developing friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to achieving international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields. We reaffirm our deep conviction that the United Nations can provide a most effective means to strengthen the freedom and independence of nations.

3. In pursuance of the purposes of the Charter, we reaffirm our determination to respect the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States. We will exert our utmost efforts to develop such relations among all States, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of the Charter, and in particular the principle of sovereign equality of States, the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, the principle that they shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means, the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter, and the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter. The progressive development and codification of international law, in which important progress was made during the first twenty-five years of the United Nations, should be

advanced in order to promote the rule of law among nations. In this connexion we particularly welcome the adoption today of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.⁴

4. Despite the achievements of the United Nations, a grave situation of insecurity still confronts the Organization and armed conflicts occur in various parts of the world, while at the same time the arms race and arms expenditure continue and a large part of humanity is suffering from economic under-development. We reaffirm our determination to take concrete steps to fulfil the central task of the United Nations—the preservation of international peace and security—since the solution to many other crucial problems, notably those of disarmament and economic development, is inseparably linked thereto, and to reach agreement on more effective procedures for carrying out United Nations peace-keeping consistent with the Charter. We invite all Member States to resort more often to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts by the means provided for in the Charter, notably through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement, making use as appropriate of the relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as through resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their own choice.

5. On the threshold of the Disarmament Decade, we welcome the important international agreements which have already been achieved in the limitation of armaments, especially nuclear arms. Conscious of the long and difficult search for ways to halt and reverse the arms race and of the grave threat to international peace posed by the continuing development of sophisticated weapons, we look forward to the early conclusion of further agreements of this kind and to moving forward from arms limitation to a reduction of armaments and to disarmament everywhere, particularly in the nuclear field, with the participation of all nuclear Powers. We call upon all Governments to renew their determination to make concrete progress towards the elimination of the arms race and the achievement of the final goal—general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

6. We acclaim the role of the United Nations in the past twenty-five years in the process of the liberation of peoples of colonial, Trust and other Non-Self-Governing Territories. As a result of this welcome development, the number of sovereign States in the Organization has been greatly increased and colonial empires have virtually disappeared. Despite these achievements, many Territories and peoples continue to be denied their right to self-determination and independence, particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), in deliberate and deplorable defiance of the United Nations and world opinion by certain recalcitrant States and by the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia. We reaffirm the inalienable right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence and condemn all actions which deprive any people of these rights. In recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom by all appropriate means at their disposal, we call upon all Governments to comply

⁴ Resolution 2625 (XXV).

in this respect with the provisions of the Charter, taking into account the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations in 1960. We re-emphasize that these countries and peoples are entitled, in their just struggle, to seek and to receive all necessary moral and material help in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

7. We strongly condemn the evil policy of *apartheid*, which is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and, like nazism, is contrary to the principles of the Charter. We reaffirm our determination to spare no effort, including support to those who struggle against it, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter, to secure the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa. We also condemn all forms of oppression and tyranny wherever they occur and racism and the practice of racial discrimination in all its manifestations.

8. The United Nations has endeavoured in its first twenty-five years to further the Charter objectives of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. The international conventions and declarations concluded under its auspices give expression to the moral conscience of mankind and represent humanitarian standards for all members of the international community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide constitute a landmark in international co-operation and in the recognition and protection of the rights of every individual without any distinction. Although some progress has been achieved, serious violations of human rights are still being committed against individuals and groups in several regions of the world. We pledge ourselves to a continued and determined struggle against all violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms of human beings, by eliminating the basic causes of such violations, by promoting universal respect for the dignity of all people without regard to race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular through greater use of the facilities provided by the United Nations in accordance with the Charter.

9. During the past twenty-five years, efforts have been made, by adopting specific measures and by fashioning and employing new institutions, to give concrete substance to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter, to create conditions of stability and well-being and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity. We are convinced that such economic and social development is essential to peace, international security and justice. The nations of the world have, therefore, resolved to seek a better and more effective system of international co-operation whereby the prevailing disparities may be banished and prosperity secured for all. International efforts for economic and technical co-operation must be on a scale commensurate with that of the problem itself. In this context, the activities of the United Nations system designed to secure the economic and social progress of all countries, in particular the developing countries, which have grown significantly in the past twenty-five years, should be further strengthened and

increased. Partial, sporadic and half-hearted measures will not suffice. On the occasion of this anniversary, we have proclaimed the 1970s to be the Second United Nations Development Decade, which coincides with and is linked to the Disarmament Decade, and have adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.⁵ We urge all Governments to give their full support to its most complete and effective implementation in order to realize the fundamental objectives of the Charter.

10. The new frontiers of science and technology demand greater international co-operation. We reaffirm our intention to make full use, *inter alia*, through the United Nations, of the unprecedented opportunities created by advances in science and technology for the benefit of peoples everywhere in such fields as outer space, the peaceful uses of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction and the improvement of the quality of the environment, so that the developed and developing countries can share equitably scientific and technical advances, thus contributing to the acceleration of economic development throughout the world.

11. The great increase in the membership of the Organization since 1945 testifies to its vitality; however, universality in terms of membership in the Organization has not yet been achieved. We express the hope that in the near future all other peace-loving States which accept and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter will become Members. It is furthermore desirable to find ways and means to strengthen the Organization's effectiveness in dealing with the growing volume and complexity of its work in all areas of its activities, and notably those relating to the strengthening of international peace and security, including a more rational division and co-ordination of work among the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system.

12. Mankind is confronted today by a critical and urgent choice: either increased peaceful co-operation and progress or disunity and conflict, even annihilation. We, the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations, solemnly observing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, reaffirm our determination to do our utmost to ensure a lasting peace on earth and to observe the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter, and express full confidence that the actions of the United Nations will be conducive to the advancement of mankind along the road to peace, justice and progress.

1883rd plenary meeting,
24 October 1970.

⁵ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

2646 (XXV). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Convinced as ever before that apartheid constitutes a crime against humanity,

Aware that racism and apartheid continue to be instruments of colonialism, imperialism and economic exploitation, and that they are a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned that numerous resolutions have been adopted, but with little or no effect on the evils of racism and all other forms of racial discrimination,

Alarmed that South Africa blatantly continues to pursue its policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Considering that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces in southern Africa poses a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to racial discrimination and to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting with grave concern that the white racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continues to operate illegally and that the measures so far taken by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power, to bring down the rebellion have proved insufficient and ineffective,

Convinced that the Security Council's mandatory sanctions against the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia have failed owing mainly to the obstinate non-compliance of South Africa, Portugal and other States, contrary to their obligations under the Charter,

Aware that many States, in flagrant disregard of previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, continue to maintain political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal white racist minority régimes in southern Africa,

Noting that the year 1970, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, marks a significant milestone in the life of the United Nations and that the year 1971 has been proclaimed the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Welcoming the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,³ submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Reiterating its firm determination to bring about the complete elimination of racial discrimination and racism, which are abhorrent to the conscience and sense of justice of mankind,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular those of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and Territories under Portuguese colonial domination, to obtain racial equality by all possible means;

2. *Calls* for increased and continued moral, and in particular material, support to all peoples under colonial and alien domination, struggling for the realization of their right to self-determination and for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

3. *Condemns* the unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to suppress the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, apartheid, economic exploitation and colonial domination;

4. *Declares* that any State whose official policy or practice is based on racial discrimination, such as apartheid, contravenes the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and should therefore have no place in the United Nations;

5. *Condemns* the activities of those States which, by political, economic and military collaboration with the racist régimes of southern Africa, enable and encourage those régimes in the enforcement and perpetuation of their policy of apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination;

6. *Calls upon* all those Governments which still maintain diplomatic, consular, commercial, military, social and other relations with the Government of South Africa and other racist régimes in southern Africa to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

7. *Condemns* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for its reluctance to bring down the illegal white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to take all the necessary steps to bring to an end the usurpation of the lawful rights of the people

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/8027).

of Southern Rhodesia by the illegal régime at present in Salisbury and to restore to them their political, social and economic rights in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law and of the Charter;

8. *Welcomes* the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to continue to undertake programmes and projects designed to combat *apartheid* and all forms of racial discrimination and to publicize the evils of these policies;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to print and disseminate as widely as possible, for use during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the *Special Study of Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres*⁴ prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

11. *Urges* all those States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take steps to accede to or ratify it, as the case may be;

12. *Urges* all progressive forces within southern Africa, especially the youth, to intensify their struggle against the policy of *apartheid* and all other forms of racial discrimination;

13. *Urges* the mass media of information, particularly during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to publicize, independently and in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the evils of *apartheid* and all other forms of racial discrimination, thus contributing to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Decides* to consider this item at its twenty-sixth session and invites the Secretary-General to submit a further progress report, based on information received from Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and on the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

2647 (XXV). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling that Member States pledged themselves solemnly under Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Gravely concerned at the persistence of *apartheid* and other forms of racial discrimination, which are an intolerable affront to the dignity of the individual,

Noting that disregard for fundamental human rights and manifestations of hostility or intolerance towards any race or distinct group of persons may create lasting

antagonisms and deep unrest in society, aggravated by the existence of conditions of economic and social inequality,

Aware that discriminatory prejudices must be combated and eliminated by means of education and information as well as by the adoption of positive legislative or other measures designed to bring about a climate of understanding and co-operation among the various ethnic and cultural groups of society,

Convinced that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which the General Assembly has proclaimed for the year 1971, will not achieve its objective unless effective measures are taken in all fields to combat attitudes and laws contrary to the principles of the Charter and the norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Welcoming the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and noting with satisfaction the first report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,⁵

1. *Solemnly reiterates* its condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination wherever they may occur, and particularly of *apartheid*, as a flagrant contradiction of the spirit and the letter of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and deplores the persistence of such practices;

2. *Appeals* to the Governments of countries where forms of racial discrimination still persist and to the Governments which officially apply such policies as *apartheid* to take without delay all the legislative, educational and social measures necessary to end them and to ensure respect for human rights in accordance with the Charter;

3. *Vehemently affirms* the need for all men to be given an equal chance and to be enabled to live and work together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and tolerance, without discrimination and with full respect for the national and cultural identity of peoples or distinct ethnic groups;

4. *Urges* Member States to do their utmost to eliminate all racial discrimination in education, employment, housing and other fields of community life, and to encourage the development of multiracial activities with a view to removing obstacles to understanding among the various racial groups;

5. *Invites* all peoples of the world and all men of goodwill to condemn unrelentingly the evils of racial policies and to disseminate all information calculated to combat such policies;

6. *Invites* countries which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take any steps necessary to ratify it or accede to it if possible in 1971, on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work being done by the United Nations, in particular the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and by the specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and the non-governmental organizations asso-

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XIV.2.

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/8027).

ciated with their efforts towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

8. *Reaffirms* its intention to take the opportunity of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to promote throughout the world social justice based on absolute respect for the dignity of the individual.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

2648 (XXV). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Noting that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination entered into force on 4 January 1969 and that, as at 22 October 1970, forty-four States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention,

Noting also the meetings of the States parties to the Convention in 1969 and the election by them of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Convention,

Having received the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,⁶

1. *Stresses* the significance, for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in the field of human rights, of the coming into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the bringing into being of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which was created by that Convention and which should play an effective role in the achievement of its purposes;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, on the first year of its activities;

3. *Requests* all States parties to the Convention to give full co-operation to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in order that it may fulfil its mandate under the Convention.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

2649 (XXV). The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights,

Concerned that many peoples are still denied the right to self-determination and are still subject to colonial and alien domination,

⁶ *Ibid.*

Regretting that the obligations undertaken by States under the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions adopted by United Nations bodies have not proved sufficient to attain respect for the right of peoples to self-determination in all cases,

Recalling its resolution 2588 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and resolution VIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,⁷

Considering that it is necessary to continue the study of ways and means of ensuring international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination,

Noting the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁸ which elaborated the principle of self-determination of peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 on the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. *Affirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right of self-determination to restore to themselves that right by any means at their disposal;

2. *Recognizes* the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination in the legitimate exercise of their right to self-determination to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments that deny the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination to recognize and observe that right in accordance with the relevant international instruments and the principles and spirit of the Charter;

4. *Considers* that the acquisition and retention of territory in contravention of the right of the people of that territory to self-determination is inadmissible and a gross violation of the Charter;

5. *Condemns* those Governments that deny the right to self-determination of peoples recognized as being entitled to it, especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its twenty-seventh session, the implementation of the United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

⁷ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 9.

⁸ Resolution 2625 (XXV).

2671 (XXV). The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa⁷

A

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the work of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,⁸

Considering it essential to intensify United Nations efforts to promote concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Recognizing the need for greater co-ordination of efforts by the United Nations towards this end and for the elimination of duplication, in order to utilize the resources for a more effective international campaign against *apartheid*,

1. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* constantly to review all aspects of the policies of *apartheid* in South Africa and its international repercussions, including:

(a) Legislative, administrative and other racially discriminatory measures in South Africa and their effects;

(b) Repression of opponents of *apartheid*;

(c) Efforts by the Government of South Africa to extend its inhuman policies of *apartheid* beyond the borders of South Africa;

(d) Ways and means of promoting concerted international action to secure the elimination of *apartheid*; and to report from time to time, as appropriate, to the General Assembly or the Security Council, or both;

2. *Draws the attention* of all United Nations organs concerned to this decision, so that any undue duplication of efforts may be avoided;

3. *Decides* to expand the membership of the Special Committee by not more than seven additional members;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint the additional members of the Special Committee, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

⁸ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8022/Rev.1).

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its appeals for moral, political and material assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against *apartheid*,

Considering the need to take steps to increase such assistance in view of the intensification of racial oppression by the Government of South Africa in defiance of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to take all appropriate steps to promote assistance in the economic, social and humanitarian fields by Governments, organizations and individuals to the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against *apartheid*;

2. *Appeals* to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, towards such assistance;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, from time to time as appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

C

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the importance of keeping world public opinion fully informed of the evils and dangers of *apartheid* in South Africa, and of United Nations efforts to secure the elimination of this policy,

Considering the contribution that specialized agencies, regional organizations, Member States and non-governmental organizations can make in this respect,

Taking note of the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,⁹

Taking note, in particular, of the recommendation of the Special Committee that the United Nations should co-operate with the Organization of African Unity in undertaking regular broadcasts on *apartheid* to South Africa and to southern Africa as a whole,¹⁰ and the statement by the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information on the consultations with the Organization of African Unity on this matter,¹¹

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 133.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee, 714th meeting.

Recognizing the need for special studies on *apartheid* to be made available to the international community,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the dissemination of information on *apartheid* through the Office of Public Information and the Unit on *Apartheid* of the Secretariat,

Considering that these efforts should be intensified during 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure the widest dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of *apartheid*, taking into account the recommendations of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*;

2. *Invites* Member States to lend their co-operation to the Secretary-General in the dissemination of such information in their countries and in Territories under their administration;

3. *Invites* specialized agencies, regional organizations, anti-*apartheid* movements and other non-governmental organizations to help the United Nations information campaign against *apartheid*;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to arrange for the preparation of special studies and papers on the evils of *apartheid* and, through the Office of Public Information and the Unit on *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, to increase the dissemination of such information in various languages;

5. *Welcomes* the readiness of the Organization of African Unity to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations, weekly broadcasts of United Nations material to southern Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to continue to make available an adequate number of radio programmes and material to Member States willing to provide facilities on their national radio stations for broadcasts to southern Africa of programmes on international concern over *apartheid* and on the objectives of the United Nations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969, to continue consultations with the Organization of African Unity on the means of collaboration between that organization and the United Nations in order to intensify the international information campaign against *apartheid*, and to submit a report, including proposals, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on all aspects of the matter, including any required technical co-operation and financial arrangements;

8. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to encourage and assist anti-*apartheid* movements, United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations to publish and disseminate widely information provided by the United Nations on the evils and dangers of *apartheid* and on international efforts against *apartheid*;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

D

The General Assembly,

Noting with grave concern that the racist Government of South Africa has intensified its inhuman and aggressive policies of *apartheid*,

Recognizing the need for the implementation of more effective measures to secure the speedy elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Noting that the year 1971 has been proclaimed the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recognizing further the valuable role which non-governmental organizations can play in the international campaign against *apartheid*,

Believing that it would be desirable to hold an international conference of trade unions to promote concerted action by trade unions against *apartheid*,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, in consultation with the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, to promote the widest possible campaign against *apartheid* during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee, within the budgetary provision to be made for this purpose at the present session:

(a) To hold consultations with experts and representatives of the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as anti-*apartheid* movements;

(b) To send a mission from United Nations Headquarters to consult with the specialized agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations on means to promote further concerted international action against *apartheid*;

(c) To send representatives to the United Nations seminar at Yaoundé, as well as to international conferences on *apartheid*, during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. *Invites* all national and regional trade-union organizations to observe the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by organizing seminars, symposia, conferences and other activities against *apartheid* and to report to the Special Committee on ways and means by which the international campaign against *apartheid* can best be promoted through the trade-union movement;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the International Labour Organisation, to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the possibility of holding an international conference of trade unions in 1972, and on any alternative proposals which it may receive from the principal trade-union federations, for promoting concerted action against *apartheid* by the trade-union movement at the national and international levels;

5. *Urges* all States and organizations to observe the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2202 B (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and 2397 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 concerning the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹² to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Considering it appropriate and essential to continue and increase humanitarian assistance to the victims of the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa,

Having considered also the report of the Secretary-General on the question of enlarging the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,¹³

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. Authorizes the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to decide on grants from the Fund to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and to their families, to the extent that additional voluntary contributions are received for this purpose;

3. Appeals for generous direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

4. Again appeals to all States, organizations and individuals for generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa in order to enable it to meet the increasing needs.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

F

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the question of *apartheid*,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,¹⁴

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventh ordinary session¹⁵ and by the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries¹⁶ on the question of *apartheid*,

Gravely concerned over the aggravation of the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, because of the inhuman and aggressive policies of *apartheid* pursued by the Government of South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions, in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

¹² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, document A/8109.

¹³ *Ibid.*, document A/8117.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8022/Rev.1).

¹⁵ Held at Addis Ababa from 1 to 3 September 1970.

¹⁶ Held at Lusaka from 8 to 10 September 1970.

and in contravention of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing deep concern over the increasing military build-up of South Africa, which constitutes a grave danger to the cause of peace and security on the African continent,

Noting with indignation the continued persecution and torture of African patriots and other opponents of *apartheid* by the Government of South Africa under the Terrorism Act of 1967 and other ruthless repressive legislation,

Convinced that the establishment of "Bantustans" in South Africa is designed to deprive the majority of the people of their inalienable rights and to destroy the unity of the South African people,

Noting that, as reported by the Special Committee,¹⁷ a number of States continue to maintain diplomatic, consular and other official relations with the South African régime despite United Nations resolutions,

Recognizing that the adoption by the Security Council of appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter and their full implementation are essential,

1. Declares that the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa are a negation of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute a crime against humanity;

2. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, *apartheid* and racial discrimination and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal suffrage;

3. Condemns the establishment by the racist minority Government of South Africa of "Bantustans" in so-called African reserves as fraudulent, a violation of the principle of self-determination and prejudicial to the territorial integrity of the State and the unity of its people;

4. Again calls upon the Government of South Africa to end all repressive measures against African patriots and other opponents of *apartheid* and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for their opposition to *apartheid*;

5. Strongly deplores the continued co-operation by certain States and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields, as such co-operation encourages the Government of South Africa in the pursuit of its inhuman policies;

6. Again draws the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole and recommends that the Council resume urgently the consideration of effective measures, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter;

7. Urges all States:

(a) To terminate diplomatic, consular and other official relations with the Government of South Africa;

(b) To terminate all military, economic, technical and other co-operation with South Africa;

(c) To end tariff and other preferences to South African exports and facilities for investment in South Africa;

¹⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8022/Rev.1), annex III.

(d) To ensure that companies registered in their countries and their nationals comply with the United Nations resolutions on this question;

8. *Requests* all States and organizations to suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise *apartheid*;

9. *Commends* the international and national sporting organizations for their contribution to the international campaign against *apartheid* by their boycott of South African teams selected under *apartheid* policies;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to prepare reports for the General Assembly, at its twenty-sixth session, on continued collaboration by States with the Government of South Africa, with particular reference to the requests contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2506 B (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, namely:

(a) To desist from collaborating with the Government of South Africa, by taking steps to prohibit financial and economic interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

(b) To prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa and to deny all facilities to air flights and shipping services to and from South Africa;

(c) To refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

(d) To take appropriate measures to dissuade the main trading partners of South Africa and economic and financial interests from collaborating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, early in 1971, a joint meeting of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, in order to consider the interrelationships of the problems of southern Africa and to propose measures for greater co-ordination and more effective action, so that the three organs can take the results of the meeting into account in their programmes of work;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 11 above.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

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At the 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 4 of resolution A above, appointed four of the seven additional members of the Special Committee on Apartheid, namely: INDIA, the SUDAN, SYRIA and the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

At the same meeting, the President appointed TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO as a member of the Special Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of COSTA RICA.

Subsequently, the President informed the Secretary-General¹⁸ that, in pursuance of paragraph 4 of resolution A above, he had also appointed GUATEMALA as an additional member of the Special Committee.

As a result of the above appointments, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HAITI, HUNGARY, INDIA, MALAYSIA, NEPAL, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

¹⁸ See A/8274.

2703 (XXV). Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

*Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",*

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,¹⁸

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the eighth preambular paragraph thereof, and its resolution 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

*Convinced that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the people in those Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,*

Recalling that the administering Powers have the obligation to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the population and the natural resources of those Territories against abuses, in accordance with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter,

1. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. *Affirms* that foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence as well as to

the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Declares* that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Condemns* the present activities and operating methods of foreign economic and other interests in the Territories under colonial domination;

6. *Condemns* in particular the construction of the Cabora Bassa project, which is contrary to the vital interests of the people of Mozambique and represents a plot designed to perpetuate the domination, exploitation and oppression of the peoples of this part of Africa by the Government of Portugal and the minority racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and which would lead to international tensions;

7. *Requests* the colonial Powers and States concerned, whose companies are participants in the construction of the Cabora Bassa project, to withdraw their support from the scheme and put an end to the participation of their companies in the project;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish the discriminatory and unjust system of wages applied to the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and in all other Territories under colonial and racist régimes, notably in southern Africa, and to apply one system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

9. *Requests* the colonial Powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, in order to put a stop to their activities which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories;

10. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to stop the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to colonial régimes that use such assistance to repress the national liberation movements;

11. *Requests* the colonial Powers and States concerned, whose companies and nationals are engaged in such activities, to comply fully with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2554 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, and also to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which run counter to the above-mentioned resolutions;

12. *Deplores* the attitude of the colonial Powers and States concerned which have not taken any action to implement the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use all the facilities at his disposal to render assistance to the Special Committee in the pursuit of this study.

*1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23A (A/8023/Rev.1/Add.1).

2704 (XXV). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970,

Recalling its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, and its other relevant resolutions,

Taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on southern Africa, in particular resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 on the question of Southern Rhodesia and resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant reports submitted by the Secretary-General,¹⁷ the Economic and Social Council¹⁸ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹⁹ concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting that, while several of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system have rendered considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of other aspects of the relevant resolutions,

Conscious of the urgent need of the peoples and the national liberation movements of several colonial Territories, particularly in the liberated areas of some of these Territories, for assistance from the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition,

Recognizing the need for further and more effective measures to be taken for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council by all the organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence,

Mindful of the need to keep under continuous review the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations resolutions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Imple-

mentation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,¹⁹

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system which have co-operated in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. *Urges* the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned which have not yet done so to take the steps required for the full implementation of those provisions of the relevant resolutions relating to assistance to the national liberation movements and to the discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

4. *Affirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension, by the United Nations system of organizations, of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements in those Territories, including especially the liberated areas of the Territories;

5. *Reiterates* its urgent appeal to the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories;

6. *Recommends* that, taking into consideration the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General,²⁰ the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in the relevant procedures;

7. *Invites* all the specialized agencies and the other international institutions concerned, in particular the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to proceed to the urgent consideration of measures aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the various Security Council resolutions on colonial Territories in southern Africa, especially paragraphs 9 (b), 11 and 23 of resolution 277 (1970) and paragraph 14 of resolution 283 (1970);

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 68 and 12, document A/8143.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1), chapter XIII, section D.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1), chapter IV.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 68 and 12, document A/8143.

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council relating to the colonial Territories in southern Africa;

9. *Urges again* the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies to examine, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the possibility of providing for participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by them, of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the action recently initiated by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and requests all Governments to intensify their actions in the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of those resolutions;

12. *Recommends* that, in order to facilitate the efforts of member States to comply fully with paragraph 11 above, the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system should continue to examine, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the present resolution and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, a comprehensive report describing the activities hitherto undertaken by the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned in regard to the implementation of the various resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the present item;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2713 (XXV). Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and abiding by them,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Noting that nazism, racism, *apartheid* and other similar ideologies and practices have in the past repeatedly led to barbarous acts that trouble the conscience of mankind, and ultimately to war, and still have the power to threaten universal peace and the security of nations,

Deeply concerned by the fact that, twenty-five years after the foundation of the United Nations, the activities of groups and organizations which are proponents of the ideologies and practices of nazism, racism and *apartheid* are still continuing,

Expressing its deep concern at the fact that not all the States concerned have taken the measures specified in the aforementioned resolutions for the complete prohibition of Nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts,

Welcoming the contribution which the relevant specialized agencies can make to the fight against nazism and racial intolerance and the measures already taken by many of them in this respect,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 4 (XXVI) of 4 March 1970,⁸⁶ in which the Commission noted the tentative nature of the findings on this subject in the study on racial discrimination prepared by the Special Rapporteur⁸⁷ and requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue its study, placing special emphasis on measures to be taken to detect and effectively to prevent contemporary activities that might be inspired by nazism or any other totalitarian ideology based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance,

1. *Again resolutely condemns* nazism, racism, *apartheid* and other totalitarian and colonial ideologies and practices which are based on terror and racial intolerance;

2. *Urges* the States concerned to implement without delay the resolutions of the General Assembly and, in particular, to take legislative and other effective measures with a view to the speedy and final eradication of nazism, including its contemporary forms, of

⁸⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816)*, chapter XXIII.

⁸⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/301.

racism and of other similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance;

3. *Calls upon* States during 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to take all effective measures to combat contemporary manifestations of nazism and other forms of racial intolerance;

4. *Decides* to retain on its agenda the item concerning measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance.

1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.

2714 (XXV). Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid*, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2440 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any and every practice of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees and prisoners in South African prisons and in South African police custody during interrogation and detention,

Recalling its resolution 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969 in which it expressed the firm intention of the United Nations, acting in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa,

Also recalling Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 and 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969 on Namibia,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2547 A (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 relating, *inter alia*, to the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in the Territories ruled by Governments and régimes wedded to the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa,

Determined to promote immediate and urgent action with a view to restoring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

1. *Commends* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa³⁸ for its valuable report;³⁹

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination;

3. *Condemns* any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in these Territories;

4. *Again condemns* any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody in South Africa;

5. *Reaffirms* that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955,⁴⁰ apply to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody throughout South Africa, Namibia—a Territory under direct United Nations responsibility and at present under illegal South African occupation—the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination;

6. *Condemns* the trial of the twenty-two Africans held under the Suppression of Communism Act and further condemns their subsequent re-arrest under the notorious Terrorism Act of 1967;

7. *Reaffirms* that:

(a) The condition of political prisoners in South Africa continues to cause alarm;

(b) The increasing co-operation between the Government of South Africa and the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia poses a further and continuing threat to the opponents of the two régimes and to captured freedom fighters;

(c) Sections 10 and 29 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1969, concerning the Bureau of State Security, not only constitute one of the most sinister pieces of legislation in recent years, but also contribute decisively towards making South Africa a complete police State, and the working of that law is also contrary to article 11, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since it prevents the accused from proving his innocence;

(d) Many political prisoners and detainees have died in South African prisons during 1969, in conditions which warrant a full inquiry;

(e) Mr. James Lenkoe, a political prisoner in South Africa, did not commit suicide as reported, but died as a result of electric shocks administered to various parts of his body;

(f) The practice of compelling prisoners to testify against their erstwhile comrades is reprehensible;

(g) In the Caprivi Strip, Namibian villages have been shelled by the occupying South African security forces and indiscriminate firing has been resorted to in villages that are suspected of harbouring freedom fighters;

(h) The system of "Bantustans" established in South Africa is being gradually extended to the occupied Territory of Namibia;

(i) In the absence of intervention by the United Nations, the occupation of Namibia by South Africa is resulting in ever increasing hardship to the non-white population as well as a total suppression of human rights there;

(j) The so-called "Constitution of Rhodesia" of 1969 is an illegal as well as a pernicious document and the "Declaration of Rights" embodied in it confers few, if any, rights on non-Whites;

(k) Section 84 of the 1969 "Constitution of Rhodesia", providing that no court shall inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any law on the ground that it is inconsistent with the "Declaration of

³⁸ Established under Commission on Human Rights resolution 2 (XXIII) of 6 March 1967.

³⁹ E/CN.4/984 and Add.1, Add.2/Rev.1, Add.3/Rev.1, Add.4 and 5, Add.6/Rev.1, Add.7/Rev.1, Add.8 and 9, Add.10/Rev.1, Add.11/Rev.1, Add.12-14, Add.15/Rev.1, Add.16/Rev.1 and Add. 17-19.

⁴⁰ See *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.IV.4), annex I, A.

Rights", establishes a clear inconsistency in the illegal "legislation" itself and, further, brings out the authoritarian and racist character of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

(l) The reserves in Southern Rhodesia consist of poor and infertile lands into which Africans are herded like cattle;

(m) The condition of Africans in the reserves is appalling and nothing is being done to improve their conditions of hygiene, diet, nutrition, sanitation, health and their educational standards;

(n) In the Portuguese Territories, the mass killing of suspected opponents of the régime continues unabated;

(o) The most inhuman form of forced labour prevails in the African Territories under Portuguese domination;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to implement the recommendations contained in the earlier reports of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts and also:

(a) To disband immediately the Bureau of State Security;

(b) To discontinue the practice by which political detainees are compelled to testify against their former colleagues;

(c) To release immediately and unconditionally the twenty-two Africans re-arrested on 16 February 1970 under the Terrorism Act;

(d) To grant full access at all trials of political opponents of the régime to independent outside observers;

(e) To permit a full and impartial investigation into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees in its gaols as well as to indemnify fully the families of the deceased;

9. *Condemns* the trial of the eight Namibians under the Terrorism Act, which took place at Windhoek between July and November 1969, and further calls upon the Government of South Africa:

(a) To release immediately and unconditionally those tried under the above-mentioned Terrorism Act;

(b) To desist forthwith from the extension of the "Bantustans" system into Namibia;

10. *Once again calls upon* the Government of South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to intervene more effectively than heretofore in its rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia with a view to:

(a) Implementing the action proposed by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts in paragraphs 82 to 94 of its report;⁴¹

(b) Liberating the Africans from the reserves in which they are concentrated in conditions of near captivity and bondage;

(c) Repealing the entire so-called "Constitution of Rhodesia" of 1969;

12. *Requests* the United Kingdom to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session the results of the effective measures it is called upon to take in paragraph 11 above;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal:

(a) To observe immediately the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;⁴²

(b) To eradicate the practice of *xibalo*, or forced labour, in its African colonies;

(c) To introduce a system in which the products of the African farmers can be freely bought and sold in normal market conditions;

14. *Condemns once again* the actions of those Governments which continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions;

15. *Calls upon* those Governments urgently to consider breaking off such relations and, if they have not already done so, to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session the reasons therefor;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken to publicize the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts.

1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.

⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

2764 (XXVI). The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2627 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, strongly condemning the evil policy of *apartheid* as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind,

Further recalling its resolutions calling for the liberation of persons persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to *apartheid* and condemning the maltreatment and torture of prisoners and persons in police custody,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*¹ and the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa, established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights of 6 March 1967,²

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

² E/CN.4/1050 and Corr.1.

⁴¹ See E/CN.4/984/Add.8.

Gravely concerned at continuing reports of ill-treatment and torture of opponents of *apartheid* in detention in South Africa and at the deaths of several detainees during interrogation,

Noting also the recent deportations, bannings, detentions and trials of a number of religious leaders in South Africa for their opposition to *apartheid* and assistance to victims of that inhuman policy,

1. *Expresses its grave indignation and concern* over any and every act of maltreatment and torture of opponents of *apartheid* in South Africa and the increased persecution of religious leaders opposed to that policy;

2. *Again calls upon* all States to do everything in their power to promote the cause of justice for all people in South Africa and, to that end, to exert their influence to secure:

(a) The repeal of all legislation designed to give effect to the oppressive policies of *apartheid* and all legislation designed to persecute and suppress the rights of those who are opposed to such policies;

(b) The liberation of all persons imprisoned or detained for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(c) The removal of orders against those banned or banished for their opposition to *apartheid*;

3. *Appeals* to national and international associations of jurists to take all appropriate steps in support of the purposes of the present resolution;

4. *Urges* all religious organizations to continue and intensify their efforts for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to prepare a special report on all known cases of maltreatment and torture of prisoners in South Africa, together with any other information pertinent to those cases;

6. *Invites* all organizations and individuals that may have knowledge of such cases to provide all available information to the Special Committee on *Apartheid*;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To bring the present resolution to the attention of Governments, national and international organizations and anti-*apartheid* movements, including religious organizations and associations of jurists;

(b) To publicize, through the Unit on *Apartheid* and the Office of Public Information, all available information on the maltreatment and torture of prisoners and detainees in South Africa and the persecution of opponents of *apartheid*, including religious leaders;

(c) To provide necessary services and assistance to the Special Committee on *Apartheid* in the preparation of the report requested in paragraph 5 above and to publicize the report as widely as possible.

1981st plenary meeting,
9 November 1971.

2765 (XXVI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 288 (1970) of 17 November 1970,

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and also the consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 828th meeting, on 6 October 1971,¹

Expressing its grave concern at the recent decision taken by the Congress of the United States of America which, if confirmed, would permit the importation of chrome into the United States from Southern Rhodesia and thus would constitute a serious violation of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America to take the necessary measures, in compliance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 288 (1970) and bearing in mind its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to prevent the importation of chrome into the United States from Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Requests* the Government of the United States to inform the General Assembly at its current session of the action taken or envisaged in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw the attention of the Government of the United States to the urgent need for the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Reminds* all Member States of their obligations under the Charter to comply fully with the decisions of the Security Council on mandatory sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Decides* to keep this and other aspects of the question under continuous review.

1984th plenary meeting,
16 November 1971.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 41 (b).

2769 (XXVI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having noted the statement made in the House of Commons on Tuesday, 9 November 1971, by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, announcing his Government's decision to hold the talks that are currently under way in Salisbury with the illegal racist minority régime,

1. *Reaffirms* the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Affirms* that any settlement relating to the future of that Territory must be worked out with the fullest participation of all nationalist leaders representing the majority of the people of Zimbabwe and must be endorsed freely by the people;

3. *Decides* to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

*1991st plenary meeting,
22 November 1971.*

2775 (XXVI). The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

A

ARMS EMBARGO

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid¹ and the letter dated 6 October 1971 from the Chairman of the Special Committee to the President of the General Assembly,²

Recalling its resolution 2624 (XXV) of 13 October 1970 calling upon all States to take immediate steps to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 to strengthen the arms embargo against South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continued build-up of the South African military and police forces,

Noting that South Africa continues to receive military equipment, and technical and other assistance for the manufacture of such equipment, from certain Member States in contravention of the arms embargo,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2624 (XXV);

2. *Declares* that the arms embargo against South Africa makes no distinction between arms for external defence and arms for internal repression;

3. *Deplores* the actions of those Governments which, in contravention of the arms embargo, have provided or have allowed companies registered in their countries to provide assistance for the build-up of the military and police forces in South Africa;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments to implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa;

5. *Urgently appeals* to all national and international organizations to discourage and denounce all military collaboration with South Africa and to ensure the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on the arms embargo against South Africa;

6. *Invites* the Security Council to consider the situation in the light of the reports and communications

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

² A/SPC/145. For the printed text of this document, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, document S/10354.

addressed to it by the Special Committee on *Apartheid*⁹ and of the present resolution, with a view to securing the full implementation by all States of Council resolution 282 (1970);

7. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to undertake a comprehensive study of the military collaboration with, and military assistance to, South Africa by Governments and private enterprises and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.*

B

EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL ON *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Considering that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be the occasion to add new emphasis to efforts to enlighten the international community about the evils of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and about the role of the United Nations in this cause,

Convinced of the special role that education should play in international efforts to eliminate *apartheid* and other forms of racial discrimination,

Considering the important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in such a cause,

Commending the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in disseminating information on *apartheid*, with special reference to its effects on education, science and culture,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,¹⁰ in particular the account of its consultations with anti-*apartheid* movements and with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the need for the preparation of an educational kit on southern Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the growing interest among educational and other institutions in educational material to enlighten their students on the evils of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

1. *Commends* the proposal for the preparation of an educational kit on racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare such an educational kit for possible adaptation by national commissions of that organization and for distribution to institutions of learning;

3. *Further requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider the production of films and audio-visual material on *apartheid*, with special reference to its adverse effects on education, science and culture;

4. *Invites* all concerned to lend their full co-operation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

⁹ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1971, documents S/10190 and S/10201; *ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, document S/10354; and Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

Cultural Organization to ensure the widest possible use of the material prepared by that organization.

*1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.*

D

Apartheid IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that Member States have pledged themselves, under Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling further its requests to all States and national and international sports organizations to suspend exchanges of sporting events with South African teams selected under *apartheid* policies,

Bearing in mind that 1971 was designated as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be observed in the name of the ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and in the name of international solidarity with those struggling against racism,

1. *Declares* its unqualified support of the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation;

2. *Affirms* that merit should be the sole criterion for participation in sports activities;

3. *Solemnly calls upon* all national and international sports organizations to uphold the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to discourage and deny support to sporting events organized in violation of this principle;

4. *Calls upon* individual sportsmen to refuse to participate in any sports activity in a country in which there is an official policy of racial discrimination or *apartheid* in the field of sports;

5. *Urges* all States to promote adherence to the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to encourage their sports organizations to withhold support from sporting events organized in violation of this principle;

6. *Requests* national and international sports organizations and the public to deny any form of recognition to any sports activity from which persons are debarred or in which they are subjected to any discrimination on the basis of race, religion or political affiliation;

7. *Condemns* the actions of the Government of South Africa in enforcing racial discrimination and segregation in sports;

8. *Notes with regret* that some national and international sports organizations have continued exchanges with teams from South Africa that have been selected for international competition on the basis of competition closed to otherwise qualified sportsmen solely on the basis of their race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

9. *Commends* those international and national sports organizations that have supported the international campaign against *apartheid* in sports;

10. *Requests* all States to urge their national sports organizations to act in accordance with the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To bring the present resolution to the attention of international sports organizations;

(b) To keep the Special Committee on *Apartheid* informed on the implementation of the present resolution;

(c) To submit a report on this matter to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

F

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA RESULTING FROM THE
POLICIES OF *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the question of *apartheid*,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,¹³

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1591 (L) of 21 May 1971,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴ on the joint meeting of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, convened by him in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2671 F (XXV) of 8 December 1970, and the consensus adopted by the joint meeting, which is annexed to that report,

Considering that the United Nations organs concerned should adopt a concerted and co-ordinated approach to the interrelated problems of southern Africa,

Gravely concerned over the explosive situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole resulting from the inhuman and aggressive policies of *apartheid* pursued by the Government of South Africa,

Considering that the United Nations and Member States should intensify their efforts to solve the situation in South Africa in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2671 (XXV);

2. *Commends* all States, organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and racial discrimination, especially in South Africa;

3. *Declares* that the present tactics of the racist Government of South Africa in pursuance of its so-called "outward policy" are designed primarily to obtain acquiescence in its racial policies, to confuse world public opinion, to counter international isolation, to hinder assistance to the liberation movements by the international community and to consolidate white minority rule in southern Africa;

4. *Condemns* the continued and increasing co-operation of certain States and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields, as such co-operation encourages the Government of South Africa in the pursuit of its inhuman policies;

5. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and similar ideologies and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal adult suffrage;

6. *Appeals* to Governments, the specialized agencies, national and international organizations and individuals to provide every assistance, directly or through the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* of the Organization of African Unity, to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle;

7. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to intensify its efforts to remedy the grave situation in southern Africa and to ensure the achievement of the legitimate rights of all the inhabitants of that area, irrespective of race, colour or creed;

8. *Requests* all States to take more effective action for the elimination of *apartheid* in the light of the recommendations contained in the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

9. *Requests* all States to take steps to dissuade their nationals from emigrating to South Africa so long as the Government of South Africa pursues the policies of *apartheid*;

10. *Commends* the activities of States, organizations and individuals engaged in dissuading economic interests from increasing collaboration with South Africa and profiting from racial discrimination and exploitation of African and other non-white workers;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to arrange, in consultation with the Secretary-General, for the preparation of special studies on *apartheid* and its international repercussions and for the publication of a periodic bulletin on the collaboration of Governments and private enterprises with the South African régime and South African companies;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to continue its close co-operation with other United Nations bodies concerned with *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa with a view to co-ordinated action to find ways and means of eliminating those evils;

13. *Again recommends* that the Security Council should consider urgently the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole with a view to the adoption of effective measures against South Africa, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

¹³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

¹⁴ A/8388.

G

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON *apartheid**The General Assembly,*

Considering that the United Nations has a vital role in promoting national and international action for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Recognizing the importance of the widest dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of *apartheid*, and of United Nations efforts for the elimination of *apartheid*, in order to secure increasing support of world public opinion for such action,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,¹⁵ analysing the relationship of United Nations public information activities to the achievement of the substantive goals of the United Nations, including the elimination of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism, and stressing the need, within the principles of universality and objectivity, of a United Nations information programme more directly geared to the support of these goals,

Recalling its resolution 2671 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁶ and the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* concerning the dissemination of information on *apartheid*,¹⁷

Taking note also of the consensus adopted by the joint meeting of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia,¹⁸ in particular the request that the Secretary-General consider appropriate arrangements for intensifying and co-ordinating research, information and publicity on southern Africa and the recommendation that the presiding officers of the three bodies or their representatives should advise the Secretary-General from time to time,

Welcoming the increasing co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in disseminating information on *apartheid*,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with the conclusions set forth in paragraphs 52 and 57 of his report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,¹⁹ and in compliance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 274 to 278, 289 and 290 of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,²⁰ to intensify information activities with a view to promoting national and international action for the elimination of *apartheid*;

¹⁵ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

¹⁶ A/8467.

¹⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1), paras. 272-285.

¹⁸ See A/8388.

¹⁹ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1.

²⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain the needs and to take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly bodies concerned with the problems of southern Africa in intensifying information activities on those problems;

3. Invites Governments, specialized agencies and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, information media and educational institutions, to co-operate with the United Nations in disseminating information on *apartheid*;

4. Invites the specialized agencies to contribute to the campaign against *apartheid* in the light of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 282 to 284 of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*;

5. Requests the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, in consultation with non-governmental organizations concerned with the campaign against *apartheid*, to take appropriate steps, where necessary, to promote the establishment of national committees against *apartheid*;

6. Appeals to Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions to enable the Organization of African Unity to acquire equipment for recording and distributing information on *apartheid* through various broadcasting facilities and to lend their co-operation to the Organization of African Unity in preparing and disseminating radio broadcasts on *apartheid*;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a detailed report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on means of ensuring adequate publicity for United Nations efforts against *apartheid* in the light of recommendations by the General Assembly bodies concerned.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

H

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES AGAINST *apartheid**The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 2671 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Noting the opposition of the international trade union movement to *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Convinced of the need to promote concerted action by the trade union movement at the national and international levels in the campaign against *apartheid*,

Noting that the question of *apartheid* will be before the International Labour Conference at its fifty-seventh session, to be held at Geneva in June 1972,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* concerning ways and means of promoting concerted action against *apartheid* by the trade union movements,²¹

1. Appeals to all national and international trade union organizations to intensify their action against *apartheid*, in particular by:

²¹ A/8515/Rev.1.

2783 (XXVI). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965 in which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and invited eligible States under article 17 of that Convention to sign and ratify it without delay,

Stressing the significance of the coming into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the bringing into being of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and requesting all States parties to the Convention to give full co-operation to that Committee in order that it may fulfil its mandate under the Convention,

Noting the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L) of 21 May 1971,

Having received the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,⁴ established under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, on the second year of its activities,

Expressing its satisfaction at the ratification of or accession to the Convention by 55 States and at the intention expressed by various other States to ratify or accede to the Convention in the near future,

1. *Urges* all States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ratify or accede to the Convention as soon as possible and requests them to report to the General Assembly on the measures taken by them to this effect, on any obstacles that may have been encountered and on any interim measures that have been taken to comply strictly with the principles set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and in the Convention;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the second year of its activities, submitted under article 9 of the Convention;

3. *Draws the attention* of all States to the contents of that report;

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8418).

(a) Discouraging the emigration of skilled workers to South Africa;

(b) Taking appropriate action in connexion with the infringements of trade union rights and the persecution of trade unionists in South Africa;

(c) Exerting maximum pressure on foreign economic and financial interests which are profiting from racial discrimination against non-white workers in South Africa, in order to persuade them to cease such exploitation;

(d) Co-operating with other organizations engaged in the international campaign against *apartheid*;

2. *Decides* to give further consideration to the proposed international trade union conference at its twenty-seventh session;

3. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to send a mission to hold consultative meetings, if possible, with the workers' representatives to the fifty-seventh session of the International Labour Conference, to consider lines of action which the trade union movement may take against *apartheid*, including the holding of the international trade union conference, and to invite representatives of international and regional trade union federations to those consultative meetings;

4. *Requests* the International Labour Organisation and invites the workers' representatives to lend their co-operation to the Special Committee on *Apartheid* in preparing and holding the consultative meetings.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

4. *Commends* the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its efforts to obtain extensive reports from States parties, as provided in article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, as well as information concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories relating to matters referred to in article 15;

5. *Expresses the view* that the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination would be facilitated if the reports submitted by States parties conformed with the guidelines laid down by the Committee for that purpose and if the Committee invited States parties to be present at its meetings when their reports are examined;

6. *Recognizes* that the General Assembly's consideration of the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination would be facilitated by the inclusion of the criteria used by the Committee when it examines in greater depth the substance of the reports from States parties submitted under article 9 of the Convention;

7. *Draws the attention* of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and requests them to take appropriate action within their terms of reference in their respective spheres of activity, as expressed in the relevant parts of the report;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the records of the discussion on its report at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2784 (XXVI). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that all forms of racial discrimination are a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that they militate against human progress, peace and justice,

Fully aware that *apartheid* and all other forms of racial discrimination are instruments of colonialism and imperialism as well as of economic exploitation,

Reiterating its conviction that any doctrine of exclusiveness based on racial differentiation or ethnic or religious superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

Reiterating also its firm determination to bring about the total and unconditional elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms,

Having designated the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be observed as the opening year of an ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and for the purpose of promoting international solidarity with all those struggling against racism,

Considering that by arousing world public opinion and promoting action against racism the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Dis-

crimination would contribute to the expansion of national and international efforts towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination in all its forms,

Believing in the urgent need for eliminating racial discrimination through continuous and vigorous national action and collective international measures in order to alleviate the suffering of millions of people the world over and to ensure them the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings,

I

1. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to forward the message annexed to the present resolution directly to the heads of State or Government of each State;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report based on the information and comments received from Governments, in accordance with the message sent to heads of State or Government, to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 2 above, to submit suggestions with a view to launching continued international action to combat racism on the basis of a "Decade for vigorous and continued mobilization against racism and racial discrimination in all its forms";

II

1. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity;

2. *Declares* that racial discrimination in all its forms is a criminal affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind;

3. *Emphatically reaffirms* its recognition and vigorous support of the legitimacy of the struggles of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular in southern Africa, against colonial, racial and alien domination or foreign occupation towards the achievement of their inalienable rights to equality and freedom, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and calls for increased and continued moral and material support to all peoples struggling for their liberation, self-determination and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

4. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to study and make recommendations for the further elaboration of international instruments to deal with crimes against humanity, particularly those arising from the policies of *apartheid*;

5. *Condemns* those countries which, by their political, economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa, encourage and incite that Government to persist in its racist policy;

6. *Strongly condemns* all Governments that continue to supply arms to the Pretoria régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

III

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimi-

nation,⁵ established under article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Endorses* the opinions and recommendations submitted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in its decisions 3 (IV), 4 (IV) and 5 (IV);⁶

3. *Calls upon* all the trading partners of South Africa to abstain from any action that constitutes an encouragement to the continued violation of the principles and objectives of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to use their influence with a view to ensuring the eradication of the policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in the international territory of Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

4. *Also calls upon* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power for Southern Rhodesia, to adopt all the necessary measures, including the use of force, with a view to ending the racist and illegal régime of Ian Smith;

5. *Condemns* the Government of Portugal for persisting in its colonialist policies in Africa and for continuing its war against the peoples of the Territories under its domination;

6. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to continue its comprehensive studies of policies and practices of racial discrimination, taking into account in particular discrimination against peoples of African origin in all countries, and to submit a report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than at its twenty-eighth session, together with recommendations for action to combat such policies and practices;

IV

Decides to consider this item again at its twenty-seventh session.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

ANNEX

Message from the President of the General Assembly to the heads of State or Government

I

1. The General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the occasion of celebrating the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination has requested me, as a matter of urgency, to put before you the following facts concerning the United Nations campaign against racial discrimination:

(a) The racist Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia have blatantly continued to pursue policies of racial discrimination and *apartheid* in flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of those enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(b) The racist Government of South Africa continues to effect an extensive arms build-up, thus posing a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to its racist policies, as well as to all those peoples struggling against the racial and inhuman policies in southern Africa.

(c) The racist policies in southern Africa have been permitted, even encouraged, to expand through:

- (i) The continued existence and operation of the white racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia through the deliberate ineffectiveness of measures so far taken by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power;
- (ii) The illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Government of South Africa.
- (d) The racist Governments in southern Africa have been further strengthened through:
 - (i) The maintenance by many States of political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the racist Governments in southern Africa in utter disregard of United Nations resolutions and of the purposes and principles of the Charter;
 - (ii) An unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, established in order to suppress the struggle of the peoples of that region and to silence the cry of Africa against racism, *apartheid*, economic exploitation and colonial domination.
- (e) The United Nations has vigorously opposed all policies based on racial discrimination and, consequently, has:
 - (i) Declared that any State whose official policy or practice is based on racial discrimination contravenes the purposes and principles of the Charter, and called upon those Governments to desist forthwith from pursuing such policies;
 - (ii) Condemned the policies of States which, by political, economic or military collaboration with the racist régimes in southern Africa, enable and encourage those régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies, and called upon those States to desist forthwith from extending such collaboration;
 - (iii) Reaffirmed time and again the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples, in particular in the territories under racial, alien domination or foreign occupation, to obtain liberation and racial equality, and called for increased and continued moral and material support to these struggling peoples.
- (f) However, the numerous resolutions that have been adopted by the various organs of the United Nations still have little or no effect, owing to the arrogant, flagrant and stubborn disregard on the part of South Africa and its racist allies, transplanted to the soil of Africa, and to the continued political, economic and military aid coming from some States.

II

2. The General Assembly, therefore, is as convinced as ever that the continuation of national and international action against racial discrimination in all its forms, old and contemporary alike, is a matter of cardinal importance if the world is to live in peace and justice, the two interdependent and indispensable components of a better future for all mankind.

3. The General Assembly is also convinced that the primary aim of the United Nations and, therefore, of all its Member States in the sphere of human rights is the achievement by each individual of the maximum freedom and dignity and that, for the realization of this objective, the laws of every country should grant each individual, irrespective of race, sex, language, religion or political belief, all the rights inherent in all human beings on the basis of equality, and that the people of every country must be made fully aware of the evils of the policies of racial discrimination and of the ideologies based on racial supremacy and must join in condemning, resisting and combating them.

4. The General Assembly is further convinced that the continuation of racism and colonialism cannot but seriously hamper the efforts of the international community to achieve peace, justice and progress.

III

5. The General Assembly, in view of the aforementioned facts and convictions, has authorized me to request you to transmit the present text to the legislative, administrative, judicial, educational and trade union bodies of your country,

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. VII, sect. B.

as well as to the mass media of information, in order to ensure the continuation of the world campaign against racial discrimination, bearing in mind that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be considered as the opening year for a full decade of vigorous struggle against this evil, until the achievement of its total elimination. To that end, the General Assembly recommends, *inter alia*:

(a) The discussion of this problem in all national and international conferences, especially in the fields of education, information, trade unions, etc.;

(b) The inculcation through education of children and youth in the spirit of human rights by the inclusion in the curricula of special and yearly programmes on the evils of racism and racial discrimination;

(c) The continuation of the programmes designated to be carried out during 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and their development and updating, in order to intensify the efforts to combat racial discrimination;

(d) The continuation of open moral support and the increasing of material aid to the peoples struggling against racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

(e) The termination of all relations with the Government of South Africa and all other racist régimes;

(f) Exerting every effort to bring about the full implementation of all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions that reflect the world's resolve to end each and every case of discrimination and foreign exploitation;

(g) The repeal of all laws and regulations which contribute to the maintenance and propagation of racial discrimination.

IV

6. The General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this subject to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, in which would be included reports of Governments on the above message.

2785 (XXVI). International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that all forms of racial discrimination are a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that they militate against human progress, peace and justice,

Recalling its resolutions 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2544 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, in which it designated the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, in which it welcomed the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end and, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L) of 21 May 1971, which provided for further action that should be taken to eliminate specifically racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Noting the Secretary-General's second progress report, based on information received from Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and on the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*,⁷

Noting the Secretary-General's report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,⁸ analysing the relationship of United Nations public information activities to the achievement of the substantive goals of the United Nations, including the elimination of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism, and stressing the need, within the principles of universality and objectivity, of a United Nations information programme more directly geared to the support of these goals,

Noting the measures that have been taken and the progress that has been achieved to date in the implementation of the programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and the national and international non-governmental organizations concerned,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations which have acted in good faith without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and contributed positively to the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Further expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the effective co-ordination of the measures and activities undertaken to date in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and for the informative progress reports he has submitted thereon to the General Assembly;

3. *Recommends* that the measures and activities undertaken on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations genuinely concerned with the elimination of racism and racial discrimination be continued, developed and enlarged, and that the initiatives which have emerged from the observance of the International Year should serve as guidelines for action-oriented programmes designed to ensure that the work accomplished in 1971 will be pursued;

4. *Urges* all States concerned to implement a programme of political, social, cultural and economic redress to improve the conditions of those suffering from the effects of past and present policies of racial discrimination and, in particular, appeals to Governments and all organizations in the United Nations system to devote their urgent attention to the problems involved in the education of youth, in a spirit of world peace, justice, mutual respect and understanding, as well as respect for the value and dignity of the human person and generally recognized principles of morality and international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States, in order to combat racial policies and to promote equal rights and economic, social and cultural progress for all;

5. *Requests* every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency, regional intergovernmental organization and non-governmental organization in consultative status, acting in good faith without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the

⁷ A/8367 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2.

⁸ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

United Nations, to consider, as a matter of highest priority:

(a) The further action that it might itself take with a view to the speedy elimination of racial discrimination throughout the world;

(b) The action that it might suggest to its subsidiary organs, to States and to international and national bodies for this purpose;

(c) The follow-up measures required to ensure full and effective implementation of its decisions in this matter;

6. *Endorses* the invitation addressed by the Economic and Social Council to the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide the Commission on Human Rights with reports on the nature and effect of any racial discrimination of whose existence they have knowledge in their sphere of competence and requests that such reports should be submitted annually, and also endorses the invitation addressed by the Council to the non-governmental organizations in consultative status referred to in paragraph 5 above which have a special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination to communicate biennially to the Council, and for the information of any interested organ of the United Nations, their endeavours and progress in the struggle against racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in all its forms;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) In conformity with the conclusions stated in paragraphs 52 and 57 of his report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,⁹ to study information programmes on all questions relating to racial discrimination, taking into account the views of the Economic and Social Council and its competent subsidiary bodies with a view to intensifying the realization of such programmes;

(b) To pursue, as a major feature of action to combat racism and racial discrimination after the International Year, a world-wide programme intended to build up public opinion, especially through radio and television broadcasts, and the distribution of appropriate literature such as the Statement on Race and Racial Prejudice,¹⁰ adopted by a committee of experts on the subject convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris in September 1967, and the special study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,¹¹ with a view to eradicating once and for all false racial beliefs based upon distortion or lack of scientific knowledge and showing how the different races complement one another;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on the measures taken by United Nations organs, which would make possible a detailed assessment and formulation of further new methods and measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

⁹ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1.

¹⁰ UNESCO document SHC/CS/122/8, appendix 4.

¹¹ *Racial Discrimination* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E 71.XIV.2).

2786 (XXVI). Draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the need to take further effective measures with a view to the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*,

Recognizing that the conclusion of a convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid* under the auspices of the United Nations would be an important contribution to the struggle against *apartheid*, racism, economic exploitation, colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Considering that there has been no opportunity at the current session of the General Assembly to consider fully the draft convention submitted to the Third Committee,¹²

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*, together with the relevant records of the discussion;

2. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session and the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session should consider this item, in co-operation with the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, as a matter of priority, and should submit the text of the draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid* to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

2787 (XXVI). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963, 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970 and 2672 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and resolution VIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,¹³

Solemnly reaffirming that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and colonial exploitation is a violation of the principle of self-determination as well as a denial of basic human rights and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned that many peoples continue to be denied the right to self-determination and are living under conditions of colonial and foreign domination,

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly. Twenty-sixth Session. Annexes, agenda item 54, document A/8542, para. 32.*

¹³ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 9.

Expressing concern that some countries, notably Portugal, with the support of their North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, are waging war against the national liberation movement of the colonies and against certain independent States of Africa and Asia and the developing countries,

Confirming that colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including the methods of neo-colonialism, constitutes a gross encroachment on the rights of peoples and on the basic human rights and freedoms,

Convinced that effective application of the principle of self-determination of peoples is of paramount importance for the promotion of friendly relations between countries and peoples, the guarantee of human rights and the maintenance of peace in the world,

Affirming that the future of Zimbabwe cannot be negotiated with an illegal régime and that any settlement must be made on the basis of "no independence before majority rule",

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of all peoples, and in particular those of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and the Palestinian people, to freedom, equality and self-determination, and the legitimacy of their struggles to restore those rights,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which elaborated the principle of self-determination of peoples,

Considering that the establishment of a sovereign and independent State freely determined by all the people belonging to the territory constitutes a mode of implementing the right of self-determination,

Further considering that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State established in accordance with the right of self-determination of its people is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Mindful that interference in the internal affairs of States is a violation of the Charter and can pose a serious threat to the maintenance of peace,

1. *Confirms* the legality of the peoples' struggle for self-determination and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably in southern Africa and in particular that of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), as well as of the Palestinian people, by all available means consistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Affirms* man's basic human right to fight for the self-determination of his people under colonial and foreign domination;

3. *Calls upon* all States dedicated to the ideals of freedom and peace to give all their political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling for liberation, self-determination and independence against colonial and alien domination;

4. *Believes* that the main objectives and principles of international protection of human rights cannot be effectively implemented while some States, particularly Portugal and South Africa, pursue the imperialist policy of colonialism, use force against independent African States and developing countries and peoples fighting for self-determination and support régimes that are applying the criminal policy of racism and *apartheid*;

5. *Condemns* the colonial and usurping Powers that are suppressing the right of peoples to self-determination and hampering the liquidation of the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism in the African and Asian continents and in other parts of the world;

6. *Condemns* the policy of certain States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that contribute to the creation in southern Africa of a military-industrial complex whose aim is to suppress the movement of peoples struggling for self-determination and to interfere in the affairs of independent African States;

7. *Recalls* that it is the duty of every State to contribute through joint and independent action to the implementation of the principle of self-determination, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to assist the United Nations in discharging the responsibilities vested in it by the Charter for the implementation of this principle;

8. *Urges* the Security Council as well as States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to take effective steps to ensure the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions on the elimination of colonialism and racism, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

9. *Resolves* to devote constant attention to the question of flagrant large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from the denial to peoples under colonial and foreign domination of their right to self-determination;

10. *Calls upon* all States to observe the principles of the sovereign equality of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and respect for their sovereign rights and territorial integrity.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2839 (XXVI). Measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that there still exist in the world convinced adherents of nazism and racial intolerance whose activities, if they are not opposed in sufficient time, could bring about a resurgence of those ideologies, which are clearly incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and that, accordingly, the danger of a revival or a development of new forms of nazism and racial discrimination combined with terrorism cannot be disregarded,

Considering that contemporary manifestations of resurgent nazism, like the earlier ones, combine racial prejudice and discrimination with terrorism, and that in some cases racism has been raised to the level of State policy, as in the case of South Africa,

Believing it essential, in order to remove this threat to the peace and security of peoples and to the realization of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, to elaborate a series of urgent and effective measures which might be adopted by States with a view to suppressing the revival of nazism and preventing its revival, in any form or manifestation, in the future,

Firmly convinced that the best bulwark against nazism and racial discrimination is the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions, that the existence of genuine political, social and economic democracy is an effective vaccine and an equally effective antidote against the formation or development of Nazi movements and that a political system which is based on freedom and effective participation by the people in the conduct of public affairs, and under which economic and social conditions are such as to ensure a decent standard of living for the population, makes it impossible for fascism, nazism or other ideologies based on terror to succeed,

Confirming that nazism and other forms of racial intolerance constitute a serious threat to the realization everywhere of human rights and freedoms and the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deeming it essential that the question of measures to be taken to combat nazism and racial intolerance should be kept under constant review by the appropriate United Nations bodies with a view to the timely and immediate adoption of the necessary measures for the complete eradication of nazism from the life of society,

1. *Condemns* all manifestations of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intolerance, wherever they may occur;

2. *Calls upon* States to take steps to bring to light any evidence of the manifestation and dissemination of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intolerance and to ensure that they are rigorously suppressed and prohibited;

3. *Invites* all eligible States which have not yet done so to ratify and to accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity as soon as possible, and requests them to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken by them to comply strictly with the provisions of those Conventions;

4. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to review their legislation, in the light of the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, with a view to determining whether, in the light of their circumstances, further legal measures are required to eradicate for all time the danger of a revival of nazism, racial intolerance or other ideologies based on terror;

5. *Urgently calls upon* those States concerned which have not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures, including legislative measures, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to prevent the activities of Nazi and racist organizations and groups;

6. *Appeals* to all States to prohibit activity by organizations propagating concepts of nazism and racial superiority;

7. *Urges* those States which are unable, for serious constitutional or other reasons, to implement immediately and fully the provisions of article 9 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination—both of which condemn and outlaw all propaganda and all organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form—to take measures designed to ensure the speedy disbandment and disappearance of such organizations, these measures to provide, *inter alia*, that:

(a) Such organizations should not be allowed to receive financial subsidies from organs of the State, private companies or individuals;

(b) Such organizations should not be allowed the use of public premises in which to establish their headquarters or conduct meetings of their members, the use of streets and squares in populated areas for holding demonstrations, or the use of public information media for disseminating propaganda;

(c) Such organizations should not be allowed to form militarized detachments on any pretext, and offenders should be subject to prosecution in the courts;

(d) Persons employed by the State, particularly in the armed forces, should not be permitted to belong to such organizations;

and all these measures to be taken only in so far as they are compatible with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and other specialized agencies to consider, within their respective spheres of competence,

the question of the danger of a revival of the concepts of nazism and racial intolerance;

9. *Appeals* to regional intergovernmental organizations to consider this question at the regional level;

10. *Calls upon* Governments, particularly those which control mass information media of world or continental scope, the United Nations and its various bodies, specialized agencies and international and national organizations to increase public awareness of the danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance, especially among young people, by education, by the preparation and dissemination of information on this subject and by recalling the history of nazism and its crimes and of racial intolerance;

11. *Calls upon* all States to take legislative and administrative measures to prevent activities of any kind in favour of nazism and the concept of racial superiority;

12. *Decides* to place the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred on its agenda and under continuing review, and urges other competent organs of the United Nations to do likewise, so that appropriate measures can be taken promptly as required;

13. *Confirms* the principles of international law with regard to the eradication of nazism, and appeals to all States to act in conformity with those principles.

*2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.*

2871 (XXVI). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,²⁹

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,³⁰

Having heard the statements of the petitioners³¹ and bearing in mind the views expressed by the representatives of national liberation movements,³²

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions on the question of Namibia, as well as Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970 and 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Bearing in mind the direct responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of Namibia and its people,

Noting with satisfaction the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971³³ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Security Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Noting also the provisions of Security Council resolution 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971,

²⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8424).*

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chaps. V and VII.

³¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1921st, 1922nd, 1945th-1947th, 1950th and 1954th meetings; A/C.4/738 and Add.1 and A/C.4/740.

³² *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8424), paras. 51-58; and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. V, annex.

³³ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

Deeply concerned at South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia in defiance of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) and in flagrant violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned also at the use of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa as a base for taking actions which violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States,

Considering that the basic condition for the fulfilment of the responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia is the removal of South Africa's presence from the Territory,

Mindful of the obligations of all Member States under Article 25 of the Charter,

Mindful also that the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia includes the solemn obligation to protect and safeguard the rights and interests of the people of the Territory pending their exercise of self-determination and attainment of independence,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and subsequent resolutions, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;

2. *Welcomes* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, as expressed in paragraph 133 thereof;

3. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its continued refusal to put an end to its illegal occupation and administration of the Territory of Namibia and to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

4. *Further condemns* the Government of South Africa for its continued extension to the Territory of Namibia of the policies of *apartheid*, and for its policies aimed at destroying the unity of the people and the territorial integrity of Namibia through the establishment of separate "homelands" based on racial and tribal distinctions;

5. *Deplores* any support given by any State to South Africa, and by any financial, economic and other interests operating in Namibia, which enables South Africa to pursue its repressive policies in the Territory, and calls for the termination of all such support;

6. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To respect strictly the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Namibia, and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

(b) To refrain from all direct or indirect relations, economic or otherwise, with South Africa, where those relations concern Namibia;

(c) Not to recognize as legally valid any rights or interests in Namibian property or resources purportedly acquired from the South African Government after 27 October 1966;

(d) To take effective economic and other measures designed to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the South African administration from Namibia, thereby making possible the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V);

7. *Invites* the Security Council to take effective measures, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to secure the withdrawal by South Africa of its illegal administration from Namibia, and the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council designed to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their right to self-determination;

8. *Calls once again* upon South Africa to treat Namibians captured during their struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,³⁴ and to comply with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³⁵ and, in this regard, invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to exercise its good offices to secure South Africa's compliance with those Conventions;

9. *Requests* all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to render to the Namibian people all moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to work out, in active co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Organization of African Unity, concrete programmes of assistance to Namibia;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies to give full publicity, through all media, to the question of Namibia and to the conditions prevailing in the Territory to which their respective spheres of competence are related;

11. *Recommends* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia³⁶ to all States and to the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and other competent organs of the United Nations, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, for appropriate action, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

12. *Reaffirms* the direct responsibility of the United Nations in regard to the Territory of Namibia and its obligation to lead the Namibian people to self-determination and independence;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, to continue to discharge its functions and responsibilities, and in particular:

(a) To represent Namibia whenever it is required;

(b) To continue its consultations, at United Nations Headquarters, in Africa or elsewhere, with the representatives of the Namibian people and the Organization of African Unity;

(c) To assume responsibility for the urgent establishment of a short-term and long-term co-ordinated programme of technical and financial assistance to Namibia, as explained in the report of the Secretary-General,³⁷ in line with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V);

14. *Notes with appreciation* the recognition by a large number of States of the identity certificates and travel documents issued to Namibians by the United Nations Council for Namibia³⁸ and once again calls upon all other States which have not yet done so to recognize those documents;

15. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in its efforts to discharge its responsibilities;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the recommendation of the United Nations Council for Namibia concerning the enlargement of its membership with a view to ensuring broader representation on the Council,³⁹ to hold consultations among the permanent members of the Security Council and other regional groups not represented on the United Nations Council for Namibia and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

17. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in view of the recommendation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to undertake the necessary consultations to nominate as soon as possible a full-time United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to the United Nations Council for Namibia and to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the discharge of their respective duties and functions;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to intensify publicity relating to Namibia, and to issue a series of United Nations commemorative postage stamps to publicize the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the competent subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, other organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system;

21. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

³⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8424)*.

³⁷ A/8473.

³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8424)*, annex I.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/8424), para. 197.

2873 (XXVI). Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,⁴¹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling further its previous resolutions on the item, in particular resolution 2703 (XXV) of 14 December 1970,

Reaffirming that the administering Powers, in accordance with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations, have the obligation to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reiterating its conviction that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the people in those Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Noting with deep concern the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests in those Territories which, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, are directly and indirectly assisting the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, as well as the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Affirms* that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, as well as in those under Portuguese domination, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

3. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question;

4. *Reiterates* its declaration that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Condemns* the present activities and operating methods of those foreign economic and other interests in the Territories under colonial domination which are designed to perpetuate the subjugation of dependent peoples;

6. *Deplores* the support given by the colonial Powers and other States to those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories without regard to the welfare of the indigenous peoples, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

7. *Condemns* the construction of the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin project in Angola, which are designed to entrench further colonialist and racist domination over the Territories of southern Africa and which are a source of international tension;

8. *Deplores* the policies of those Governments which have not yet prevented their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from participating in the Cabora Bassa and the Cunene River Basin projects, and urgently requests the Governments concerned to take all the necessary measures to terminate this participation and to have them withdraw immediately from all activities related to those projects;

⁴¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23A (A/8423/Rev.1/Add.1).

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants;

11. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the national liberation movements;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question, including in particular the efforts being made by non-governmental organizations to acquaint world public opinion with the role of foreign economic and other interests in impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all possible assistance to the Special Committee in the preparation of the study and to give the widest possible publicity to that study when it is completed, as well as to previous studies and any other related aspects of the question.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2874 (XXVI). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970,

Recalling further its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, as well as other relevant resolutions,

Taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on southern Africa, in particular resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 on the question of Southern Rhodesia and resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account with appreciation the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,⁴² the

Economic and Social Council⁴³ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁴⁴

Conscious of the urgent need of the peoples and the national liberation movements of several colonial Territories, particularly in the liberated areas of some of those Territories, for assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition,

Recognizing the need for further and more effective measures to be taken for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee by all the organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence,

Noting with deep concern that, while several of the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system have provided considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many of them have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the provisions of the relevant resolutions relating to providing assistance to the national liberation movements and to discontinuing all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Noting with appreciation that some of the organizations have embarked on or are taking steps to formulate, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, concrete programmes for providing assistance, within their spheres of competence, to the peoples of the colonial Territories striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;⁴⁵

2. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements in those Territories, including especially the liberated areas of the colonial Territories;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to those other specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have co-operated in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3A (A/8403/Add.1), chap. VII.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chaps. III and V.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. III.

⁴² A/8314 and Add.1-6 and A/8480.

4. *Reiterates* its urgent appeal to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories;

5. *Reiterates* its request that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in the relevant procedures;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council relating to colonial Territories in southern Africa;

7. *Urges once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all necessary measures to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

8. *Urges* all the specialized agencies and other international institutions concerned, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to intensify their efforts aimed at facilitating the effective implementation, without further delay, of the relevant provisions of the various Security Council resolutions on colonial Territories in southern Africa, especially paragraphs 9 (b), 11 and 23 of resolution 277 (1970) and paragraph 14 of resolution 283 (1970);

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies to continue to examine, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, procedures for the participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by the specialized agencies, of representatives of the national liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa in an appropriate capacity and, in order to facilitate examination of this matter by the specialized agencies, requests the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the Special Committee and taking into account the views of the Organization of African Unity, to submit appropriate recommendations;

10. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members in order to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Recommends* that, in order to facilitate implementation of paragraph 10 above, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should request their executive heads to present to their respective governing and legislative organs, in a specific and systematic manner, recommendations on decolonization adopted by competent United Nations bodies, together with a full analysis of the issues and problems involved, if any, and concrete suggestions for the implementation of these recommendations;

12. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his comprehensive report,⁴⁶ or envisaged by those organizations in implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, including the present resolution;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

⁴⁶ A/8314 and Add.1-6.

2878 (XXVI). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970,

Deeply concerned that eleven years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination and that millions of dependent peoples live under conditions of ruthless and undisguised colonialist and racist repression,

Deeply deploring the continued refusal of the colonial Powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Deeply disturbed at the intransigent attitude of certain administering Powers which, despite the repeated appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, refuse to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly,

Reiterating its view that racial discrimination in dependent Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction that the Organization of African Unity has decided to convene an international conference against colonialism and *apartheid*, to be held at Oslo in May and June 1972,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1971,⁴⁹ including the programme of work envisaged for 1972;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the relevant provisions of the programme of action contained in General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) and to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. *Reaffirms* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid* and activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples, as well as the waging of colonial wars to suppress national liberation movements in southern Africa—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on

the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a threat to international peace and security;

5. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples and peoples under alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal, and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the colonial Territories by the national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes;

6. *Condemns* the policies, pursued by certain colonial Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and calls upon those Powers to desist forthwith from such policies;

7. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity, moral and material assistance to all peoples struggling for their freedom and independence in the colonial Territories and, in particular, to the national liberation movements of the Territories in southern Africa, and in that connexion draws the attention of all States to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* of the Organization of African Unity;⁵⁰

8. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to withhold or continue to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

9. *Requests* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommends that the Council take such suggestions fully into consideration;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to undertake a special study on the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1) and Supplement No. 23A (A/8423/Rev.1/Add.1).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix V.

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to intensify its consideration of the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence;

14. *Endorses* the proposal of the Special Committee to take steps, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to enable representatives of national liberation movements in the colonial Territories in southern Africa to participate, whenever necessary and in an appropriate capacity, in its deliberations relating to those Territories;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration;

16. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the colonial Territories in order to secure first-hand information concerning the Territories and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of those Territories under their administration;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to assist the Economic and Social Council in the study envisaged in Council resolution 1651 (LI) of 29 October 1971, bearing in mind the need to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution as well as the various resolutions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2919 (XXVII). Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations is a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that it militates against human progress, peace and justice,

Believing that the continuation of national, regional and international action against racial discrimination in all its forms is a matter of vital importance if the world is to live in peace and justice,

Noting that a detailed draft programme for a Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination has been prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities² and that it has been submitted to the Commission on Human Rights for urgent consideration at its twenty-ninth session,

² A/8805, annex.

1. *Decides* to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to inaugurate the activities thereof on 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. *Invites* therefore the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to the consideration of the draft programme for the Decade and to submit it to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session for final consideration.

2085th plenary meeting
15 November 1972

2921 (XXVII). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the third year of its activities,⁵ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Urgently requests* all States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ratify or accede to the Convention, if possible by 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. *Welcomes* the adoption of the new procedure for the consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention, which includes an invitation to States parties to be present at, and take part in, the Committee's discussions when their reports are under consideration, as suggested in paragraphs 5 and 6 of General Assembly resolution 2783 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971.

2085th plenary meeting
15 November 1972

2922 (XXVII). Draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2786 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the urgent need to take further effective measures with a view to the suppression and punishment of *apartheid*,

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8718).

⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX).

Reaffirming again that the conclusion of an international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid* would be an important contribution to the struggle against *apartheid*, racism, economic exploitation, colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made in order to elaborate an international document on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Special Committee on *Apartheid* and to States the revised draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*⁷ and the amendments thereto⁸ for their comments and views;

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-ninth session to consider as a priority item the revised draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* and the amendments thereto, and to submit the results of its consideration thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

2085th plenary meeting
15 November 1972

2955 (XXVII). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights",

Recalling resolution 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, in which the General Assembly urged the Security Council as well as States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to take effective steps to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and with Assembly resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970 and 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971,

Disturbed at the continued reluctance of the colonial and racist Powers, such as Portugal and South Africa, to recognize and to apply the right to self-determination and independence for the peoples of the Territories under their control,

Deeply concerned at the negative attitude of certain Member States to the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General

Assembly on decolonization, racism and self-determination,

Strongly deploring the intensification of armed repression and wanton slaughter of peoples under colonial and alien domination and acts of aggression committed by colonialists and alien forces against a number of sovereign States and peoples struggling for their self-determination, which obstruct the full enjoyment of human rights,

Noting the urgent need, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, for providing maximum material, humanitarian and moral assistance to the peoples of the liberated areas, colonial territories and territories under alien subjugation,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of all peoples, notably of those mentioned in General Assembly resolution 2787 (XXVI), to self-determination, freedom and independence, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle for liberation from colonial and alien domination and foreign subjugation by all available means consistent with the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations;

2. *Strongly condemns* all those Governments, particularly the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, which persistently refuse to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other pertinent resolutions;

3. *Strongly condemns* the policies of those States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other Powers which assist Portugal and other racist régimes in Africa and elsewhere in their suppression of peoples' aspirations for, and enjoyment of, human rights;

4. *Decides* to examine concrete ways and means of extending maximum humanitarian and material assistance to the peoples of the liberated areas, colonial territories and territories under alien subjugation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, indicating the present scope and nature of assistance being provided to colonial countries and peoples, as well as those in the liberated areas, from relevant existing voluntary funds and other forms of assistance by relevant organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, regional intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations after consultation with the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, in order to assist in the examination of areas and of ways and means of further promoting humanitarian and material assistance, account being taken of the need for co-ordination;

6. *Invites* the aforementioned organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of paragraph 5 above.

2107th plenary meeting
12 December 1972

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 50, document A/8880, para. 42.

⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 43.

2979 (XXVII). Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,²¹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions adopted by it on the item,

Reaffirming that the administering Powers, in accordance with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations, have the obligation to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

²¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. V.

Reiterating its conviction that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Deeply disturbed by the increasingly intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests in the Territories which, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, assist the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and impede the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reaffirms* that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, as well as in those under Portuguese domination, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

3. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question;

4. *Declares once again* that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Condemns* the policies of the colonial Powers and other States which continue to support those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories without regard to the welfare of the indigenous peoples, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. *Strongly condemns* the continuation of the construction of the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin project in Angola, which are designed further to entrench colonialist and racist domination over the Territories in Africa and are a source of international tension;

7. *Condemns* the policies of those Governments which have not yet prevented their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from participating in the Cabora Bassa and Cunene River Basin projects, and urgently requests the Governments concerned to take all the necessary measures to terminate this par-

ticipation and to have them withdraw immediately from all activities related to the projects;

8. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants;

9. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, the Territories under Portuguese domination and all other colonial Territories, as well as to the decisions of the Special Committee and the General Assembly on this question;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

2110th plenary meeting
14 December 1972

2980 (XXVII). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into account with appreciation the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,²² the Economic and Social Council²³ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²⁴

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Mission of the Special Committee which visited the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau) in April 1972,²⁵

Mindful of the views and suggestions put forward by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements concerned during the meetings of the Security Council²⁶ and the Special Committee²⁷ held in Africa in 1972, in particular their request for assistance from the specialized agencies and other international institutions,

Conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples in all colonial Territories, particularly of the national liberation movements and the populations in the liberated areas of some of those Territories, for assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition,

Having invited, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and through it, representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the Territories concerned, and having heard the statements of the leaders of those liberation movements relating, in particular, to the reconstruction programmes being undertaken by their organizations in the liberated areas of the Territories,

Recognizing the urgent need for further and more effective measures for the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee by all the organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence,

Noting with growing concern that, while several of the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system have provided considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many of them have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions relating to providing assistance to the national liberation movements and discontinuing all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

Noting with appreciation that some of the organizations have taken or are taking steps to formulate, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, concrete programmes for providing assistance, within their spheres of competence, to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination,

Taking into account the views expressed by the Organization of African Unity on the question of procedures for the participation of representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by the specialized agencies,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

²² A/8647 and Add.1 and 2, A/8862.

²³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8703)*, chap. XVI.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. VII.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. X, para. 36.

²⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year*, 1627th to 1639th meetings.

²⁷ See A/AC.109/SR.847 to 870.

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;²⁸

2. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, including especially the liberated areas of those Territories;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to those other specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have been co-operating in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Reiterates* its urgent appeal to all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and to all States to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule, to initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with them in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, to work out and implement, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for such assistance to the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, including in particular the peoples in the liberated areas of those Territories and their national liberation movements;

5. *Reiterates* its urgent request that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees, and in that connexion to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures;

6. *Urges once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to discontinue all collaboration with them until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial oppression;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in

Africa by the national liberation movements concerned, in an appropriate capacity, when dealing with matters pertaining to those Territories;

8. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in that connexion should accord priority to the question of providing assistance, on an emergency basis, to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

9. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the implementation of paragraph 8 above, should request their executive heads to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, concrete proposals for specific programmes of all possible assistance to the peoples in colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, together with a comprehensive analysis of the problems, if any, confronted by these agencies and organizations;

10. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the present resolution;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

2110th plenary meeting
14 December 1972

²⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. VII.

3031 (XXVII). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁴¹

Having examined the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of Namibia,⁴²

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General concerning the enlargement of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁴³

Noting with satisfaction the courageous and manifest will of the Namibian people to achieve freedom and independence as a single unified entity,

Having invited, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and through it, representatives of the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the Territory, and having heard the statement of the representative of the national liberation movement,⁴⁴

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,⁴⁵

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

⁴¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8724).*

⁴² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chaps. II, III and IX.

⁴³ A/8934.

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Fourth Committee, 2018th meeting.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 2014th and 2018th meetings.

Recalling also its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions relating to the question of Namibia, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling further the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁴⁶ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Security Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Bearing in mind the direct responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of Namibia and its people,

Deeply deploring the continued illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of resolution 2145 (XXI) and in flagrant violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned at the efforts of South Africa to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation of the Territory by repressive means, including the extension to Namibia of its policies of *apartheid* and the further creation of so-called "homelands" against the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants,

Deploing the use of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa as a base for taking actions which violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States,

Affirming that the basic condition for the fulfilment of the responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia is the removal of South Africa's presence from the Territory,

Mindful of the obligations of all Member States under Article 25 of the Charter,

Expressing its satisfaction at the success of the Namibia International Conference, held under the auspices of the South West Africa People's Organization in May 1972, and commending the declaration and recommendations adopted by that Conference,⁴⁷

⁴⁶ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8724)*, vol. II, appendix II.

Aware of the urgent need for the participation of Namibians in the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Mindful also that the direct responsibility of the United Nations for the Territory of Namibia includes the solemn obligation to protect and safeguard the rights and interests of the people of the Territory pending their exercise of self-determination and attainment of independence,

Noting with appreciation the recognition by a large number of States of the identity certificates and travel documents issued to Namibians by the United Nations Council for Namibia,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, as recognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) and subsequent resolutions, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;

2. *Affirms* that any solution with regard to the question of Namibia must enable the people of the Territory to achieve self-determination and independence as a single territorial and political entity;

3. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its continued refusal to terminate its illegal occupation and administration of the Territory of Namibia and to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

4. *Calls once again upon* the Government of South Africa to withdraw forthwith from the international Territory of Namibia;

5. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its continued efforts to destroy the unity of the people and the territorial integrity of Namibia through the establishment of separate "homelands" based on racial and tribal distinctions, including the eviction, displacement and transfer of the Namibian people to other areas, and for its continued extension to Namibia of the policies of *apartheid*;

6. *Deeply deplors* any support given to South Africa by any State, and by any financial, economic and other interests operating in Namibia, which enables South Africa to pursue its repressive policies in the Territory, and calls for the termination of such support;

7. *Calls once again upon* all States:

(a) To respect strictly the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Namibia, and to take fully into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

(b) To refrain from all direct or indirect relations, economic or otherwise, with South Africa, when it purports to represent Namibia;

(c) Not to recognize as legally valid any rights or interests in Namibian property or resources purportedly acquired from the Government of South Africa after 27 October 1966;

(d) To take effective economic and other measures designed to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the South African administration from Namibia, thereby making possible the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V);

8. *Commends* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to all States and the subsidiary

organs of the General Assembly and other competent organs of the United Nations, as well as to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, for appropriate action in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to discharge its functions and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in particular:

(a) To represent Namibia in international organizations, at conferences and on any other occasion as may be required;

(b) To ensure the participation in an appropriate capacity of the representatives of the Namibian people in its activities;

(c) To continue its consultations at United Nations Headquarters, in Africa or elsewhere with the representatives of the Namibian people and the Organization of African Unity;

(d) To continue to assume responsibility for the urgent establishment of short-term and long-term coordinated programmes of technical and financial assistance to Namibia in the light of the relevant provisions of resolution 2248 (S-V) and taking into account resolution 2872 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971;

(e) To continue to expand the existing scheme for issuing identity certificates and travel documents to Namibians by concluding appropriate agreements with Governments of Member States;

(f) To continue to promote publicity with regard to the question of Namibia and to assist the Secretary-General in the discharge of the task entrusted to him under paragraph 14 below;

(g) To undertake a study on the compliance of Member States with the relevant United Nations resolutions, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice relating to Namibia;

(h) To examine the question of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia, and to seek effective means to regulate such activities as appropriate;

(i) To continue to examine the question of bilateral and multilateral treaties which explicitly or implicitly include Namibia, and to seek to replace South Africa as the party representing Namibia in all relevant bilateral and multilateral treaties;

10. *Requests* all States, United Nations organs and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned, to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, and in particular:

(a) To refrain from any action which may confer a semblance of legitimacy upon South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;

(b) To render to the Namibian people, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, all moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to work out, in active co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Organization of African Unity, concrete programmes of assistance to Namibia;

(c) To take effective steps to assist the Secretary-General in disseminating relevant information on this question under paragraph 14 below;

11. *Invites* the Security Council to take effective measures, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to secure the withdrawal by South Africa of its illegal administration from Namibia and the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council designed to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their right to self-determination;

12. *Decides* to enlarge the membership of the United Nations Council for Namibia and requests the President of the General Assembly, in the light of the relevant report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁸ to nominate additional members during the current session of the Assembly;

13. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2871 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and in view of the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to undertake the necessary consultations to nominate as soon as possible a full-time United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;⁴⁹

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the United Nations Council for Namibia concerning the widespread and continuous publicity on this question, to take effective steps, including the publication of a regular bulletin on Namibia and the issue of a series of United Nations commemorative postage stamps, to publicize as widely as possible, in particular:

(a) The work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and of other organs on the question of Namibia;

⁴⁸ A/8934.

⁴⁹ For the appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia by the General Assembly, see above, p. 10.

(b) The grave situation in the Territory created by the further repressive measures taken by the South African régime against the people of Namibia in violation of the relevant decisions of the United Nations;

(c) The legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence;

(d) The need for increased moral, political and material assistance to the people of Namibia and their liberation movement;

15. *Invites* the various organs of the United Nations concerned to effect the greatest possible co-ordination of their respective activities relating to Namibia;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to the United Nations Council for Namibia and to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the discharge of their respective duties and functions;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2114th plenary meeting
18 December 1972

* * *

At its 2114th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1972, the General Assembly, pursuant to paragraph 12 of the above resolution, confirmed the nomination by its President of BURUNDI, CHINA, LIBERIA, MEXICO, POLAND, ROMANIA and the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS as members of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

As a result, the Council will be composed of the following Member States: BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, EGYPT, GUYANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, LIBERIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, POLAND, ROMANIA, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

3057 (XXVIII). Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its firm resolve to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racism and racial discrimination, against which the conscience and sense of justice of mankind have long been aroused and which in our time represent serious obstacles to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling its decision, in resolution 2919 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to inaugurate the activities thereof on 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Having examined the draft programme for the Decade transmitted to it by the Economic and Social Council,¹ and the views on the draft programme expressed by Governments,²

1. *Designates* the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Approves* the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed to the present resolution and calls upon all States to co-operate in every possible way in its implementation;

3. *Invites* Governments, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship concerned, to participate in the observance of the Decade by intensifying and expanding their efforts towards ensuring the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination;

4. *Calls upon* all Members States to submit every two years to the Economic and Social Council a report on the action taken under the Programme;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to assume, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, responsibility for co-ordinating the Programme and evaluating activities undertaken during the Decade as provided in the Programme;

6. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council should perform these functions in plenary meetings;

7. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Programme;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit the Programme to Governments and to the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations for such action as they may undertake in order to give effect to the suggestions contained therein;

(b) To transmit the Programme and the recommendations on the role of non-governmental organizations³ to the non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship concerned;

(c) To take the necessary measures for the implementation of those suggestions contained in the Programme which fall within the Secretary-General's area of responsibility or which require action by other organs of the United Nations;

(d) To serve as a central point from which information relating to the implementation of the suggestions contained in the Programme may be obtained;

(e) To ensure the closest possible degree of collaboration between United Nations bodies and their respective staffs in the work required for the implementation of the suggestions contained in the Programme;

9. *Decides* to consider this question annually on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the Programme.

2163rd plenary meeting
2 November 1973

ANNEX

Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

1. The United Nations, having solemnly proclaimed, in the Preamble to the Charter, faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, is determined:

(a) To establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained;

(b) To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

2. The United Nations has opposed all manifestations of racial discrimination and has in particular condemned the policy of *apartheid* and similar policies based on racial theories and, consequently, its competent organs have:

(a) Declared that discrimination between human beings on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin is an affront to humanity and shall be condemned as a violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and as a factor capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples;

(b) Declared that any Government or régime whose official policy or actual practice is based on racial discrimination contravenes the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and called upon them to desist forthwith from pursuing such policies;

(c) Condemned all military, economic or political collaboration with the racist régimes that enables and encourages these régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies, and called for an immediate end to such collaboration;

¹ A/9094 and Corr.1, annex I.

² A/9094 and Corr.1, chap. III, A/9094/Add.1 and 2.

³ A/9094 and Corr.1, annex II.

(d) Reaffirmed time and again the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples, in particular in the territories under colonial, racial or alien domination, to obtain racial equality and freedom, and called for increased and continued moral and material support for those peoples.

3. Action has been taken by a number of countries, as well as international and national institutions, to oppose racial discrimination and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, irrespective of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, through:

(a) Ratification of or accession to, and implementation of, the widely-accepted International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁴ and other international instruments with similar objectives;

(b) The continuing efforts of specialized agencies such as the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and of United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(c) Instruments, procedures and programmes instituted by regional organizations;

(d) The enactment of legislation and the putting into effect of procedures by Governments to combat racism and racial discrimination and improve relations among racial groups;

(e) Activities carried on internationally or within a particular country to reduce and even eliminate racial hostility and prejudice, protect persons and groups from discrimination, and promote respect for all people regardless of race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin or other status.

4. The actions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above have been successful in promoting a greater understanding of the fallacy and injustice of racist dogmas and practices but have been disregarded by a number of Governments and racist régimes, in particular in southern Africa; it is also noted that in several countries segments of the population have continued to maintain attitudes based on racial prejudice and discrimination.

5. The United Nations is convinced more than ever of the need for constant national, regional and international efforts to eliminate racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

6. The ultimate success of the efforts of the United Nations and other bodies in combating racial discrimination will depend upon:

(a) Full adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter in creating conditions of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

(b) The vigour with which action is taken by individual Governments and the degree of co-operation between them, inside and outside the United Nations, to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter and to implement the resolutions relating to the eradication of racist policies and practices, as well as colonialism;

(c) The full utilization of the desire and readiness of men and women to devote their energies talents and abilities to the benefit of society and more particularly to combat racism and racial discrimination.

7. To this end, the General Assembly proclaims the years 1973 to 1983 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

8. The ultimate goals of the Decade are to promote human rights and fundamental freedom for all, without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, especially by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination; to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of racist policies and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimina-

tion; to resist any policy and practices which lead to the strengthening of the racist régimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination; and to put an end to racist régimes.

9. To this end, appropriate measures should be taken to implement fully United Nations instruments and decisions concerning the elimination of racial discrimination, to ensure support for all peoples striving for racial equality, to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination, and to pursue a vigorous world-wide campaign of information designed to dispel racial prejudice and to enlighten and involve world public opinion in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, emphasizing, *inter alia*, the education of youth in the spirit of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the dignity and worth of the human person and against theories of racism and racial discrimination, as well as the full involvement of women in the formulation and implementation of these measures.

POLICY MEASURES AND TARGET DATES

10. The above goals and objectives call for a continuing effort by all peoples, Governments and institutions to eradicate racial discrimination and to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, irrespective of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, both within their national jurisdiction and universally.

11. To this end, the following measures need to be taken at the national, regional, international and United Nations levels:

National

12. (a) Measures in the economic, social, cultural and political fields that would ensure the full equality of all peoples and individuals, without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, should be prepared and implemented. This would necessitate:

(i) Assistance on a bilateral basis to peoples which are victims of racial discrimination;

(ii) No support being given to Governments or régimes which practise racial discrimination that will enable them to perpetuate racist policies or practices;

(iii) In the case of States not parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the urgent enactment as a matter of the highest priority of appropriate legislation and other suitable measures to prohibit and bring to an end racial discrimination, to abrogate, amend, rescind or nullify any policies or regulations that have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial hatred, and, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁵ and the rights set forth in article 5 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to declare the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and hatred to be an offence punishable by law;

(iv) The establishment by every national and local Government of recourse procedures to be invoked against any acts of racial discrimination which may be suffered by an individual and which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms; it is necessary that there should be adequate machinery and procedures for handling complaints, with easy access thereto, facilitated by all appropriate encouragement and support to persons in the protection of their rights;

⁴ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁵ Resolution 1904 (XVIII).

- (v) The granting of scholarships by the competent authorities and institutions to the youth of the territories where racial discrimination prevails, in particular through increased contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
 - (vi) The encouragement of the preparation and publication of studies based, in particular, on the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
 - (vii) The wide publicizing of the contents of this Programme by Governments and all institutions concerned, using every means at their disposal, including all the appropriate communications media;
 - (viii) Ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, on a universal basis, and the effective implementation of that Convention, in co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in particular by the preparation of full and comprehensive reports under article 9 of the Convention;
 - (ix) No discrimination for any reason or on any basis whatsoever in education and school systems; this should be implemented as rapidly as possible during the first half of the Decade;
 - (x) No discrimination on any of the grounds mentioned above in the immigration laws and policies; this should be attained as soon as possible and in any event not later than the end of the Decade.
- (b) The inclusion in the curricula of education of children and youth of the subject of human rights, with special emphasis, in the primary stages of education, on the equality of all human beings and the evils of racial discrimination, should be attained as soon as possible during the Decade.
- (c) The use of available media of information to educate the public continuously and systematically in the spirit of respect for human rights and, in particular, against all policies, practices and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination should be embarked upon as from the first year of the Decade.

Regional and international

13. (a) As a major feature during the Decade, a world conference on combating racial discrimination should be convened by the General Assembly as soon as possible, but preferably not later than 1978. The conference should have as its main theme the adoption of effective ways and means and concrete measures for securing the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, decolonization and self-determination, as well as the accession to and ratification and enforcement of the international instruments relating to human rights and the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

(b) The convening of international and regional seminars, conferences and other similar activities in line with the goals and objectives of this Programme should be undertaken; the Secretary-General should be informed of all the activities undertaken in this connexion.

(c) Activities undertaken in connexion with the International Women's Year should reflect the importance of women's effective contribution to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

(d) The consideration of ways and means of preparing concrete proposals in support of the efforts of all oppressed peoples suffering from racism and racial discrimination, including the establishment of regional funds on a voluntary basis to support the efforts of those peoples, should be undertaken; reports on the subject would be forwarded to the Secretary-General every two years.

(e) Racist régimes should be denied any support or assistance that could enable them to perpetuate racist policies or practices, including policies aimed at depriving the indigenous people of their inalienable rights.

(f) States should adopt measures to prevent the activities of persons and groups which incite sectarian and racial passions that would provoke people to leave their land and settle in lands belonging to others in accordance with policies designed to consolidate settler-colonialism or to settle natives in reservations, thus condemning them to a miserable existence.

(g) It is essential to consider ways and means of ensuring the international and regional isolation of racist régimes.

(h) It is essential to provide support and assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the relevant United Nations declarations and resolutions, to liberation movements struggling against colonialism and racial discrimination, as well as to Governments that wish to embark on concrete programmes to eradicate racial discrimination.

(i) The implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as United Nations resolutions on this question, is imperative; the regional organizations should be invited by the United Nations to give attention to this question in order that the total eradication of all forms of racial discrimination may be attained within the shortest possible time.

(j) The adoption of new international instruments regarding the elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms and the suppression of the crime of *apartheid* should be considered.

(k) The co-ordination by all Governments of their activities in the field of information is advisable; such co-ordination should be achieved through the United Nations, the regional organizations or through bilateral or multilateral agreements.

United Nations system

14. In addition to the measures referred to above, the activities set forth below should be undertaken by organizations within the United Nations system.

Research and study

15. (a) The existing studies and research in the field of *apartheid* and racial discrimination should be updated and developed.

(b) Student workshops should be organized for the teaching of international law, with particular reference to topics related to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁶ which refers to the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

(c) Further research and publications should be envisaged dealing with racial discrimination in regard, *inter alia*, to:

(i) The right to security of persons and protection by the State, in particular judicial or quasi-judicial guarantees against violence, maltreatment or arbitrary measures exercised by government officials or by any individual, group or institution;

(ii) The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafés, theatres and parks.

(d) Pilot studies on racism and racial discrimination in the economic, political, social, cultural, sociological and other fields should be undertaken, continued and co-ordinated, and special attention should be given to:

(i) The kinds of situations that lead to racism;

(ii) Charting the spread or decline of racism or racial discrimination, diagnosing and detecting the introduction of racism or racial discrimination into any

⁶ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

area early enough to permit effective preventive action;

- (iii) The propagation, consciously or otherwise, of racial prejudice by the press, cinema and television, in particular in publications and programmes for children and youth;
- (iv) The role of education and science, especially social science, in combating racism and racial discrimination and in solving racial problems;
- (v) The preparation and implementation of economic, social and political measures that would ensure the real equality of all peoples and individuals, without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;
- (vi) Problems of discrimination arising in connexion with immigration of men, women—married and unmarried—and their children and foreign workers of both sexes;
- (vii) The crime of *apartheid* under international penal law, with particular reference to the responsibility of individuals;
- (viii) Problems of racial discrimination arising in connexion with housing, sporting activities, and so forth;
- (ix) The role of private group action in combating racism and racial discrimination, consistent with the objectives of this Programme.

(e) Seminars on special aspects of combating racism and racial discrimination and promoting racial harmony should be organized at both the international and regional levels.

(f) The United Nations should address an appeal to various scientific international organizations (for example, associations of jurists, sociologists, anthropologists, historians, economists) to devote special efforts during the Decade to the analysis and study of aspects of racial discrimination within their competence.

Education, training and information

16. (a) The need for interagency co-ordination and co-operation in the field of education and training on problems and activities concerning the elimination of racial discrimination undertaken in the implementation of this Programme should be identified.

(b) The procedures and types of action used by various agencies in the field of education and training related to racial discrimination with a view to any necessary harmonization should be examined in the light of the experience acquired.

(c) New educational and information materials should be prepared to dispel racial prejudice and to combat racism and racial discrimination, such as teaching materials for use in every type of institution of learning, at the elementary, secondary and higher levels of education.

(d) Popular publications, films and radio and television programmes should be produced for distribution or broadcasting to the general public.

International funds

17. The General Assembly should establish an international fund on a voluntary basis to help the peoples struggling against racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

Co-ordination, review and appraisal, and reporting

18. (a) The General Assembly shall entrust the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, with the responsibility for co-ordinating the programmes and evaluating the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade.

(b) The Economic and Social Council shall, during the period of the Decade, submit an annual report to the General Assembly containing, *inter alia*:

- (i) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Na-

tions organs, the specialized agencies and other international organizations;

- (ii) A review and appraisal of those activities;

- (iii) Its suggestions and recommendations.

(c) The Economic and Social Council shall also act as the preparatory committee for the world conference to be convened as a major feature of the Decade.

(d) The Secretary-General shall provide the Economic and Social Council with such assistance as may be necessary for the performance of its functions relating to the Decade.

(e) Governments should forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme for the Decade, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General; these reports shall be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration.

(f) The Secretary-General shall submit to the Economic and Social Council an annual report containing:

- (i) A summary of the actions, suggestions, trends, etc., emerging from the deliberations of United Nations organs and bodies and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as well as from the deliberations of the specialized agencies concerned with the question of racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

- (ii) A summary of information relating to the elimination of racism and racial discrimination as may be received by the United Nations under the system of periodic reports on human rights;

- (iii) Information concerning the activities undertaken or contemplated during the Decade under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights in regard to the elimination of racial discrimination;

- (iv) Information submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship concerning activities undertaken or contemplated during the Decade;

- (v) A report on the action of the Office of Public Information with respect to the Decade;

- (vi) A report on any action by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in relation to the Decade.

(g) Adequate resources shall be made available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme for the Decade and, in particular, to enable him to provide the Economic and Social Council with such assistance as may be necessary for the performance of its functions relating to the Decade.

(h) The General Assembly shall consider annually the item entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council and of other relevant reports which it may receive from the Secretary-General, and shall review the implementation of this Programme.

(i) The General Assembly shall address itself at the earliest opportunity to the question of ways and means of ensuring the implementation of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid*, racial discrimination and related matters.

ANNEX

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

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all Members pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour or national origin,

Considering the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹³ in which the General Assembly stated that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in the interests of human dignity, progress and justice, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Observing that, in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁴ States particularly condemn racial segregation and *apartheid* and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction,

Observing that, in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,¹⁵ certain acts which may also be qualified as acts of *apartheid* constitute a crime under international law,

Observing that, in the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity,¹⁶ "inhuman acts resulting from the policy of *apartheid*" are qualified as crimes against humanity,

Observing that the General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted a number of resolutions in which the policies and practices of *apartheid* are condemned as a crime against humanity,

Observing that the Security Council has emphasized that *apartheid* and its continued intensification and expansion seriously disturb and threaten international peace and security,

Convinced that an International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* would make it possible to take more effective measures at the international and national levels with a view to the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. The States Parties to the present Convention declare that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and that inhuman acts resulting from the policies and practices of *apartheid* and similar policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination, as defined in article II of the Convention, are crimes violating the principles of international law, in particular the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and constituting a serious threat to international peace and security.

2. The States Parties to the present Convention declare criminal those organizations, institutions and individuals committing the crime of *apartheid*.

Article II

For the purpose of the present Convention, the term "the crime of *apartheid*", which shall include similar policies and

3068 (XXVIII). International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 2922 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, in which it reaffirmed its conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the urgent need to take further effective measures with a view to the suppression and punishment of *apartheid*,

Mindful of the need to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,

Convinced that the Convention would be an important step towards the eradication of the policies and practices of *apartheid*, and that it should be signed and ratified by States at the earliest possible date and its provisions implemented without delay,

Considering also that the text of the Convention should be made known throughout the world,

1. *Adopts* and opens for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Appeals* to all States to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible;

3. *Requests* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to acquaint the public as widely as possible with the text of the Convention, using all the information media at their disposal;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the urgent and wide dissemination of the Convention and, for that purpose, to publish and circulate its text;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out under article X of the Convention.

2185th plenary meeting
30 November 1973

¹³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

¹⁴ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹⁵ Resolution 260 A (III), annex.

¹⁶ Resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex.

practices of racial segregation and discrimination as practised in southern Africa, shall apply to the following inhuman acts committed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining domination by one racial group of persons over any other racial group of persons and systematically oppressing them:

(a) Denial to a member or members of a racial group or groups of the right to life and liberty of person:

- (i) By murder of members of a racial group or groups;
- (ii) By the infliction upon the members of a racial group or groups of serious bodily or mental harm, by the infringement of their freedom or dignity, or by subjecting them to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- (iii) By arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment of the members of a racial group or groups;

(b) Deliberate imposition on a racial group or groups of living conditions calculated to cause its or their physical destruction in whole or in part;

(c) Any legislative measures and other measures calculated to prevent a racial group or groups from participation in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the country and the deliberate creation of conditions preventing the full development of such a group or groups, in particular by denying to members of a racial group or groups basic human rights and freedoms, including the right to work, the right to form recognized trade unions, the right to education, the right to leave and to return to their country, the right to a nationality, the right to freedom of movement and residence, the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;

(d) Any measures, including legislative measures, designed to divide the population along racial lines by the creation of separate reserves and ghettos for the members of a racial group or groups, the prohibition of mixed marriages among members of various racial groups, the expropriation of landed property belonging to a racial group or groups or to members thereof;

(e) Exploitation of the labour of the members of a racial group or groups, in particular by submitting them to forced labour;

(f) Persecution of organizations and persons, by depriving them of fundamental rights and freedoms, because they oppose *apartheid*.

Article III

International criminal responsibility shall apply, irrespective of the motive involved, to individuals, members of organizations and institutions and representatives of the State, whether residing in the territory of the State in which the acts are perpetrated or in some other State, whenever they:

(a) Commit, participate in, directly incite or conspire in the commission of the acts mentioned in article II of the present Convention;

(b) Directly abet, encourage or co-operate in the commission of the crime of *apartheid*.

Article IV

The States Parties to the present Convention undertake:

(a) To adopt any legislative or other measures necessary to suppress as well as to prevent any encouragement of the crime of *apartheid* and similar segregationist policies or their manifestations and to punish persons guilty of that crime;

(b) To adopt legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish in accordance with their jurisdiction persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts defined in article II of the present Convention, whether or not such persons reside in the territory of the State in which the acts are committed or are nationals of that State or of some other State or are stateless persons.

Article V

Persons charged with the acts enumerated in article II of the present Convention may be tried by a competent tribunal

of any State Party to the Convention which may acquire jurisdiction over the person of the accused or by an international penal tribunal having jurisdiction with respect to those States Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.

Article VI

The States Parties to the present Convention undertake to accept and carry out in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations the decisions taken by the Security Council aimed at the prevention, suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*, and to co-operate in the implementation of decisions adopted by other competent organs of the United Nations with a view to achieving the purposes of the Convention.

Article VII

1. The States Parties to the present Convention undertake to submit periodic reports to the group established under article IX on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures that they have adopted and that give effect to the provisions of the Convention.

2. Copies of the reports shall be transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Special Committee on *Apartheid*.

Article VIII

Any State Party to the present Convention may call upon any competent organ of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as it considers appropriate for the prevention and suppression of the crime of *apartheid*.

Article IX

1. The Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights shall appoint a group consisting of three members of the Commission on Human Rights, who are also representatives of States Parties to the present Convention, to consider reports submitted by States Parties in accordance with article VII.

2. If, among the members of the Commission on Human Rights, there are no representatives of States Parties to the present Convention or if there are fewer than three such representatives, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, after consulting all States Parties to the Convention, designate a representative of the State Party or representatives of the States Parties which are not members of the Commission on Human Rights to take part in the work of the group established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, until such time as representatives of the States Parties to the Convention are elected to the Commission on Human Rights.

3. The group may meet for a period of not more than five days, either before the opening or after the closing of the session of the Commission on Human Rights, to consider the reports submitted in accordance with article VII.

Article X

1. The States Parties to the present Convention empower the Commission on Human Rights:

(a) To request United Nations organs, when transmitting copies of petitions under article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to draw its attention to complaints concerning acts which are enumerated in article II of the present Convention;

(b) To prepare, on the basis of reports from competent organs of the United Nations and periodic reports from States Parties to the present Convention, a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States which are alleged to be responsible for the crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom legal proceedings have been undertaken by States Parties to the Convention;

(c) To request information from the competent United Nations organs concerning measures taken by the authorities responsible for the administration of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, and all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December

1960 applies, with regard to such individuals alleged to be responsible for crimes under article II of the Convention who are believed to be under their territorial and administrative jurisdiction.

2. Pending the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the provisions of the present Convention shall in no way limit the right of petition granted to those peoples by other international instruments or by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Article XI

1. Acts enumerated in article II of the present Convention shall not be considered political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

2. The States Parties to the present Convention undertake in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their legislation and with the treaties in force.

Article XII

Disputes between States Parties arising out of the interpretation, application or implementation of the present Convention which have not been settled by negotiation shall, at the request of the States Parties to the dispute, be brought before the International Court of Justice, save where the parties to the dispute have agreed on some other form of settlement.

Article XIII

The present Convention is open for signature by all States. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force may accede to it.

Article XIV

1. The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article XV

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article XVI

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article XVII

1. A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such request.

Article XVIII

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States of the following particulars:

(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles XIII and XIV;

(b) The date of entry into force of the present Convention under article XV;

(c) Denunciations under article XVI;

(d) Notifications under article XVII.

Article XIX

1. The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Convention to all States.

3070 (XXVIII). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Faithful to its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Mindful of the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,²⁰

Recalling its resolutions 2588 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972 and 2963 E (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, as well as resolution VIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,²¹

Noting with satisfaction the Secretary-General's report of 21 September 1973²² and the assistance being given to dependent Territories by certain Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations,

Disturbed at the continued repression and inhuman treatment inflicted on peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, including inhuman treatment of people imprisoned because of their struggle for self-determination,

Recognizing the imperative need to put an early end to colonial rule, foreign domination and alien subjugation,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all people under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation to self-determination, freedom and indepen-

²⁰ A/9330 and Corr.1, p. 3.

²¹ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 9.

²² A/9154.

dence in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970 and 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971;

2. *Also reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with relevant resolutions of the United Nations, to recognize the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence and to offer moral, material and any other assistance to all peoples struggling for the full exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

4. *Strongly condemns* the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as all others which continue to disregard United Nations resolutions bearing on the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence;

5. *Further condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other countries which assist Portugal and other racist régimes in Africa and elsewhere in their suppression of peoples' aspirations for, and enjoyment of, human rights;

6. *Condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples, notably the peoples of Africa still under colonial domination and the Palestinian people;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations associated with the United Nations which have extended various forms of assistance to dependent Territories and appeals to them to increase further such assistance;

8. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in appointing a Special Rapporteur²³ at its twenty-seventh session to prepare a detailed study on the historical and current development of the right of peoples to self-determination, on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out measures for the provision of increased international assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

2185th plenary meeting
30 November 1973

3117 (XXVIII). Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and

²³ See E/CN.4/1128, part B, resolution 5 (XXVI).

Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,³⁵

Taking into consideration the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia as it relates to this question,³⁶

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Taking into consideration the programme of action adopted by the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and *Apartheid* in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973,³⁷

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Affirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Deeply disturbed by the increasingly intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests in the Territories which, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, assist the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and impede the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the continuation of the construction of the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin project in Angola, which are designed further to entrench colonialist and racist domination over the Territories in Africa and are a source of international tension,

Strongly condemning also the support which South Africa continues to receive for its illegal occupation of Namibia from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with it in the exploitation of the Territory's resources to the detriment of the Namibian people,

Noting with satisfaction the increasingly widespread public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests,

2. *Reaffirms* that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, as well as in those under Portuguese domination, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

3. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question;

4. *Declares* that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Condemns* the policies of the colonial Powers and other States which continue to support those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. *Calls upon* those Governments which have not yet prevented their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from participating in the Cabora Bassa and the Cunene River Basin projects to take all the necessary measures to terminate this participation and to have them withdraw immediately from all activities related to the projects;

7. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers and the States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants;

8. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

9. *Calls upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued occupation of that Territory;

10. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. IV.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/9024).

³⁷ A/9061, annex, sect. IV.

prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, the Territories under Portuguese domination and all other colonial Territories, as well as to decisions of the Special Committee and the General Assembly on this question;

12. *Requests* all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to him in paragraph 11 above and, in particular, to transmit to him for the purpose of redissemination all pertinent information concerning the measures taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

2198th plenary meeting
12 December 1973

3118 (XXVIII). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into account with appreciation the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,³⁸ the Economic and Social Council³⁹ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁴⁰ as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁴¹

Taking into consideration the programme of action adopted by the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and *Apartheid* in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973,⁴²

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the national liberation movements concerned, who participated in an observer capacity in the Fourth

Committee's consideration of the item in accordance with the decision taken by the General Assembly at its 2139th plenary meeting, on 3 October 1973,⁴³ and having been fully apprised of the latest developments in these Territories and, in particular, of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples concerned for specific assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations in the administration of their countries and the reconstruction programmes being undertaken by their national liberation movements,

Reiterating its conviction that, having regard to their avowed responsibility to combat poverty, deprivation and other basic human sufferings, it is incumbent upon the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide competent assistance to meet the urgent needs of the peoples in all colonial Territories, particularly those of the populations in the liberated areas of the Territories, and of their national liberation movements, and convinced that, within the existing framework of their respective activities and spheres of competence, those organizations are indeed in a position to provide such assistance,

Recognizing the urgency for all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take further and more effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and stressing the importance of the role to be played in that regard by their respective executive heads and the secretariats concerned,

Noting with satisfaction the decisions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to grant observer status to the national liberation movements, and expressing the hope that the other agencies and organizations within the United Nations system will follow their example,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the United Nations system of organizations in connexion with the implementation of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia, and in particular for its active participation in the work of the Special Mission established by the Special Committee at its 912th meeting, on 14 May 1973,⁴⁴

Noting once again with deep concern that, although several of the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system have provided considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many of them have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the resolutions relating to providing assist-

³⁸ A/9051 and Add.1-5, A/9277.

³⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/9003 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. VI.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/9024).

⁴² A/9061, annex, sect. IV.

⁴³ See "Other decisions", p. 111.

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. VI, annex I.

ance to the national liberation movements and discontinuing all kinds of support to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item⁴⁵ and expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished during the year by the Special Committee, in particular by the Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations and by the Special Mission established by the Special Committee at its 912th meeting, on 14 May 1973;

2. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories, including especially the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. *Expresses once again its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to those other specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have been co-operating in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Urges* all specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations and all States to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, recommends that:

(a) The specialized agencies and other organizations concerned should initiate and broaden contacts and co-operation with the above-mentioned peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, work out and implement, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for such assistance to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, including, in particular, the peoples in the liberated areas of those Territories and their national liberation movements;

(b) The Organization of African Unity should be invited to take appropriate measures to maintain continued contacts with Governments with a view to facilitating the sponsoring and preparation of the necessary assistance projects in this regard;

(c) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should be requested to consider, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, all forms of support which the Bank might be able to extend to the Governments concerned for the purpose of assisting those peoples;

(d) The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should be requested to consider at its seventeenth session, *inter alia*, waiving the counterpart obligations normally required of the sponsoring Governments in respect of projects beneficial to the peoples concerned;

5. *Reiterates* its urgent request that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees, and, in that connexion, to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures, and, with a view to increasing the flow of assistance to refugees, invites the Governments of the countries of residence to pay special attention, as far as possible, to projects carried out in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system which are beneficial to the peoples concerned, as well as to grant refugees from the colonial Territories the legal status provided for under the relevant international instruments;

6. *Urges once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all kinds of support to them until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial oppression and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of those régimes' colonial and alien domination of the Territories concerned;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the Special Committee, to take all necessary measures to ensure that the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa are represented by their national liberation movements, in an appropriate capacity, when dealing with matters pertaining to those Territories;

8. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

9. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the implementation of paragraph 8 above, to formulate and

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. VI.

submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of all possible assistance to the peoples in colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, together with a comprehensive analysis of the problems, if any, confronted by these agencies and organizations;

10. *Requests the Secretary-General:*

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the present resolution;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

11. *Draws the attention* of the Economic and Social Council to the present resolution as well as to the related discussions in the Special Committee and the relevant documentation on the item, particularly the reports submitted by the Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations and by the Special Mission established by the Special Committee at its 912th meeting, on 14 May 1973;

12. *Requests the Economic and Social Council* to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. *Requests the Special Committee* to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

*2198th plenary meeting
12 December 1973*

3134 (XXVIII). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly has emphasized, in the programme for the Decade, the need for universal ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,²⁷ as well as the need for giving full effect to all the provisions of the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the fourth year of its activities,²⁸ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting the decisions of the Committee contained in chapter X of its report,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing participation of States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in submitting their reports to the Committee and by sending representatives to the Committee when it considers their reports;

3. *Endorses* the Committee's request in its decision 2 (VIII) of 21 August 1973 concerning specific information to be made available to the Committee by the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples under article 15 of the Convention, on Trust Territories, Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies, and draws to the attention of these organs the conclusions and recommendations set out in the report of the Committee²⁹ concerning information submitted by them;

4. *Takes note* of the Committee's decision 4 (VII) of 25 April 1973 relating to information supplied by the Syrian Arab Republic and, in this connexion, recalls its endorsement of the Committee's decision 4 (IV) of 30 August 1971 in section III of General Assembly resolution 2784 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971;

5. *Endorses* the request of the Committee contained in its decision 5 (VII) of 4 May 1973 concerning the holding of one of its sessions in 1974 at Geneva;

²⁷ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

²⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9018).

²⁹ Ibid., para. 335.

6. *Expresses the conviction* that the Committee, by fulfilling its responsibilities under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, will contribute to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) relating to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

7. *Urgently requests* all States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ratify or accede to the Convention as soon as possible.

*2201st plenary meeting
14 December 1973*

3135 (XXVIII). Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 3060 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 relating to the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the General Assembly invited States which had not yet done so to ratify, *inter alia*, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;³⁰

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;³¹

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention in accordance with its resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

*2201st plenary meeting
14 December 1973*

3151 (XXVIII). Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

G

**SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA RESULTING FROM
THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

³⁰ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

³¹ A/9139.

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee on Apartheid,²⁴

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 2923 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972,²⁵

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa,²⁶

Reaffirming that the practice of *apartheid* constitutes a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the policies and actions of the South African régime have created and continue to pose a serious threat to international peace and security,

Emphasizing the collusion between Portuguese colonialism, the *apartheid* régime and zionism, as exemplified by the political, military and financial aid supplied to each other by Portugal, South Africa and Israel,

1. *Condemns* the South African régime for its repeated acts of inhumanity and aggression and its continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

2. *Reaffirms* that the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa by all available means for the total eradication of *apartheid* is legitimate and deserves the support of the international community;

3. *Reiterates* the determination of the United Nations to co-operate with the Organization of African Unity for the intensification of efforts to promote the total eradication of *apartheid*;

4. *Condemns* the actions of those States and companies which continue to provide to the South African régime military equipment and supplies, and assistance for the local manufacture of such equipment and supplies, or other forms of military co-operation in violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

5. *Condemns*, in particular, the unholy alliance between Portuguese colonialism, South African racism, zionism and Israeli imperialism;

6. *Requests* the Security Council to consider urgently the situation in South Africa and the aggressive actions of the South African régime with a view to adopting effective measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to resolve the grave situation in the area and, in particular:

(a) To ensure that all Governments implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa, without any exceptions as to the type of weapons, and prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by companies and individuals within their jurisdiction;

(b) To call upon the Governments concerned to refrain from importing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;

(c) To call upon the Governments concerned to terminate any existing military arrangements with the South African régime and to refrain from entering into any such arrangements;

7. *Condemns* the actions of States which, by their continued political, military, economic and other col-

laboration with the South African régime, encourage it to persist in its inhuman and criminal policies, and calls upon them urgently to cease all such collaboration with South Africa;

8. *Calls upon* those States which have not yet done so, as a first step:

(a) To terminate exchanges of military attachés with the South African régime;

(b) To close trade promotion offices in South Africa and to deny facilities for offices of South African trade commissioners;

(c) To terminate all tariff preferences to South Africa;

(d) To refuse any credits for trade with South Africa and any guarantees for investment in South Africa;

(e) To deny facilities for South African immigration offices and to prohibit advertisements for emigration to South Africa;

9. *Commends* Governments which have boycotted, and organizations and individuals that have campaigned for the boycott of, exchanges with racially selected sports teams from South Africa;

10. *Calls upon* all Governments which have not yet done so:

(a) To take all necessary action to ensure the cessation of exchanges with South African sports teams selected in violation of the Olympic principle;

(b) To draw the attention of national sports organizations to the provisions of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* in sports;

(c) To deny any assistance or recognition to exchanges with racist sports teams from South Africa;

(d) To end all cultural, educational and civic contacts and exchanges with racist institutions in South Africa;

11. *Declares* that the South African régime has no right to represent the people of South Africa and that the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity are the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people;

12. *Authorizes* the Special Committee on Apartheid, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to associate the South African liberation movements closely with its work;

13. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to deny membership or privileges of membership to the South African régime and to invite, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, representatives of the liberation movements of the South African people recognized by that organization to participate in their meetings;

14. *Condemns* the policy of "Bantustans" imposed by the South African régime and calls upon all Governments and organizations not to accord any form of recognition to any institution or authority created thereby;

15. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to provide generous humanitarian, educational, political and other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their struggle for freedom.

2201st plenary meeting
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²⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/9022); A/9168, A/9169 and Corr.1, A/9180-S/11005.

²⁵ A/9165.

²⁶ A/9061.

3223 (XXIX). Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2919 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, in which it proclaimed the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it reaffirmed its determination to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racism and racial discrimination, against which the conscience and sense of justice of mankind have long been aroused and which in our time represent serious obstacles to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1863 (LVI) of 17 May 1974;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General¹⁴ submitted in accordance with paragraphs 18 (f) and 18 (h) of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;¹⁵

3. *Condemns* the intolerable conditions which continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhumane and odious application of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

4. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and alien domination;

5. *Urges* all Member States to co-operate loyally and fully in achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade by taking such actions and measures as:

(a) Implementing United Nations resolutions bearing on the elimination of racism, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and the liberation of peoples under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

(b) Signing and ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁶ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,¹⁷ the International Covenants on Human Rights¹⁸ and all other relevant instruments;

(c) Formulating and executing plans to realize the policy measures and goals contained in the Programme for the Decade;

(d) Reviewing internal laws and regulations with a view to identifying and rescinding those which provide for, give rise to, or inspire racial discrimination or *apartheid*;

(e) Supplying the Secretary-General with comments and views as to the draft agenda and timing of the world conference referred to in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, as well as in relation to the implementation of that Programme;

(f) Complying, when due, with the provisions of paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade, which call for Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme for the Decade, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, and for these reports to be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration;

6. *Requests* national sports federations of Member States to refuse systematically to participate in all sports or other activities together with the representatives of the racist régime of South Africa;

7. *Urges* all States, United Nations organs and bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure, *inter alia*:

(a) Immediate termination of all measures and policies, as well as military, political, economic and other activities, which enable racist régimes in southern Africa to continue the repression of the African people;

(b) Full support and assistance, morally and materially, to the peoples which are victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination and to the liberation movements;

8. *Calls attention* to the vital importance of examining the socio-economic and colonial roots of racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination, with a view to eliminating them;

9. *Stresses* the importance of mobilizing public opinion in support, morally and materially, of the peoples which are victims of racism, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonial and alien domination;

10. *Commends* the active involvement of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade within its competence under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

11. *Expresses the hope* that adequate resources will be made available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme for the Decade;

¹⁴ E/5474, E/5475; see also A/9666 and Add.1-6.

¹⁵ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

¹⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹⁷ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

¹⁸ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

12. *Decides* to consider at its thirtieth session, as a matter of high priority, the question entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3224 (XXIX). Measures to improve the situation of migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2920 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 1706 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, 1749 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 and 1789 (LIV) of 18 May 1973,

Also recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 3 (XXIX) of 13 March 1973¹⁹ and resolution 6 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,²⁰

Aware that the problem of migrant workers continues to be of major importance to certain countries,

Considering that this problem, far from diminishing, is growing worse, especially in certain regions,

Considering that greater publicity should be given to the study on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking,²¹

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has decided to continue and complete this study and, for this purpose, has received the co-operation of Member States and specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organisation;

2. *Requests* States which have not yet done so to provide the fullest possible information to the Special Rapporteur responsible for continuing the above-mentioned study in co-operation with the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly in due course of the contents of the complete study;

4. *Invites* all States, in so far as more detailed criteria necessary for formulating explicit recommendations do not yet exist:

(a) To extend to all migrant workers who enter their countries legally treatment equal to that provided for their own nationals with regard to human rights and to the provisions of their labour legislation applicable to such migrant workers;

(b) To promote and facilitate by all means in their power the adoption of bilateral agreements which would help to reduce the illicit traffic in alien workers;

(c) Pending the conclusion of such agreements, to adopt the appropriate measures to ensure that the human rights of migrant workers who enter their territory surreptitiously are fully respected.

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

¹⁹ See *Officials Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5265)*, chap. XX.

²⁰ See E/CN.4/1128, part B.

²¹ E/CN.4/Sub.2/351 and Add.1; see also E/CN.4/Sub.2/352.

3246 (XXIX). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of that Declaration,

Recalling, inter alia, its resolutions 2588 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 2963 E (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3059 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 3070 (XVIII) of 30 November 1973, and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General,²⁵

Noting with satisfaction the assurances given by the Government of Portugal that it will fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and comply with United Nations resolutions relevant to the right of the peoples under Portuguese administration to self-determination and independence,

Indignant at the continued repression and the inhuman and degrading treatment inflicted on peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, especially on individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence,

Reaffirming that the independence of Southern Rhodesia should not be negotiated with the illegal régime but with the authentic and recognized representatives of the Rhodesian people,

Mindful of its responsibility to evolve all possible measures which will enable oppressed peoples to attain independence and self-determination and, in this regard, deploring the obstructive attitude of certain Member States,

Recognizing the imperative need to put an early end to colonial rule, foreign domination and alien subjugation,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation to self-determination, freedom and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

2. *Renews* its call to all States to recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples subject to colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation and to offer them moral, material and other forms of assistance in their struggle to exercise fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

4. *Demands* full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and their immediate release;

5. *Welcomes* the recognition by the Government of Portugal of the right of all the peoples under its colonial administration to self-determination and independence, and the initiatives already taken in this regard;

6. *Urges* the Government of Portugal to continue to ensure that the process of decolonization, which will enable peoples still under its colonial administration to achieve self-determination and independence, is accomplished without delay;

7. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

8. *Further strongly condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and those countries whose military, economic, sporting or political relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

9. *Calls upon* those countries to reconsider their policies and to sever all links with the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia;

10. *Renews its appreciation* to Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts in extending various forms of assistance to peoples in dependent Territories and appeals to them to increase such assistance;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out measures for the provision of increased international assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

*2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974*

3266 (XXIX). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 3223 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and resolution 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,²⁶

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the fifth year of its activities,²⁷ submitted under article 9, para-

²⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618).*

²⁵ A/9638 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-5, A/9667 and Add.1.

graph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting with appreciation the interest of the Committee when performing its functions under the Convention and the direct involvement of its members in contributing, as appropriate, to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Mindful of the undertaking of States parties to the Convention to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against any person, groups of persons or national or ethnic minorities, and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation,

Noting the decisions adopted by the Committee at its ninth and tenth sessions,²⁸

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Takes note also* of the part of the report of the Committee concerning petitions and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies;²⁹

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee for the work it performs in pursuance of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing participation of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in submitting their reports to the Committee and by sending representatives to the Committee when it considers their reports;

5. *Calls upon* all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to extend their fullest co-operation to the Committee, particularly in providing all necessary information in accordance with article 9 of the Convention and with requests by the Committee;

6. *Endorses* the Committee's decision to make its contribution, in the context of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the Programme for the Decade, to the total and unconditional elimination of racism and racial discrimination in accordance with the powers vested in it by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, especially by concentrating its efforts, pursuant to articles 3, 9 and 15 of the Convention, on preparing recommendations with regard to the most flagrant and large-scale manifestations of racial discrimination, particularly in areas which are still under the domination of racist and colonial régimes and foreign occupation;

7. *Commends* the practice of the Committee, inaugurated in its adoption of general recommendation III,³⁰ of welcoming information from States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination regarding their respective implementation of the relevant resolutions of competent United Nations organs concerning relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa;

8. *Shares* the Committee's concern voiced in its decision 1 (X) of 22 August 1974,³¹ relating to the situation in the Golan Heights, in which the Syrian Arab Republic, party to the Convention, has been prevented from fulfilling its obligations under the Convention in part of its territory and, in this connexion, recalls that in section III of General Assembly resolution 2784 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 it endorsed the Committee's decision 4 (IV) of 30 August 1971;³²

9. *Calls upon* States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to observe fully the provisions of the Convention, and other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

10. *Makes an urgent appeal* to States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ratify or accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies.

2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

³¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618), chap. VII, sect. B.

³² *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8418), chap. VII, sect. B.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. VII

²⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. V.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8718), chap. IX, sect. B, decision 1 (VI).

3299 (XXIX). Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,⁶⁸

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to this question,⁶⁹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of co-

lonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Condemning the increasingly intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) respectively,

Noting with satisfaction the increasingly widespread public opinion against the nefarious involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* the policies of the colonial Powers and other States which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of those Territories;

5. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers, as well as those Governments which have not yet done so, to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in co-

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. IV.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/9624) and Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1).

lonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants;

6. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

7. *Invites* all Governments and the organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

8. *Calls upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in all colonial Territories, as well as to the decisions of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the General Assembly on this question, and requests all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in that regard;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3300 (XXIX). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into account with appreciation the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,⁷⁰ the Economic and Social Council⁷¹ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁷² as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁷³

Taking into account also the statements of the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa who participated as observers in the work relating to their respective countries, and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples concerned for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations in the administration of their countries and in the reconstruction programmes being undertaken by their national liberation movements,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Noting with deep concern that, although progress has been maintained in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken thus far by the organizations concerned in the provision of assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements continue to remain far from adequate to meet the urgent needs of those peoples,

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by several specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant observer status to the national liberation movements, and expressing the hope that other organizations concerned will proceed forthwith to take the necessary steps in this regard,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Welcoming the categorical renunciation by the Government of Portugal of the colonialist policy of its predecessors, in particular the unequivocal acceptance by that Government of its obligations under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and its recognition of the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and with the provisions of all related resolutions of the United Nations, as well as its

⁷⁰ A/9638 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-5; A/9830.

⁷¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603), chap. VI, sect. F.*

⁷² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. VI.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/9624) and Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1).

express readiness to co-operate in the work of the Special Committee,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;⁷⁴

2. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Urges* all specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations and all States to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and should work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned;

5. *Reiterates* its urgent request that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees, and, in that connexion, to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures;

6. *Urges once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

7. *Draws the attention* of the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to the steps towards decolonization undertaken by the new Government of Portugal, thus enabling these organizations to resume their co-operation with the present Government of Portugal,

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to make appropriate procedural arrangements and, if necessary, amend their relevant instruments, with a view to enabling representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to participate fully as observers in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations are carried out to the benefit of the national liberation movements and peoples of the liberated areas;

9. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

10. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the implementation of paragraph 9 above, to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of all possible assistance to the peoples in colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, together with a comprehensive analysis of the problems, if any, confronted by these agencies and organizations;

11. *Requests the Secretary-General:*

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the present resolution;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

12. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. VI.

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3324 (XXIX). Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

E

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,¹³

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and its decisions at the current session concerning the representation of South Africa,

Deeply concerned over the grave situation in South Africa, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Noting that the continued collaboration by certain States and by economic and other interests with the South African régime impedes efforts for the eradication of *apartheid*,

Noting with concern that three Powers, permanent members of the Security Council, namely, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, by the use of the veto, prevented the Council from taking effective action against the South African *apartheid* régime,

Further noting that the actions of some States in strengthening political, economic, military and other relations with the South African régime are in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations,

¹³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/9622). and Supplement No. 22A (A/9622/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

Recalling the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,¹⁴

Reaffirming that the policies and practices of *apartheid* constitute a crime against humanity,

Condemning the activities of national and transnational corporations, financial institutions and other interests which enhance *apartheid* and encourage the exploitation of African workers,

Denouncing the manoeuvres of the South African régime to perpetuate *apartheid* by establishing "bantustans",

1. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its policies and practices of *apartheid*, which are a crime against humanity;

2. *Reaffirms* that the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa by all available means for the total eradication of *apartheid* is legitimate and deserves the support of the international community;

3. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its persistent and flagrant violations of principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and its continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

4. *Condemns* the actions of those States and foreign economic interests which continue to collaborate with the South African régime, in contravention of the resolutions of the General Assembly, and thereby encourage it to persist in its inhuman policies;

5. *Condemns* the strengthening of political, economic, military and other relations between Israel and South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of France to cease all military collaboration with South Africa and to stop the supply of arms and other military equipment to the South African régime;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to cease all military collaboration with the South African régime and for that purpose to abrogate the "Simonstown Agreement";

8. *Recommends* that the South African régime should be totally excluded from participation in all international organizations and conferences under the auspices of the United Nations so long as it continues to practise *apartheid* and fails to abide by United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Requests* all Governments:

(a) To sign and ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

(b) To prohibit South African immigration offices from operating in their territories;

(c) To prohibit all cultural, educational, scientific, sporting and other contacts with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise *apartheid*;

(d) To end any exchanges of military, naval or air attachés with South Africa;

(e) To prohibit visits of any military personnel or officials of the Department of Defence and related agencies from South Africa;

¹⁴ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

(f) To cease all co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other modern technological research, particularly research with military applications;

10. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustans" imposed by the South African régime and calls upon all Governments and organizations not to accord any form of recognition to any institution or authority created thereby;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to take steps, as appropriate, to deny all facilities to, and co-operation with, companies and organizations which assist the South African régime or South African companies with loans, technical assistance or other means;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep under review the collaboration of States and economic and other interests with South Africa, as well as all aspects of the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* in South Africa, with a view to facilitating and promoting the universal application of economic and other sanctions against South Africa;

13. *Commends* all those Governments and organizations which have provided humanitarian, educational, political and other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and equality, and appeals to all Governments and organizations to provide greater assistance in that legitimate struggle.

*2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974*

3377 (XXX). Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General,¹

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it reaffirmed its determination to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling its resolutions 2920 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972 and 3224 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 concerning measures to improve the situation of migrant workers,

Considering that the policies of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are flagrant violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute serious violations of the obligations of Member States under the Charter,

Bearing in mind the vital importance of establishing a new economic and social world order based on justice and equality,

1. *Condemns* the intolerable conditions which continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhumane and odious application of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

2. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and alien domination;

¹ A/10145 and Corr.1 and Add.1; E/5636 and Add.1-3, E/5637 and Add.1 and 2.

3. *Urges* all States to co-operate loyally and fully in achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by taking such actions and measures as:

(a) Implementing United Nations resolutions bearing on the elimination of racism, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and the liberation of peoples under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

(b) Ensuring immediate termination of all measures and policies, as well as military, political, economic and other activities, which enable racist régimes in southern Africa to continue the repression of the African people;

(c) Providing full support and assistance, morally and materially, to the peoples which are victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination and to the liberation movements;

(d) Cessation of emigration to South Africa;

(e) Ensuring the release of political prisoners in South Africa and of those subjected to restrictions for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(f) Signing and ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,² the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*³ and all other relevant instruments;

(g) Formulating and executing plans to realize the policy measures and goals contained in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, including the advisability of establishing national arrangements to follow up the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

² Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

³ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

(h) Reviewing internal laws and regulations with a view to identifying and rescinding those which provide for, give rise to, or inspire racial discrimination or *apartheid*;

(i) Ensuring the cessation of all discriminatory measures against migrant workers and extending to them treatment equal to that provided for nationals of the host country with regard to human rights and to the provisions of their labour legislation;

(j) Complying, when due, with the provisions of paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade, which call for Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme for the Decade, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General;

(k) Educating, in particular, youth in the spirit of equality and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Urges* Member States which are parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to continue to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention and, in particular, to submit their reports within the timetable laid down under article 9;

5. *Also urges* United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure the continuation of their activities related to the Decade with emphasis on, *inter alia*:

(a) Providing moral and material support to the national liberation movements and victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

(b) Assisting and conducting vigorous educational and information campaigns to dispel racial prejudice and to involve public opinion in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, in particular to organize an international competition for selecting an appropriate emblem for the Decade and to print posters containing the emblem for wide distribution;

(c) Examining the socio-economic and colonial roots of racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination with a view to eliminating them;

6. *Requests* national sports federations of Member States to refuse systematically to participate in all sports or other activities together with the representatives of the racist régime of South Africa;

7. *Welcomes* any contributions and suggestions related to the Programme for the Decade by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw on the expertise of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities while undertaking the relevant activities of the Decade;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session a report containing proposals to implement efficiently paragraph 17 of the Programme for the Decade, which calls for the establishment of an international fund on a voluntary basis;

10. *Reiterates* the call in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) to make adequate resources available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme for the Decade;

11. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, in collaboration with the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to study ways and means of ensuring the implementation of United Nations resolutions bearing on *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination with a view to facilitating the examination of this question by the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 18 (i) of the Programme for the Decade;

12. *Appeals* to Governments and private organizations in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions of funds which would make it possible to carry out all of the activities provided for in the Programme for the Decade, especially in paragraphs 15 and 16 thereof, with regard to research, studies, education, training and information directed towards the achievement of the goals of the Decade and designed to assist the victims of racial discrimination and racism;

13. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-first session, as a matter of high priority, the question entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3378 (XXX). World conference to combat racism and racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1938 B (LVIII) of 6 May 1975,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the world conference envisaged as a major feature of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into consultations with the Government of Ghana concerning arrangements for holding the conference as well as the nature of the financial contribution that the Government of Ghana will be able to make with regard to its offer;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on his consultations in this regard to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session to enable the Council to advise the General Assembly on this matter.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3379 (XXX). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963, proclaiming the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in particular its affirmation that "any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous" and its expression of alarm at "the manifesta-

tions of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas in the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures",

Recalling also that, in its resolution 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly condemned, *inter alia*, the unholy alliance between South African racism and zionism,

Taking note of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975,⁴ proclaimed by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, which promulgated the principle that "international co-operation and peace require the achievement of national liberation and independence, the elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, zionism, apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms, as well as the recognition of the dignity of peoples and their right to self-determination",

Taking note also of resolution 77 (XII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twelfth ordinary session,⁵ held at Kampala from 28 July to 1 August 1975, which considered "that the racist régime in occupied Palestine and the racist régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa have a common imperialist origin, forming a whole and having the same racist structure and being organically linked in their policy aimed at repression of the dignity and integrity of the human being",

Taking note also of the Political Declaration and Strategy to Strengthen International Peace and Security and to Intensify Solidarity and Mutual Assistance among Non-Aligned Countries,⁶ adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, which most severely condemned zionism as a threat to world peace and security and called upon all countries to oppose this racist and imperialist ideology,

Determines that zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3380 (XXX). Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that apartheid constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Convinced that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Pun-

⁴ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. I.

⁵ See A/10297, annex II.

⁶ A/10217 and Corr.1, annex, p. 3.

ishment of the Crime of Apartheid on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. Appeals to the Governments of all States to sign, ratify and implement without delay the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annual reports on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

3. Decides to consider this question at its thirty-first session under the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination".

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3381 (XXX). Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3134 (XXVIII) and 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General⁷ on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;⁸

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Appeals to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto;

5. Appeals to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3382 (XXX). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 and 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974,

⁷ A/10197.

⁸ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, to national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights,

Welcoming whole-heartedly the independence of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Papua New Guinea,

Concerned about the current conflict in Angola,

Equally concerned about the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Confident in the hope that the nationalist movements will co-operate with the Fact-Finding Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation of the Organization of African Unity,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the persistence of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Fact-Finding Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation of the Organization of African Unity to resolve amicably the current conflict in Angola;

3. *Rejects* any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Angola and of the Comoros;

4. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and those countries whose military, economic, sporting or political relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

5. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

6. *Demands* full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and their immediate release;

7. *Keenly awaits* the conclusion of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa;

(b) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the

promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and alien régimes continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of this item at its thirty-first session on the basis of reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3383 (XXX). Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa",

Mindful of its responsibility to offer the oppressed peoples under the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa every assistance in their struggle for self-determination and for the enjoyment of their fundamental human rights,

Aware that, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1864 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities appointed a Special Rapporteur to evaluate urgently the importance and the sources of political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes of southern Africa, as well as the direct or indirect effects of such assistance on the perpetuation of colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

1. *Considers* that organizations and States which give assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa are accomplices of those régimes in respect of their inhuman policies of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa, every possible assistance he may need for the completion of his report, which is to be submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-ninth session;

3. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-first session as a matter of high priority and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the Special Rapporteur, along with the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of

Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to the General Assembly at that session.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3398 (XXX). Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,⁴

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to this question,⁵

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), respectively,

Conscious of the continued need to mobilize public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of colonial Territories, particularly in Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* the policies of the colonial Powers and other States which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of those Territories;

5. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers, as well as those Governments which have not yet done so, to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants;

6. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/10024).

7. *Calls upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in all colonial Territories, as well as to the decisions of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the General Assembly on this question, and requests all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in that regard;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

2414th plenary meeting
21 November 1975

3411 (XXX). Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

C

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TOWARDS THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its numerous resolutions condemning the policies of *apartheid* of the racist régime of South Africa,

Aware of its responsibility of upholding the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Commending the courageous struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa under the leadership of their liberation movements supported by the United Nations and the international community,

Taking note of the heavy sacrifices made by the people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for self-determination,

Meeting on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations,

1. *Proclaims* that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against *apartheid*;

2. *Reiterates* its determination to devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts, in close co-operation with the Organi-

zation of African Unity, for the speedy eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people.

2421st plenary meeting
28 November 1975

E

Apartheid IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 2775 D (XXVI) of 29 November 1971 on *apartheid* in sports,

Noting that the campaign for the boycott of South African sports teams, selected on the basis of *apartheid* and in violation of the Olympic principle of non-discrimination, has been an important measure which has effectively demonstrated the abhorrence of *apartheid* on the part of Governments and peoples,

Rejecting the attempts of the racist régime to gain acceptance for participation in international sports by superficial and insignificant modifications of *apartheid*,

Noting with regret that some national and international sports bodies have continued contacts with racist South African sports bodies in violation of the Olympic principle and the resolutions of the United Nations,

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its repressive measures against non-racial sports bodies in South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* its unqualified support of the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation;

2. *Commends* all Governments, sports bodies and other organizations which have taken action, in pursuance of the Olympic principle and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, for the boycott of racially selected South African sports bodies or teams;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments, sports bodies and other organizations:

(a) To refrain from all contacts with sports bodies established on the basis of *apartheid* or racially selected sports teams from South Africa;

(b) To exert all their influence to secure the full implementation of the Olympic principle, especially by the national and international sports bodies which have continued co-operation with South African sports bodies established on the basis of *apartheid*;

4. *Commends* all sports bodies and sportsmen in South Africa which have been struggling against racism in sports;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the production and widest possible distribution of information material on *apartheid* in sports in South Africa and on the international campaign against contacts in sports with South Africa.

2421st plenary meeting
28 November 1975

G

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,³

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on South Africa organized by the Special Committee in Paris from 28 April to 2 May 1975,

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the racist régime of South Africa, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling also its decision concerning the representation of South Africa in the General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the grave situation in South Africa, which constitutes an affront to human dignity and a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the policy and practice of apartheid constitute a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the continued collaboration of some States and of economic and other interests with the racist régime of South Africa impedes the efforts for the eradication of apartheid,

Noting with regret that three permanent members of the Security Council, namely, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, have prevented, by an abuse of their veto, a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as recommended by the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority of Member States,

Gravely concerned over reports on collaboration by States and economic and other interests with the racist régime of South Africa in the establishment of nuclear installations and the development of nuclear technology,

Convinced that the United Nations must devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts in the inescapable and urgent task of eradicating apartheid in South Africa and securing the liberation of the South African people,

1. *Again condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its policies and practices of *apartheid*, which are a crime against humanity, for its persistent and flagrant violations of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and for its continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

2. *Denounces* the manoeuvres of the racist régime of South Africa, which are designed primarily to perpetuate and obtain acquiescence in its abhorrent *apartheid* policies, to deceive world opinion, to counter international isolation, to hinder assistance to the national liberation movements by the international community and to consolidate white minority rule in South Africa;

3. *Strongly condemns* the actions of those States and foreign economic and other interests which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa, in contravention of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and thereby encourage it to persist in its inhuman policies, and strongly urges the main trading partners of South Africa, particularly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Italy, to cease collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and to co-operate with the United Nations in the efforts to eradicate *apartheid*;

4. *Again condemns* the strengthening of relations and collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and Israel in the political, military, economic and other fields;

5. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa by all means possible for the total eradication of *apartheid* and the exercise of the inalienable right of self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* that the racist régime of South Africa is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa and that the national liberation movements are the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people;

7. *Declares* that the racist régime of South Africa, by its resort to brutal repression against the great majority of the people of the country and their national liberation movements, bears full responsibility for precipitating violent conflict, which is bound to occur if the situation remains unchanged;

8. *Recognizes* that the international community must take firm action against the racist régime of South Africa in order to avert any suffering in the course of the struggle of the South African people for freedom;

9. *Appeals* to all States and organizations to provide all assistance required by the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements during their legitimate struggle, in the light of the recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

10. *Requests* all Governments to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;⁴

11. *Appeals* to all States concerned to take the necessary measures to impose an effective embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and strategic raw materials to South Africa;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to hold consultations with Governments and organizations, as necessary, to promote the implementation of the measures indicated in paragraph 11 above;

13. *Invites* all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations to continue to co-operate closely with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* towards a concerted international campaign against *apartheid*;

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/10022).

⁴ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

14. *Commends* the anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental organizations which have taken action against *apartheid* and in support of the South African national liberation movements;

15. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other international institutions which have not yet done so to invite representatives of the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to attend their conferences and seminars, as well as meetings of executive bodies, and make the necessary financial provisions for their participation;

16. *Again requests* the Security Council to consider urgently the situation in South Africa and the aggressive actions of the racist régime of South Africa with a view to adopting effective measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to resolve the grave situation in the area and, in particular:

(a) To ensure that all Governments implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa, without any exceptions as to the type of weapons, and prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by companies and individuals within their jurisdiction;

(b) To call upon the Governments concerned to refrain from importing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;

(c) To call upon the Governments concerned to terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from entering into any such arrangements;

(d) To call upon the Governments concerned to prohibit any of their institutions, agencies or companies, within their national jurisdiction, from delivering to South Africa or placing at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability.

2435th plenary meeting
10 December 1975

31/6. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa⁴

A

THE SO-CALLED INDEPENDENT TRANSKEI AND OTHER BANTUSTANS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3411 D (XXX) of 28 November 1975 condemning the establishment of bantustans by the racist régime of South Africa,

Taking note that the racist régime of South Africa declared the sham "independence" of the Transkei on 26 October 1976,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*⁵ and its special reports,⁶

1. *Strongly condemns* the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policies of *apartheid*, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to dispossess the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights;

2. *Rejects* the declaration of "independence" of the Transkei and declares it invalid;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called independent Transkei and to refrain from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei or other bantustans;

4. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called independent Transkei or other bantustans.

42nd plenary meeting
26 October 1976

⁴ See also sect. I above, foot-note 9.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/31/22).*

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3).

C

SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of *apartheid* and the exercise of the right of self-determination by all the inhabitants of South Africa,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa has constantly defied the United Nations resolutions calling upon it to end repression of the leaders of the oppressed people and other opponents of *apartheid* and to release all persons imprisoned or restricted for struggling against the system of *apartheid*,

Gravely concerned about the brutal massacres in Soweto and other areas of South Africa and the incarceration of schoolchildren and other persons demonstrating against *apartheid* and about the continuation of these atrocities in defiance of Security Council resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976,

Commending the heroism and sacrifices of the South African people in their struggle for liberation,

1. *Condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its ruthless repression of the oppressed people of South Africa and other opponents of *apartheid*;

2. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with all South Africans struggling against *apartheid* for the establishment of majority rule and the exercise of their right to self-determination and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned or restricted for their involvement in the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

4. *Proclaims* 11 October the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners;

5. *Requests* the Centre against *Apartheid*, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, to intensify publicity for the cause of all those persecuted for their opposition to *apartheid* in South Africa.

58th plenary meeting
9 November 1976

D

ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the arms embargo against South Africa,

Deeply concerned over the explosive situation in South Africa resulting from the wanton killings by the racist régime of hundreds of peaceful demonstrators against *apartheid* and racial discrimination, including many schoolchildren,

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its colonial war against the Namibian people and its repeated acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa has used weapons received from its traditional allies, particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as other foreign countries, for repression in South Africa and aggression against other States,

Noting further that the racist régime of South Africa has supplied military equipment to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with concern the continued rapid increase in the military budget of South Africa and the continued violations of the arms embargo against South Africa by its traditional allies, particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as other foreign countries,

Mindful of the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Strongly convinced that mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa are essential to prevent a further aggravation of the situation,

Expressing serious regret that three permanent members of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom and the United States—have so far prevented such measures and thereby facilitated the militarization of South Africa,

1. *Requests once again* the Security Council to take urgent action, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the complete cessation by all States of the supply of arms, ammunition, military vehicles and spare parts thereof, and any other military equipment to South Africa, as well as any co-operation to enable the building-up of military and police forces in South Africa;

2. *Further requests* the Security Council to call upon all Governments, in particular:

(a) To implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa, without any exception as to the type of weapons, and to prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by companies and individuals within their jurisdiction;

(b) To refrain from importing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;

(c) To terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from entering into or planning any such arrangements;

(d) To prohibit any institutions, agencies or companies, within their national jurisdiction, from delivering to South Africa or placing at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to adopt a positive policy to enable the Security Council to take effective action under Chapter VII of the Charter;

4. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue to promote the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa and, to this end, to launch a special campaign to secure the widest public support for the arms embargo.

58th plenary meeting
9 November 1976

E

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its repeated condemnations of the strengthening of relations and collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and Israel in the political, military, economic and other fields, as contained in General Assembly resolutions 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3324 E (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 and 3411 G (XXX) of 10 December 1975,

Deeply concerned about the fact that Israel has sent paramilitary personnel to train South African troops and about the sale of warships and other war matériel by Israel to South Africa in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,⁸

1. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa as a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and as an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policies;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate widely the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, in various languages, in order to mobilize public opinion against the collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa.

58th plenary meeting
9 November 1976

F

Apartheid IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2775 D (XXVI) of 29 November 1971 and 3411 E (XXX) of 28 November 1975 on *apartheid* in sports,

Reaffirming its unqualified support of the Olympic principle that there should be no discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation,

Recognizing the importance in the international campaign against *apartheid* of the boycott of South African sports teams selected on the basis of *apartheid*,

Regretting that some national and international sports bodies and individual sportsmen have continued contacts with racist South African sports bodies in violation of the Olympic principle and resolutions of the United Nations,

Convinced that effective measures must be taken, as a matter of priority during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to abolish *apartheid* in all fields,

Taking note of the Declaration⁹ and the Programme of Action¹⁰ adopted by the International Seminar on the Eradication of *Apartheid* and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976,

Noting also the resolution of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, endorsing the proposal for an international convention against *apartheid* in sports and requesting the United Nations to give urgent consideration to the formulation of such a convention,¹¹

Noting further that in its report the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, *inter alia*, recommended that the General Assembly should consider the proposal for an international convention against *apartheid* in sports and

⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3), document A/31/22/Add.2.

⁹ A/31/104-S/12092, annex I. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

¹⁰ A/31/104-S/12092, annex II. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

¹¹ A/31/197, annex IV, sect. A, resolution 6.

that meanwhile the Assembly should adopt a declaration on *apartheid* in sports,¹²

1. *Welcomes* the proposal for an international convention against *apartheid* in sports to promote adherence to the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to discourage and deny support to sporting events organized in violation of that principle;

2. *Decides* to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports, composed of the existing members of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and seven other Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to prepare a draft declaration on *apartheid* in sports, as an interim measure, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. *Further requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to undertake preparatory steps towards the drafting of an international convention against *apartheid* in sports and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

5. *Urges* all States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* concerning *apartheid* in sports,¹³ namely:

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Calls upon* Member States and international sporting organizations to support actively projects undertaken in collaboration with the liberation movements towards the formation of non-racial teams truly representative of South Africa.

58th plenary meeting
9 November 1976

G

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*¹⁴ and its special reports,¹⁵

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of the mandate given to it by the General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against *Apartheid* in assisting the Special Committee,

Considering the need for further expansion of the activities of the Special Committee—in close co-operation with the specialized agencies, the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations—at this crucial stage of the struggle for the total eradication of *apartheid* and the exercise by the South African people of their right to self-determination,

1. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue and to intensify its activities to promote concerted international action against *apartheid* in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* all organs of the United Nations concerned with problems of decolonization to co-operate and consult with the Special Committee with a view to ensuring the co-ordination of efforts;

3. *Authorizes* the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions composed of members of the Special Committee and representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to Governments of Member States, to the headquarters of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as trade union confederations, as required, for consultations to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*;

(b) To take appropriate steps to promote closer co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations;

(c) To participate in conferences concerned with *apartheid*;

(d) To invite representatives of the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and those of other organizations, as well as experts on *apartheid*, for consultations on various aspects of *apartheid* and on action against *apartheid*;

4. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to organize a World Conference for Action against *Apartheid* in 1977, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 296 to 302 of its report;¹⁴

5. *Further authorizes* the Special Committee to convene an International Conference of Trade Unions against *Apartheid*, in accordance with paragraphs 269 to 274 of its report;¹⁴

6. *Approves* the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee concerning information activity against *apartheid* by the United Nations and the specialized agencies¹⁶ and requests it to take appropriate action towards the implementation of those recommendations;

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/31/22), vol. I, sect. II, paras. 285 and 286.

¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 284.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/31/22).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3), document A/31/22/Add.3, sect. III.

7. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to establish an award to be presented to persons who have, in co-operation with the United Nations and in solidarity with the South African liberation movements, contributed significantly to the international campaign against *apartheid*;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to enable the Centre against *Apartheid* to continue to provide effective assistance to the Special Committee;

9. *Invites* all specialized agencies and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its task.

58th plenary meeting
9 November 1976

H

ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*¹⁷ and its special reports,¹⁸

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of *apartheid* of the racist régime of South Africa,

Noting with grave concern that some Governments, in pursuing strategic and economic and other interests, continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa and thereby encourage it to persist in its criminal policies,

1. *Proclaims* that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and the international community;

2. *Strongly condemns* the action of those States and foreign economic and other interests which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa;

3. *Calls upon* Member States still engaged in economic collaboration and trade with the racist régime of South Africa to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions and to cease forthwith any such collaboration with that régime;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments to take effective action to prohibit all loans to or investments in South Africa by banks and corporations within their national jurisdiction;

5. *Condemns* the intensified activities of transnational corporations, which continue to exploit the racially oppressed people of South Africa and plunder its natural resources and thereby are accomplices to the crimes of the *apartheid* régime;

6. *Requests* all agencies within the United Nations system to refrain from any dealings with corporations which provide any loans to, or make any investment in, South Africa;

7. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Transnational Corporations to study and publicize the involvement of transnational corporations in the *apartheid* economy of South Africa;

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/31/22).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3).

8. *Requests* the International Monetary Fund to refrain forthwith from extending credits to South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention to the scope and consequences of the activities of the transnational corporations in South Africa;

10. *Commends* all those Governments which have ceased all economic collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

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

58th plenary meeting
9 November 1976

I

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*¹⁷ and its special reports,¹⁸

Taking note of the national uprising of the oppressed people of South Africa against the *apartheid* régime,

Outraged by the continuing massacres and other atrocities by the racist régime of South Africa against schoolchildren and other peaceful demonstrators against *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Gravely concerned about the military and other activities of the racist régime of South Africa and, in particular, about the nuclear collaboration aimed at the establishment of nuclear installations and the transfer of nuclear technology to South Africa,

Conscious that mercenaries and their organizations are active in the territory of South Africa and participate in the acts of aggression of that country against the African peoples and States members of the Organization of African Unity,

Convinced that the situation in South Africa constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the policy and practice of *apartheid* constitutes a crime against humanity,

Welcoming the coming into force of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,¹⁹

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against *apartheid*,

1. *Proclaims* that the racist régime of South Africa is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa;

2. *Reaffirms* that the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—are the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people;

¹⁹ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

3. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its criminal policies and practices of *apartheid*, its massacres of black people, including school-children, and its ruthless repression of all those struggling against *apartheid*;

4. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, by all possible means, for the seizure of power by the people and the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination;

5. *Recognizes*, in particular, that the consistent defiance by the racist régime of South Africa of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* and the continued brutal repression, including indiscriminate mass killings, by that régime leave no alternative to the oppressed people of South Africa but to resort to armed struggle to achieve their legitimate rights;

6. *Declares* that the situation in South Africa, resulting from the policies and actions of the racist régime, constitutes a grave threat to the peace, requiring action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Demands* the cessation of any form of military and nuclear co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa;

8. *Condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for encouragement of the activities of the mercenaries and their organizations in its territory and for their use against the African peoples and States members of the Organization of African Unity;

9. *Urgently appeals* to all States to enact laws declaring the recruitment, financing, training, transit and assembly of mercenaries for the racist régime of South Africa in their territories a punishable crime and prohibiting their citizens from enlisting as mercenaries;

10. *Calls upon* the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, in particular:

(a) To desist from misusing their veto power in the Security Council to protect the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To enable the Security Council to determine the existence in South Africa of a threat to the peace and to exercise its responsibilities under the Charter;

(c) Not to obstruct but to facilitate the adoption of a mandatory arms embargo and other indispensable measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to deal with the grave situation in South Africa;

11. *Appeals* to all States and organizations to provide all assistance required by the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements during their legitimate struggle, in the light of the recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

12. *Further calls upon* Member States and the specialized agencies, through emergency joint projects and financial assistance, to help Lesotho and other countries bordering South Africa to ensure the provision of educational facilities to the rapidly growing number of refugee students from South Africa;

13. *Appeals* to all Governments which have not yet done so to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

14. *Authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to take all appropriate steps to promote such assistance, including the establishment of a joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity fund financed by voluntary contributions, as recommended in paragraph 264 of its report,¹⁷ and to assist the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

15. *Commends* the anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations which have taken action against *apartheid* and in support of the South African national liberation movements;

16. *Condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States which have assisted the South African national liberation movements, and invites all Governments to provide those States, at their request, with all necessary assistance for defence against aggression;

17. *Proclaims* 16 June the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa and calls upon Member States to commemorate this day in the most fitting way.

58th plenary meeting
9 November 1976

J

PROGRAMME OF ACTION AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*²⁰ and its special reports,²¹

Welcoming the Declaration²² and the Programme of Action²³ adopted by the International Seminar on the Eradication of *Apartheid* and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Port Louis from 24 June to 3 July 1976,²⁴

Taking note also of the declarations and resolutions of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,²⁵

Considering the need for a programme of action to be implemented by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, trade unions, churches, anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations in order to assist the people of South Africa in their struggle for the total eradication of *apartheid* and the exercise of the right of self-determination by all the people of South Africa irrespective of race, colour and creed,

²⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/31/22).

²¹ Ibid., Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3).

²² A/31/104-S/12092, annex I. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

²³ A/31/104-S/12092, annex II. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976.

²⁴ A/31/196 and Corr.1, annex.

²⁵ See A/31/197, annexes I to IV.

1. *Commends* to all Governments, organizations and individuals the Programme of Action against *Apartheid* annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* all United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to participate in the implementation of the Programme of Action, in close co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action and report, from time to time, on the progress achieved;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure maximum publicity to the Programme of Action and provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in promoting its implementation.

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ANNEX

Programme of Action against *Apartheid*

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INTRODUCTION

1. The abolition of racist domination and exploitation in South Africa and assistance to the South African people to establish a non-racial society have become one of the primary concerns of the United Nations and the international community.

2. *Apartheid*, like slavery, must be eradicated because it is a crime against humanity.

3. *Apartheid* must be eradicated because it is an affront to human dignity and a grave threat to international peace and security.

4. *Apartheid* must be eradicated so that the continent of Africa may be finally emancipated, after all the miseries and tragedies to which it has been subjected for centuries, and enabled to play its rightful role in international affairs.

5. *Apartheid* must be eradicated because that is indispensable for the elimination of racism and for laying the basis for genuine international co-operation.

6. For thirty years the United Nations has been seized with the problem of racism in South Africa. It has made patient efforts to persuade the racist minority régimes to abandon the bitter legacy of the past and to work for a peaceful solution in accordance with the principles of human equality and international co-operation.

7. But these régimes have proved to be immune to persuasion. They have met the peaceful and just demands of the oppressed people by ruthless repression and have caused immense suffering in a desperate effort to preserve and consolidate racist domination.

8. The record of the *apartheid* régime which seized power in 1948 has few parallels in history for its inhumanity.

9. The black people, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of the country, have been constantly humiliated and brutally exploited. Millions of people have been forcibly moved from their homes to barren reserves or urban ghettos in an attempt to enforce racial segregation. Millions of Africans have been imprisoned under pass laws and other racist legislation. Thousands of patriots have been sentenced to long years in prison or tortured or banished. Hundreds of people have been massacred for peaceful demonstrations against racism.

10. The African workers have been denied elementary trade-union rights; they have been imprisoned or killed for nothing more than the "offence" of participating in strikes.

11. The struggle of the South African people against this racist monster has constituted a notable contribution to the struggle of humanity for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

12. The General Assembly recalls that, in resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975, it proclaimed that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against *apartheid*, and reiterated its determination to devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts for the speedy eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people.

13. The General Assembly commends the courageous struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, under the leadership of their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to abolish racism. It reaffirms that their struggle for the total eradication of *apartheid* and the exercise of the right to self-determination by all the inhabitants of South Africa is fully legitimate. It reiterates its solidarity with all South Africans struggling against *apartheid* and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

14. The General Assembly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its repeated and flagrant defiance of United Nations resolutions. It denounces the manoeuvres of that régime to perpetuate and obtain acquiescence in its abhorrent *apartheid* policies. It denounces, in particular, the creation of bantustans as designed to deprive the African people of their inalienable rights in the country as a whole.

15. The General Assembly declares that the racist régime of South Africa is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa. It recognizes that the national liberation movements are the authentic representatives of the great majority of the people of South Africa.

16. It is convinced that the collaboration by some Governments and vested interests with the racist régime of South Africa and their total disregard of United Nations resolutions and the legitimate demands of the South African people have impeded efforts for the eradication of *apartheid* and encouraged the racist régime to persist in its inhuman policies.

17. Those Governments and economic interests have enabled the racist régime of South Africa to build up a military machine for the suppression of the people and for aggression against neighbouring States. They have made profits, amounting to billions of dollars, through the exploitation of African labour in South Africa. They bear a grave responsibility for the sufferings of the South African people and for the threat to international peace resulting from the situation.

18. The General Assembly considers *apartheid* a matter of universal concern. Governments, organizations and peoples all over the world must increase their support to the righteous struggle of the South African people for justice and for their inalienable right to self-determination, under the leadership of their national liberation movements.

19. The General Assembly mandates the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to launch—in co-operation with Gov-

ernments, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, trade unions, churches and other non-governmental organizations—an international campaign to assist the oppressed people of South Africa at this crucial and decisive stage of their struggle for liberation:

- No arms to South Africa!
- No profit from *apartheid*!
- No compromise with racism!

I. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

20. The General Assembly calls upon all Governments, irrespective of any other differences, to unite in action against the crime of *apartheid* and to take vigorous and concerted measures in implementation of United Nations resolutions to isolate the *apartheid* régime and assist the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements until they attain freedom.

21. The General Assembly calls upon all Governments, in particular:

A. Diplomatic, consular and other official relations

(a) To terminate diplomatic, consular and other official relations with the racist régime of South Africa, or to refrain from establishing such relations;

B. Military and nuclear collaboration

(b) To implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa without any exceptions or reservations and, in this connexion:

- (i) To refrain from the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and any vehicles or equipment for use of the armed forces and paramilitary organizations in South Africa;
- (ii) To refrain from the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition and military vehicles and equipment in South Africa;
- (iii) To refrain from the supply of spare parts for vehicles and equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary organizations in South Africa;
- (iv) To revoke any licences or patents granted to the racist régime of South Africa or to South African companies for the manufacture of arms, ammunition and military vehicles and equipment and to refrain from granting such licences and patents;
- (v) To prohibit investment in, or technical assistance for, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval craft and other military vehicles and equipment in South Africa;
- (vi) To terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from entering into any such arrangements;
- (vii) To refrain from providing training for members of the South African armed forces;
- (viii) To refrain from any joint military exercises with South Africa;
- (ix) To prohibit warships or military aircraft from visiting South African ports and airports, and South African warships or military aircraft from visiting their territories;
- (x) To prohibit visits of military personnel to South Africa and visits by South African military personnel to their countries;
- (xi) To refrain from exchanges of military, naval or air attachés with South Africa;
- (xii) To refrain from purchasing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;
- (xiii) To refrain from any communications or contacts with the South African military establishment or installations;

- (xiv) To refrain from any other form of military co-operation with South Africa;
- (xv) To prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by corporations, institutions or individuals within their jurisdiction;
- (xvi) To refrain from any collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;
- (xvii) To prohibit any institutions, agencies or companies, within their national jurisdiction, from delivering to South Africa or placing at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon technology;

C. Economic collaboration

(c) To terminate all economic collaboration with South Africa and, in particular:

- (i) To refrain from supplying petroleum, petroleum products or other strategic materials to South Africa;
- (ii) To refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;
- (iii) To prohibit loans by banks or other financial institutions in their countries to the racist régime of South Africa or South African companies;
- (iv) To prohibit economic and financial interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;
- (v) To deny tariff and other preferences to South African exports and any inducements or guarantees for investment in South Africa;
- (vi) To take appropriate action in international agencies and organizations—such as the European Economic Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—for denial by them of all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the South African régime;
- (vii) To take appropriate action, separately or collectively, against transnational companies collaborating with South Africa;

D. Airlines and shipping lines

(d) To refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;

(e) To close ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;

(f) To prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa;

E. Emigration

(g) To prohibit or discourage the flow of immigrants, particularly skilled and technical personnel, to South Africa;

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

(h) To suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise *apartheid*;

(i) To implement United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* in sports and, in particular:

- (i) To refrain from all contact with sports bodies established on the basis of *apartheid* or with racially selected sports teams from South Africa;
- (ii) To withhold any support from sporting events which are organized in violation of the Olympic principle with the participation of racially selected teams from South Africa;

- (iii) To encourage sports organizations to refrain from any exchanges with racially selected teams from South Africa;

G. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa

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

(k) To encourage public collections in the country for assistance to the South African liberation movements;

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

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

(n) To grant asylum and extend travel facilities and educational and employment opportunities to refugees from South Africa;

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

H. Dissemination of information on apartheid

(p) To ensure, in co-operation with the United Nations and the South African liberation movements, the widest possible dissemination of information on *apartheid* and on the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

(q) To encourage the establishment of national organizations for the purpose of enlightening public opinion on the evils of *apartheid*;

(r) To encourage the information media to contribute effectively to the international campaign against *apartheid*;

(s) To provide broadcasting facilities to South African liberation movements;

(t) To take all necessary measures against the operations of propaganda organizations of the racist régime of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate *apartheid*;

I. Other measures

(u) To accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;²⁶

(v) To observe annually the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on 21 March, and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, on 11 October;

(w) To promote action by intergovernmental organizations in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

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

II. ACTION BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

22. The General Assembly calls upon all specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the maximum to the international campaign against *apartheid*. It suggests in particular that they:

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. ACTION BY TRADE UNIONS, CHURCHES, ANTI-*apartheid* AND SOLIDARITY MOVEMENTS AND OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

23. The General Assembly commends the activities of all public organizations in denouncing the racist régime of South Africa, in supporting United Nations resolutions against *apartheid*, in assisting the oppressed people of South Africa and in mobilizing public opinion against *apartheid*.

24. The General Assembly encourages them to concert and redouble their efforts, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and with the Centre against *Apartheid*, and, in particular:

(a) To exert their influence to persuade Governments which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa to desist from such collaboration;

(b) To press all Governments to implement United Nations resolutions against *apartheid*;

(c) To expand campaigns for the boycott of South African goods;

(d) To intensify campaigns against banks and other transnational companies which collaborate with South Africa;

(e) To establish solidarity funds and provide assistance to the South African liberation movements;

(f) To assist political refugees from South Africa;

(g) To publicize the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

(h) To observe annually the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on 21 March, and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, on 11 October.

25. The General Assembly calls upon trade unions, in particular:

(a) To organize rallies and information campaigns among the workers to make them fully aware of the problem of *apartheid* and to secure their collaboration in industrial action against South Africa;

(b) To support internationally co-ordinated boycotts of South African goods;

(c) To organize international trade-union action to ban the handling of goods going to and from South Africa;

(d) To investigate the operations of companies with subsidiaries inside South Africa;

(e) To undertake, in the countries concerned, industrial action against transnational companies which refuse to recognize African trade unions in South Africa and fail to comply with internationally recognized labour standards;

(f) To give moral and financial support to the African and non-racial trade unions in South Africa, including legal assistance to imprisoned and restricted trade unionists;

(g) To intensify the campaigns against the emigration of workers to South Africa;

(h) To request workers not to handle any arms orders to South Africa and to give full support to those workers who, on grounds of conscience, refuse to work on such orders.

26. The General Assembly appeals to churches and religious organizations, in particular:

²⁶ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

(a) To exert all their influence and efforts to oppose any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To expand campaigns against banks and transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa;

(c) To provide all forms of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to their liberation movements;

(d) To disseminate information on the inhumanity of *apartheid* and on the righteous struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

27. The General Assembly appeals to sports bodies and sportsmen:

(a) To uphold the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation;

(b) To refrain from all contact with sports bodies established on the basis of *apartheid* or with racially selected sports teams from South Africa;

(c) To assist sportsmen and sports administrators persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to *apartheid* in sports;

(d) To take appropriate action to expel racist South African sports bodies from all international sports federations and competitions.

IV. ACTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *Apartheid*

28. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid*, to take all appropriate measures to encourage concerted action against *apartheid* by Governments and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. It invites the Special Committee, in particular, to promote co-ordinated international campaigns:

(a) For assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

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

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

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

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

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

(g) For the boycott of racially selected South African sports teams.

29. The General Assembly invites all specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity and other intergovernmental organizations as well as trade unions, churches and other non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of this Programme of Action.

K

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*²⁷ and its special reports,²⁸

Noting the increase of foreign investments in South Africa which abets and encourages the *apartheid* policies of that country,

Welcoming as a positive step the decision of some Governments to achieve the cessation of further investments in South Africa,

Considering that a cessation of new foreign investments in South Africa would constitute one important step in the struggle against *apartheid*,

Urges the Security Council, when studying the problem of the continued struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa, to consider steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in South Africa.

58th plenary meeting
9 November 1976

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The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General²⁹ that he had appointed as members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports six of the seven States to be appointed by him in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution F above, namely: BARBADOS, CANADA, CONGO, JAMAICA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and YUGOSLAVIA.

As a result, the Ad Hoc Committee is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, BARBADOS, CANADA, CONGO, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GHANA, GUINEA, HAITI, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, NEPAL, NIGERIA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and YUGOSLAVIA.

²⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/31/22).

²⁸ Ibid., Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3).

²⁹ See A/31/474 and Add.1.

31/7. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,²

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia³ relating to this question,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions related to the item and that they have failed to implement, in particular, General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 3398 (XXX) of 21 November 1975, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in order to put an end to enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are owned by their nationals or bodies corporate under their jurisdiction, whenever such enterprises are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, and to prevent new investments which run counter to such interests,

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), chap. IV.

³ Ibid., Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority régime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), respectively,

Deeply concerned at the growing investments of foreign capital in the production of uranium and military equipment and the extent of the nuclear and military collaboration between the racist minority régime of South Africa and some Western and other countries, in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, in providing the Pretoria régime with equipment and technology, which increases its nuclear and military capability and reflects the intensified support of foreign interests in South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as South Africa's own growth as a nuclear and military Power,

Concerned also at the fact that foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of the Territories as a result of the unwillingness of the administering Powers to restrict the sale of land to foreigners,

Conscious of the continued need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of the natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories, particularly in Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories

of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Condemns* the Governments which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in respect of those Territories;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration in both nuclear and military fields between the racist minority régime of South Africa and all countries, in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which continue to supply that régime with nuclear and military equipment and technology, thus increasing its nuclear and military potential, and calls upon all Governments, in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States, to refrain from extending facilities, directly or indirectly, to the racist minority régime of South Africa enabling it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. *Calls once again upon* all Governments which have not done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

8. *Condemns* all Governments that violate the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

9. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

10. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

11. *Strongly condemns* the racist minority régime of South Africa which, in violation of the relevant reso-

lutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, continues to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to cease immediately all forms of collaboration with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

12. *Invites* all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

13. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and wide publicity campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

55th plenary meeting
5 November 1976

31/30. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,⁶ the Economic and Social Council⁷ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁸

Taking into account the positions of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa on this item, as explained to the Special Committee and to the *Ad Hoc* Group established by the Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976,⁹ which visited a number of African countries in May 1976, and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples concerned for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Noting with concern that, although progress has been maintained in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in the provision of assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements continue to remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of these peoples,

Noting with satisfaction the measures initiated by some of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, to provide assistance on a priority basis to the peoples of the Territories formerly administered by Portugal, and expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the initiative he has taken in that regard,

⁶ A/31/65 and Add.1-5, A/31/238.

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3), chap. VII, sect. E.

⁸ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), chap. VI.

⁹ Ibid., chap. VII.

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;⁸

2. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Expresses its concern* that the assistance extended so far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements is far from adequate in terms of the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

5. *Regrets* that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule;

7. *Recommends* that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in these procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

8. *Urges once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic,

technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

9. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and organizations which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those international institutions which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

10. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

11. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United

Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 7 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the present resolution;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

13. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

82nd plenary meeting
29 November 1976

31/33. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Recalling resolution 6 (XXXII) of 1 March 1976 of the Commission on Human Rights,² denouncing with indignation the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance which certain States give to the racist minority régimes of southern Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and territories under foreign occupation, colonial rule, alien domination and the apartheid régime,

Having considered with satisfaction the preliminary report of 14 July 1976 prepared by the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa,³

Convinced that the above-mentioned report contains additional evidence enabling the General Assembly to conclude that the political, military, economic and other assistance given to the racist and colonial régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia by certain States

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5768), chap. XX, sect. A.*

³ E/CN.4/Sub.2/371.

is the major factor in the perpetuation of the abominable policies of these régimes inasmuch as they adversely affect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

Noting with concern that three permanent members of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America—by the use of the veto prevent the Council from taking effective action against the South African apartheid régime, thus impairing the exercise and the enjoyment of human rights of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

Noting further that the actions of some States in strengthening political, economic, military and other relations with the South African régime are in flagrant and deliberate violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations,

Convinced that the continued military and nuclear collaboration of certain States and organizations with the racist régimes in southern Africa constitutes a serious menace not only to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa, but also to the independent African States and to international peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. *Reaffirms further* the right of these same oppressed peoples to dispose of those resources in their best interests and to receive full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damage to their natural resources, including compensation for the exploitation and manipulation of their human resources;

3. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration of all States, particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Israel and Japan, as well as those foreign economic interests which maintain and/or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régimes in southern Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields;

4. *Reaffirms* that the States and organizations which give assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa are accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism perpetrated by those régimes;

5. *Invites* the Security Council to impose a total embargo on sales, gifts and the transfer of arms or any other kind of military supplies to South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed on the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

7. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to offer all possible assistance to the liberation movements of southern Africa that are recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

8. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the Commission on Human Rights, to examine the question of the consequences of the use of the veto by the above-mentioned three permanent members of the Security Council on the enjoyment of human rights by the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give the Special Rapporteur the assistance he needs to complete his study;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur to the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and to the United Nations Council for Namibia;

11. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-third session as a matter of priority in the light of any recommendation by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, as well as by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

83rd plenary meeting
30 November 1976

31/34. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights,

Affirming that bantustanization is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and would have the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Seychelles,

Reiterating the need to respect the independence and to maintain the territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

2. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, independence and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Condemns* the policy of bantustanization and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

5. *Condemns* any interference in the internal affairs of the Comoros and demands the immediate withdrawal of the French Administration from the Comorian island of Mayotte;

6. *Reiterates* that the practice of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries;

7. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military or sporting relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

8. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and in-

dependence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

9. *Strongly condemns* the massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

10. *Demands* full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment,⁴ and their immediate release;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and alien régimes continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

12. *Keenly awaits* the conclusion of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of this item at its thirty-second session on the basis of reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation.

83rd plenary meeting
30 November 1976

⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

31/77. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it reaffirmed its resolve to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Reaffirming that the policies of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* are flagrant violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute serious violations of the obligations of Member States under the Charter,

Bearing in mind the vital importance of establishing a new international economic order based on justice and equality,

Noting that the realization of the national independence of the People's Republic of Angola and the courageous action of the People's Republic of Mozambique in applying fully the United Nations system of sanctions against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia have contributed to the growing isolation of the racist régime in South Africa,

Realizing the serious threat to international peace and security resulting from the continued defiance by the racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia of the resolutions and the will of the international community in relation to the abhorrent policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Convinced that the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination²² is a major undertaking in the fight against racial discrimination which deserves the full support of all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Condemns* the intolerable conditions which continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhumane and odious application of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

2. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and alien domination;

²² Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

3. *Calls upon* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to offer all possible assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the African countries surrounding the racist régimes in southern Africa, so that they may continue to apply fully the sanctions against these régimes;

4. *Urges* all States to co-operate loyally and fully in achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by taking actions and measures called for by the Programme for the Decade at the national, regional and international levels and, in particular:

(a) To ensure the immediate termination of all measures and policies, as well as military, nuclear, economic and other activities, which enable racist régimes in southern Africa to continue the repression of the African people;

(b) To provide full support and assistance, morally and materially, to the peoples which are victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination and to the liberation movements;

(c) To cease emigration to South Africa;

(d) To ensure the release of political prisoners in South Africa and of those subjected to restrictions for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(e) To formulate and execute plans to realize the policy measures and goals contained in the Programme for the Decade, and to consider the advisability of establishing national arrangements to follow up the implementation of the Programme;

(f) To review internal laws and regulations with a view to identifying and rescinding those which provide for, give rise to, or inspire racial discrimination or *apartheid*;

(g) To ensure the cessation of all discriminatory measures against migrant workers and extend to them treatment equal to that provided for nationals of the host country with regard to human rights and the provisions of their labour legislation;

(h) To sign and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,²³ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*²⁴ and all other relevant instruments;

5. *Also urges* Member States which are parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention and, in particular, to submit their reports in accordance with the time-table laid down in article 9 thereof;

6. *Further urges* United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure the continuation of their activities related to the Decade with emphasis on, *inter alia*:

(a) Providing moral and material support to the national liberation movements and the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

(b) Assisting and conducting vigorous educational and information campaigns to dispel racial prejudice and to involve public opinion in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Examining the socio-economic and colonial roots of racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination with a view to eliminating them;

7. *Appeals* to Member States which have not yet done so to forward the reports called for under paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

8. *Welcomes* any contributions and suggestions related to the Programme for the Decade by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Commission on Human Rights, its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, especially with regard to the preparations for the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw on the expertise of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities while undertaking the relevant activities of the Decade;

10. *Reiterates* the call in paragraph 18 (g) of the Programme for the Decade to make adequate resources available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme;

11. *Appeals* to Governments and private organizations to make voluntary contributions which would make it possible to carry out all of the activities provided for in the Programme for the Decade;

12. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-second session, as a matter of high priority, the question entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

97th plenary meeting
13 December 1976

31/78. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it reaffirmed its resolve to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling also its resolution 3378 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990 (LX) of 11 May 1976,

Having considered the request of the Government of Ghana that the United Nations defray half of the additional cost involved in holding the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at Accra, and the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in this regard,

Recognizing that Ghana is one of the countries most seriously affected by the current world economic crisis and that, despite this, the Government of Ghana is making a substantial financial contribution towards the Conference,

1. *Welcomes again with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the World

²³ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

²⁴ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and takes note of the measures contemplated by that Government aimed at ensuring the success of the Conference;

2. *Decides*, in conformity with paragraph 13 of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,²⁵ to convene the Conference in Ghana in order to mobilize world public opinion and adopt measures likely to secure the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, decolonization and self-determination;

3. *Decides* to make exception to its resolution 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 on the pattern of conferences and agrees that half of the additional cost involved in holding the Conference in Ghana shall be defrayed from the regular budget of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to maintain his contacts with the Government of Ghana concerning future arrangements for holding the Conference at Accra;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

97th plenary meeting
13 December 1976

31/79. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 and 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General²⁶ on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;²⁷

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again* its conviction that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Appeals* to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance

with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

97th plenary meeting
13 December 1976

31/80. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Expressing its appreciation to those States which have become parties to the Convention,

Convinced that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Reiterating its firm conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity seriously disturbing international peace and security,

Underlining Security Council resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, in which the Council condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people, including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination,

Noting that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed African peoples against *apartheid* demands all necessary assistance by the international community,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;²⁸

2. *Welcomes* the entry into force on 18 July 1976 of the above-mentioned Convention;

3. *Appeals* to all States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto;

4. *Invites* the Chairman of the thirty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a group consisting of three members of the Commission as provided for by article IX of the Convention;

5. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention, in particular to prepare a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States which are alleged to be responsible for the crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special part concerning the implementation of the Convention;

7. *Decides* to consider annually, starting with its thirty-second session, the question entitled "Status of

²⁵ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

²⁶ A/31/201.

²⁷ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

²⁸ A/31/209.

the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*".

97th plenary meeting
13 December 1976

31/81. Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 31/77 of 13 December 1976 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 3266 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 31/79 of 13 December 1976 on the Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the sixth and seventh years of its activities²⁹ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³⁰

Noting with appreciation the interest of the Committee, when performing its functions under the Convention, to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Mindful of the undertaking of States Parties to the Convention to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against any person, groups of persons or national or ethnic minorities, and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention,

Noting the decisions adopted by the Committee at its eleventh to fourteenth sessions,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. Takes note also of the part of the reports of the Committee concerning petitions and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies, and draws the attention of the relevant United Nations bodies to the Committee's opinions and recommendations relating to those Territories;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee for the work it performs in pursuance of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, thus contributing significantly to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

4. Commends the Committee for focusing greater attention on the just cause of the peoples struggling against the oppression of the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa;

5. Calls upon the States parties to the Convention to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and

other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

6. Welcomes the co-operation of the States parties to the Convention with the Committee in submitting their reports and designating representatives to be present at the meetings of the Committee when it considers their reports;

7. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention to provide all necessary information to the Committee in accordance with article 9 of the Convention, taking also into account the relevant recommendations and requests of the Committee;

8. Welcomes the Committee's participation in the realization of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in accordance with its decision 1 (XI) of 4 April 1975;

9. Invites the States parties to the Convention to include in their reports, under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, information on the status of their relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa, in accordance with decision 2 (XI) of the Committee of 7 April 1975;

10. Reminds the States parties to the Convention of their obligations, under the Convention, as recommended by the Committee in its decision 4 (XI) of 14 April 1975, to adopt appropriate legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures with a view to putting an end to racism and to the vestiges or manifestations of such ideologies wherever they exist;

11. Invites all States which are not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies.

97th plenary meeting
13 December 1976

²⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/10018); and *ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/31/18 and Corr.1).

³⁰ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

31/127. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling the terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴⁹ and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁵⁰

Considering the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961⁵¹ and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963,⁵²

Considering also the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975,⁵³ and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975,⁵⁴ adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Recalling its resolutions 2920 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, 3224 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 and 3449 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 concerning migrant workers, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1749 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, in which the Council affirmed the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an inter-related manner and in relation to general factors which have a bearing on human rights and human dignity,

Aware that the problem of migrant workers continues to be of major importance to many States, despite the existence of international instruments and despite efforts exerted by certain States, including the adoption of bilateral agreements,

Believing that this problem is becoming more serious in certain regions for political, economic, social and cultural reasons,

Seriously concerned at the *de facto* discrimination frequently suffered by alien workers in some countries despite the legislative and other efforts exerted to prevent and punish it,

Noting with satisfaction the work done in the field of migrant workers by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, and by other United Nations organs, such as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

1. *Calls upon* all States, taking into account the provisions of the relevant instruments adopted by the International Labour Organisation and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to take measures to prevent and put an end to all discrimination against migrant workers and to ensure the implementation of such measures;

2. *Invites* all States:

(a) To extend to migrant workers having regular status in their territories treatment equal to that enjoyed by their own nationals with regard to the protection of human rights and to the provisions of their labour legislation and their social legislation;

(b) To promote and facilitate by all means in their power the implementation of the relevant international instruments and the adoption of bilateral agreements designed, *inter alia*, to eliminate the illicit traffic in alien workers;

(c) To adopt, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the appropriate measures to ensure that the fundamental human rights of all migrant workers, irrespective of their immigration status, are fully respected under their national legislation;

3. *Invites* Governments of host countries to make arrangements for information and reception facilities and to put into effect policies relating to training, health, housing and educational and cultural development for migrant workers and their families, and to guarantee the free exercise by them of activities calculated to preserve their cultural values;

4. *Further invites* Governments of countries of origin to give the widest possible dissemination to information calculated to pre-advise and protect migrants;

5. *Invites* all States to intensify efforts to enlighten public opinion in host countries on the importance of the contribution made by migrant workers to economic and social development and to raising the level of living in such countries;

6. *Calls upon* all States to give consideration to ratifying the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs and specialized agencies, including the International Labour Organisation, concerned with the question of migrant workers to continue devoting their attention to this question;

8. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider this question at their next sessions on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the study by the Special Rapporteur on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking⁵⁵ and the report of the Seminar on the Human Rights of Migrant Workers, held at Tunis from 12 to 24 November 1975.⁵⁶

*102nd plenary meeting
16 December 1976*

⁴⁹ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵⁰ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁵¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

⁵² *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

⁵³ International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LVIII, 1975, Series A, No. 1, Convention No. 143.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Recommendation No. 151.

⁵⁵ E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.640.

⁵⁶ ST/TAO/HR/50.

31/150. Dissemination of information on Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁹⁴ and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁹⁵

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia,

Stressing the urgent need to arouse world public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia, guided by their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia, and mindful of the pressing need for the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia,

1. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to send a mission to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to discuss the question of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia:

(a) To acquire and distribute appropriate films on Namibia, including the new film on Namibia which was shown at United Nations Headquarters on Namibia Day, 26 August 1976;

(b) To prepare, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, a film on the contemporary situation inside Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people for genuine national independence;

(c) To continue publicity through television, radio and other media;

(d) To continue to give publicity to the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization on television in the United States of America and other major Western countries, in order to mobilize support in those countries for the genuine national independence of Namibia;

3. Requests Member States and the United Nations Postal Administration to issue commemorative stamps on Namibia until genuine national independence for Namibia is achieved;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia;

5. Decides to make adequate budgetary provision in order to meet the additional costs required to expand the circulation of the *Namibia Bulletin* and to add German to the languages in which it is published;

6. Decides to observe the week of 27 October as a week of solidarity with the people of Namibia and its liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, as proposed by the President of Senegal at the Dakar International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights,⁹⁶ and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare a commemorative programme for that purpose;

7. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to undertake, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the preparation of a comprehensive United Nations map of Namibia reflecting therein the territorial integrity of the Territory of Namibia;

8. Further requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

*105th plenary meeting
20 December 1976*

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), vol. II, annex II, para. 25.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24).

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), chaps. I, II, VI, VII and IX.

31/154. Question of Southern Rhodesia

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁰²

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,¹⁰³

Taking into account the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group established by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976,¹⁰⁴

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the critical situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) which, as repeatedly affirmed by the Security Council, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contraven-

tion of the inalienable rights of the people of the Territory and contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV),

Taking note of the declared position of the administering Power that there shall be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe,¹⁰⁵

Reaffirming also its endorsement of the relevant provisions of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Southern Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth extraordinary session, held from 7 to 10 April 1975,¹⁰⁶

Endorsing the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, relating to southern Africa,¹⁰⁷

Taking note of the convening of the conference on Zimbabwe at Geneva,

Condemning the illegal racist minority régime for its intensified oppression of the people of Zimbabwe, the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the illegal execution of freedom fighters and the continued denial of fundamental human rights, including in particular the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent villagers, arbitrary criminal measures of collective punishment and measures designed to create an *apartheid* State in Zimbabwe,

Commending the firm determination of the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, to achieve freedom and independence,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Reaffirms* the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of the people of Zimbabwe and in accordance with their true aspirations;

3. *Strongly condemns* the illegal racist minority régime for its continued brutal and repressive measures perpetrated against the people of Zimbabwe and in particular the wanton killings of Africans carried out by the régime within and outside Zimbabwe;

4. *Further strongly condemns* the illegal racist minority régime for its systematic acts of aggression against neighbouring African States;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population and not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty;

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), chaps. I, II and IV-VIII.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Fourth Committee, 41st meeting, paras. 9-37.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), chap. VII, annex I.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. VIII, annex, para. 44.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. IX, annex, para. 99.

¹⁰⁷ See A/31/197, annex I.

6. *Commends* to the administering Power for appropriate action the relevant sections of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group established by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 1029th meeting, on 1 April 1976;¹⁰⁴

7. *Firmly supports* the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to achieve majority rule;

8. *Demands:*

(a) The termination forthwith of the executions of freedom fighters being carried out by the illegal Smith régime;

(b) The unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, as well as the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights;

(c) The discontinuance forthwith of all repressive measures, in particular the brutality committed in the "operational area", the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of so-called protected villages, and the persecution of Christian missionaries supporting the cause of the liberation of Zimbabwe;

(d) The cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom;

9. *Calls upon* all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia;

10. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned and the various programmes within the United Nations system, to extend, in consultation and co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

11. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps, as appropriate, to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime;

12. *Expresses the hope* that the conference on Zimbabwe at Geneva will succeed in establishing the conditions for early independence on the basis of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations;

13. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom, in keeping with its express readiness to do so, to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the latter by the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the Special Committee and to the Assembly at its thirty-second session;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

*105th plenary meeting
20 December 1976*

B

The General Assembly,

Having adopted resolution A above on the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Strongly deploring the increasing collaboration, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, which certain States, particularly South Africa, maintain with the illegal racist minority régime, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of sanctions and other measures taken thus far against the illegal régime,

Seriously concerned at the continued importation of chrome and nickel into the United States of America from Southern Rhodesia, in violation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and in disregard of the related resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed at recent reports of widespread violations of United Nations sanctions, including the operation of Southern Rhodesian aircraft for international passenger and cargo traffic, as well as the continued functioning of information and airline offices of the illegal régime outside Southern Rhodesia and the resultant influx of foreign tourists into the Territory,

Considering that developments in the area call in particular for positive, concerted international action with a view to imposing maximum isolation on the illegal régime,

Reaffirming its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory and effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Mozambique to close its borders with Southern Rhodesia and to impose sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime in compliance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council,¹⁰⁸

1. *Strongly condemns* those Governments, particularly the racist régime of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of their specific obligations under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, and calls upon those Governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

2. *Condemns* all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 2, paragraph 5, and Article 25 of the Charter;

¹⁰⁸ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976*, documents S/12004 and Add.1.

3. *Condemns* the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) into the United States of America and calls upon the Government of the United States to repeal speedily all legislation permitting such importation;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments which thus far have not done so:

(a) To take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal régime;

(b) To take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction;

(c) To discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime, *inter alia*, by forbidding the operation and activities of Air Rhodesia, the Rhodesia National Tourist Board and the Rhodesian Information Office, or any other activities which contravene the aims and purposes of the sanctions;

(d) To invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory;

5. *Highly commends* the action taken by the Government of Mozambique in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing total sanctions against the Smith régime, and considers that that action constitutes an important contribution in support of the lib-

eration struggle in Zimbabwe and towards the maximum isolation of the illegal régime;

6. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, and the various programmes within the United Nations system to extend to the Government of Mozambique all forms of financial, technical and material assistance in order to enable it to overcome any economic difficulties in connexion with its application of economic sanctions against the illegal régime;

7. *Further requests* the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the Government of Mozambique as well as to the Government of Zambia;

8. *Reiterates its conviction* that the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and requests the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to follow the implementation of the present resolution and invites the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to continue to co-operate in the related work of the Special Committee.

*105th plenary meeting
20 December 1976*

32/10. Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolve to achieve the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling that, in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, it called for a continuing effort by all peoples, Governments and institutions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Noting that, despite the support given to the Programme for the Decade by the international community, intolerable conditions continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhuman and odious application of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Reiterating its conviction that a serious threat is posed to international peace and security by the continued defiance by the racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of various other organs and bodies of the United Nations relating to the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and the illegal occupation of Namibia,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 31/77 of 13 December 1976 regarding the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and draws the attention of Member States, international organizations, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the need to respect and implement the provisions of that resolution;

2. *Condemns once again* the policies of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination which prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhuman and odious application of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Renews* its strong support for oppressed peoples struggling to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and alien domination;

4. *Appeals* to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports, when due, in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

5. *Calls once again upon* all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises;

6. *Urges* United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, in particular by:

(a) Intensifying their educational and information campaigns;

(b) Increasing their material and moral support to the national liberation movements and the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

(c) Offering all assistance to and co-operating with the Secretary-General to ensure the success of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to do his utmost to give the Programme for the Decade the fullest publicity, having regard to the need to focus international attention on the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

8. *Renews* its call for adequate resources to be made available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under paragraph 18 (g) of the Programme for the Decade;

9. *Appeals once again* to Governments and private organizations to make voluntary contributions in support of the activities envisaged in the Programme for the Decade;

10. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-third session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

60th plenary meeting
7 November 1977

32/11. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/79 of 13 December 1976,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General² on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;³

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again* its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Appeals* to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

² A/32/186.

³ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

60th plenary meeting
7 November 1977

32/12. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/80 of 13 December 1976,

Reaffirming its conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity and that its continued intensification and expansion seriously disturb and threaten international peace and security,

Convinced that ratification of and accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions without delay are necessary for the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,⁴

Convinced that the proclamation of 1978 as International Anti-*Apartheid* Year⁵ will contribute to the aims of the Convention,

Bearing in mind the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia⁶ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*⁷ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of the document referring to the General Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against *Apartheid*, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held at Lisbon from 16 to 19 June 1977,⁸

Convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, colonialism and racial discrimination and the effective implementation of their inalienable and legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, demand all necessary support by the international community,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;⁹

⁴ See resolution 3057 (XXVIII).

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/32/22/Add.1-3)*, document A/32/22/Add.2.

⁶ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V, sect. II. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁷ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁸ A/AC.115/L.467.

⁹ A/32/187.

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Requests* all States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto as soon as possible;

4. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Chairman of the thirty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights of a group as provided for by article IX of the Convention;¹⁰

5. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its efforts to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

60th plenary meeting
7 November 1977

32/13. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 32/10 of 7 November 1977 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, resolution 31/81 of 13 December 1976 on the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 32/11 of 7 November 1977 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions¹¹ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting with appreciation the decisions taken by the Committee at its sixteenth session about its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by preparing a document on the Convention and a relevant study on the acceptance and implementation of the Convention,

Stressing the importance of the undertaking of States parties to the Convention to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against any person, groups of persons or national or ethnic minorities, and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention,

Noting the decisions adopted by the Committee at its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Takes note also* of the part of the report relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to

¹⁰ The Working Group on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* consists of the following members: Cuba, Nigeria and Syrian Arab Republic.

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/32/18).*

all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies, draws the attention of the relevant United Nations bodies to the opinions and recommendations of the Committee relating to those Territories and stresses the necessity of providing the Committee with sufficient information in order to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

3. *Commends* the Committee for furthering the implementation of the Convention by requesting the States parties to the Convention to include in their reports under article 9 information on the measures which they have adopted to give effect to article 7 of the Convention in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination, promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, and propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention;

4. *Welcomes* decision 2 (XVI) of 9 August 1977 in which the Committee decided in principle to give general distribution to the reports of States parties to the Convention and other official documents of the Committee which would bring about greater awareness by world public opinion of the problem of racial discrimination and mobilize it on the realization of the goals and principles contained in the Convention;

5. *Welcomes* all efforts by the Committee to focus the greatest attention on the just cause of the peoples struggling against the oppression of the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa;

6. *Invites* States parties to the Convention to provide necessary information to the Committee in accordance with article 9 of the Convention, taking into account in particular:

(a) General recommendation III of 18 August 1972 and decision 2 (XI) of 7 April 1975 on the status of their relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa;

(b) General recommendation IV of 16 August 1973 on the demographic composition of their population;

(c) General recommendation V of 13 April 1977 on measures adopted to give effect to article 7 of the Convention;

7. *Expresses its grave concern* that some States parties to the Convention, for reasons beyond their control, are prevented from fulfilling their obligation under the Convention in parts of their respective territories, endorses the relevant decisions of the Committee and recalls General Assembly resolution 2784 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and Assembly resolution 3266 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 concerning the situation in the Golan Heights;

8. *Invites* the States parties to the Convention to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

9. *Invites* all States which are not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it and, pending

such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies.

60th plenary meeting
7 November 1977

32/14. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/34 of 30 November 1976,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Recalling the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia,¹² held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the declaration adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid,¹³ held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of the declaration of the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference,¹⁴ held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights,

Affirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and would have the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of apartheid in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Djibouti,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Demands* the immediate evacuation of the French administration and forces from the Comorian territory of Mayotte;

5. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

6. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

7. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military or sporting relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

8. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

9. *Strongly condemns* the ever increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

10. *Demands* the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental personal rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human

¹² A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

¹³ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

¹⁴ A/32/61, annex I.

Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;¹⁵

11. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

12. *Looks forward* to the publication of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

14. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-third session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

60th plenary meeting
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¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

32/35. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,⁴⁸

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁴⁹ relating to this question,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,⁵⁰ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,⁵¹ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of the decision concerning the export of oil to the illegal racist régimes in southern Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,⁵²

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24), vol. I, part two, chap. VI, and vol. II, annex XII.

⁵⁰ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁵¹ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁵² See A/32/310.

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Affirming that the natural resources of all colonial Territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia, are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests in conjunction with the illegal racist minority régimes constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles stated in the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 31/7 of 5 November 1976, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in order to put an end to enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are owned by their nationals or bodies corporate under their jurisdiction, whenever such enterprises are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, and to prevent new investments which run counter to such interests,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority régime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), respectively,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the illegal production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables the latter to develop nuclear and military capabilities, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia as well as its growth as a nuclear Power,

Deeply concerned at the fact that foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories,

including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of those Territories as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to take effective steps to safeguard such ownership,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories, particularly in Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*, adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*;

3. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

5. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

6. *Strongly condemns* all States which collaborate politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily with South Africa in flagrant violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Japan, Belgium and Italy;

7. *Strongly condemns* the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel for collaborating with South Africa in nuclear matters and requests all Governments to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

8. *Calls once again upon* all Governments which have not done so to take legislative, administrative or

other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. *Requests* all States to refrain from making any investments in, or extending loans to, the minority racist régimes in southern Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with them;

10. *Expresses* its conviction that the scope of the sanctions adopted against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia should be expanded to cover all the measures contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter and expresses the hope that the Security Council will envisage adopting appropriate measures to this end;

11. *Condemns* all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

12. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

13. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

14. *Requests* all oil-producing or oil-exporting countries which supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa to cease forthwith all exports of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régimes in southern Africa and to take the necessary measures against oil companies which, in violation of the United Nations resolutions on sanctions, continue to deliver oil to those régimes;

15. *Strongly condemns* the racist minority régime of South Africa which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, continues to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to cease immediately all forms of collaboration with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

16. *Invites* all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in

particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

17. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and wide campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes;

19. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

*83rd plenary meeting
28 November 1977*

32/36. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject, including in particular Assembly resolution 31/30 of 29 November 1976,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,⁵³ the Economic and Social Council⁵⁴ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁵⁵ as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵⁶

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe

⁵³ A/32/87 and Add.1-3 and A/32/286, see also A/AC.109/L.1174.

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3)*, chap. VII, sect. E.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. VI.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24), vol. I, part two, chaps. II and V, and vol. II, annexes III, IX and X.

and Namibia,⁵⁷ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,⁵⁸ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Convinced that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence has entered its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the attainment of this goal,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to consolidate their national independence,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Noting with concern that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements continue to remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of these peoples,

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Welcoming with satisfaction the report of the mission dispatched by the United Nations Council for Namibia to specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe⁵⁹ and the recommendations contained therein, to which reference is made in the Maputo Declaration,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;⁶⁰

2. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. *Reiterates* the appeal contained in the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia to the international community to redouble its assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements during this crucial phase in their struggle for freedom and independence;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to certain specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Expresses its concern* that the assistance extended so far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. *Regrets* that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, deplores in particular the fact that those agencies continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority régime of South Africa and urges the executive heads of those agencies to draw the particular attention of their governing organs to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule;

8. *Requests once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States;

9. *Recommends* that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial

⁵⁷ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁵⁸ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24)*, vol. II, annex III.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. VI

peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in these procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

10. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in their implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Urges once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

13. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

14. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 9 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to prepare for submission to the relevant

bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and other organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the present resolution;

16. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

83rd plenary meeting
28 November 1977

32/41. International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia was held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/145 of 17 December 1976,

⁵⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/32/35).*

Having examined the report of the Conference⁵¹ submitted by the presiding officers of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 31/145,

Having also examined the relevant parts of the reports of the Special Committee⁵² and the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵³

Reiterating the special responsibility of the United Nations to support the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Bearing in mind the continuing need to intensify the widespread dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia,

1. *Approves* the report of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977;

2. *Invites* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to accord priority to the full implementation of the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia;⁵⁴

3. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of Mozambique for the contribution they have made to the success of the Conference and, in particular, for providing the necessary facilities for its meetings, as well as for the kind hospitality and cordial reception accorded to it throughout its duration;

4. *Expresses its particular gratitude* to the Organization of African Unity for its assistance and co-operation in ensuring the effective organization and successful conclusion of the Conference;

5. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to those Governments which made generous contributions to the funding of the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to effect the widest possible dissemination of the accomplishments of the Conference through all the media at his disposal;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia to follow closely the implementation of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in the dis-

charge of the mandates entrusted to them by the General Assembly.

96th plenary meeting
7 December 1977

32/42. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁵⁵

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,⁵⁶ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,⁵⁷ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular resolution 31/143 of 17 December 1976, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, in Namibia by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and in Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all the necessary measures to bring about the speedy and complete elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe where efforts to perpetuate illegal racist minority rule have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the peoples of those Territories,

Strongly deprecating the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, thus perpetuating their domination of the peoples in the Territories concerned,

Aware that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards

⁵¹ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁵² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1)*, vol. I, chaps. I and IV-VI, and vol. II, chaps. VII and VIII.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24).

⁵⁴ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁵⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1)*.

⁵⁶ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁵⁷ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as the continued readiness of the Governments concerned to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the racist minority régimes therefrom,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, and the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms* its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1977, including the programme of work envisaged for 1978;⁵⁸

6. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe

and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*, adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*;

7. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Committee⁵⁵ and of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia⁵⁹ for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

8. *Condemns* the intensified activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa;

9. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon all States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

10. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

11. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

12. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and, with respect to the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate

⁵⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1)*, vol. I, chap. I, paras. 145-157.

⁵⁹ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

(d) To continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe;

14. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

96th plenary meeting
7 December 1977

32/43. Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,⁶⁰

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,⁶¹ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,⁶² adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. II.*

⁶¹ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.*

⁶² A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, including in particular General Assembly resolution 31/144 of 17 December 1976,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and mindful of the pressing need for taking all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*, adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, on the determined efforts of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and on the assistance being provided by the international community towards the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee and of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, *inter alia*:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies and to select from among them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic

consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Invites* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 3 above;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

96th plenary meeting
7 December 1977

32/105. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa⁶⁹

B

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-*Apartheid* YEAR

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the imperative need for stepping up the international campaign against *apartheid*, under the auspices of the United Nations and in pursuance of the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*⁷¹ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2082 B (LXII) of 13 May 1977, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly should declare 1978 International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,

Further taking note of resolution CM/Res.591 (XXIX) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 23 June to 3 July 1977, regarding the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,⁷²

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* concerning the proposed International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,⁷³

1. *Proclaims* the year beginning on 21 March 1978 International Anti-*Apartheid* Year;

2. *Endorses* the programme for the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year recommended by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in its special report, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Requests* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and educational institutions to co-operate in the effective observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular, to participate fully in the observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year, in accordance with their mandates and in co-operation with the United Nations;

5. *Invites* the Special Committee to take all appropriate measures to promote the world-wide observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year, in

⁶⁹ See also sect. I, foot-note 3, and sect. X.B.3, decision 32/406.

⁷¹ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁷² See A/32/310, annex I.

⁷³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/32/22/Add.1-3), document A/32/22/Add.2.

full solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to report to the Secretary-General on the activities organized to mark the International Anti-Apartheid Year;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the widest possible observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year by Governments and organizations and to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the discharge of its responsibilities;

8. *Decides* to make a special allocation of \$300,000 to the budget of the Special Committee from the budget of the United Nations, to be utilized for special projects to be decided upon by the Committee in observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year in consultation with the Secretary-General.

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ANNEX

Programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year

I. PURPOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR

1. The main objective of the International Anti-Apartheid Year should be to make world opinion fully aware of:

(a) The inhumanity of *apartheid* and its wider dangers to international peace;

(b) The struggle of the oppressed people, under the leadership of their liberation movements, to attain freedom and human equality;

(c) The noble objectives of the liberation movements of the South African people and their contribution to the purposes of the United Nations;

(d) The cause of all those imprisoned, banned, banished and otherwise persecuted for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(e) The imperative need for the cessation of any collaboration with the South African régime in the military, political, economic or other fields which encourages it to persist in the policies of *apartheid*;

(f) The need for international assistance to enable the South African people to eradicate *apartheid* and establish a new society, based on the exercise of the right to self-determination by all the people of the country as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

2. The observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year should promote:

(a) Further isolation of the South African régime;

(b) Intensification of the international campaign against *apartheid*;

(c) Greatly increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements by Governments and organizations as well as the public in general;

(d) Maximum publicity to the inhumanity of *apartheid* and the international efforts for its elimination.

3. During the International Anti-Apartheid Year, efforts should be made to promote the establishment of anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements or committees, with broad public support, in all regions where they do not exist and to encourage practical arrangements for closest liaison among such organizations and between them and the United Nations.

II. PROGRAMME FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID YEAR

A. General

4. The President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Chairmen of all United Nations bodies con-

cerned (Special Committee against *Apartheid*, Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, United Nations Council for Namibia and Commission on Human Rights), as well as the executive heads of the specialized agencies, should be invited to issue messages in connexion with the International Anti-Apartheid Year. These messages should be widely disseminated all over the world.

5. The United Nations bodies concerned should be invited to consider, as early as possible, their contribution to the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

6. All Heads of State and Government should be invited to issue special messages in connexion with the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

7. All Governments and organizations should be invited to ensure the most effective observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (16 June) and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October).

8. All those Governments which have not done so should be urged to cease completely all kinds of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime in military, political, economic, cultural and any other fields and to implement the corresponding decisions and resolutions of the United Nations.

9. All those Governments which have not done so should be urged to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* during the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

10. The General Assembly should devote a special meeting on 11 October or 10 December 1978 to the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

B. Action by the Secretary-General

11. The Secretary-General should be requested to publicize as widely as possible, through the Centre against *Apartheid* and the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, and through all media:

(a) Actions taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the eradication of *apartheid*;

(b) Information on political prisoners in South Africa;

(c) Documents on the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

12. He should be requested to take all appropriate steps to promote the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on *apartheid* and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*.⁷¹

13. He should further be requested to make appropriate arrangements, in consultation with the agencies concerned, for the co-ordination of plans for the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year by the United Nations system of organizations.

C. Action by Governments

14. All Governments should be requested:

(a) To proclaim the International Anti-Apartheid Year and encourage cities and non-governmental organizations to proclaim the Year;

(b) To encourage parliaments to hold special sessions devoted to the International Anti-Apartheid Year, for instance on 21 March 1978, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(c) To establish national committees for the International Anti-Apartheid Year to ensure maximum publicity for its objectives, or to designate the anti-*apartheid* movements or similar organizations, where they exist, as the national committees for the Year;

(d) To encourage the information media to give maximum publicity to the International Anti-Apartheid Year and its purposes and, in this connexion, to the just struggle of the

oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(e) To promote the widest dissemination of information against *apartheid* in educational institutions;

(f) To review actions taken in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations on *apartheid* and to consider further action, particularly for the full implementation of the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid* concerning the cessation of military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with South Africa;

(g) To increase moral, material and political assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(h) To invite leaders of the liberation movements and other opponents of *apartheid* in South Africa in order to publicize the objectives of the struggle for freedom and human dignity in South Africa;

(i) To arrange, wherever practicable, public collections for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(j) To make generous special contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid* for the observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year, and to increase contributions to funds for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa.

D. Action by specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations

15. The specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, should be requested:

(a) To publicize, each within its mandate, the inhumanity of *apartheid* and the international efforts for its elimination;

(b) To publicize more widely, or initiate, studies on *apartheid*, within their mandates, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

16. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular, should be invited, in co-operation with the United Nations, to publicize the actions of all United Nations agencies against *apartheid* and to pay special attention to material for educational institutions and to audio-visual information.

17. The International Labour Organisation should be invited to co-operate closely with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* with regard to the observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year by the trade union movement at the international and national levels.

18. The Universal Postal Union should be invited to encourage the issuance of special stamps for the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year.

19. The World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should be invited, in co-operation with the United Nations, to publicize widely the effects of *apartheid* within their respective mandates.

20. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should be invited, in co-operation with the United Nations and other agencies, to publicize the needs for assistance of the refugees from South Africa and the inhumanity of the *apartheid* system which caused the efflux of refugees.

21. The specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, should be requested to review assistance provided by them to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and consider means to increase such assistance as required.

E. Action by trade unions, churches and other non-governmental organizations

22. Trade unions, churches, anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations should be requested:

(a) To undertake further action against *apartheid* in the light of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly General Assembly resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976 entitled "Programme of Action against *Apartheid*";

(b) To give priority during the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year to action against *apartheid* and formulate concrete programmes for that purpose;

(c) To co-operate with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in promoting the widest and most effective observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year.

F. Action by the Special Committee against *Apartheid*

23. The Special Committee against *Apartheid* should be requested to take any appropriate action to promote the widest and most effective observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year and, in this connexion:

(a) To maintain close co-operation with the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

(b) To take active steps to promote increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements—through funds of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity and other channels—and, in this connexion, to encourage public collections for this purpose;

(c) To promote the cessation of any political, military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with the *apartheid* régime;

(d) To arrange, in co-operation with Governments and appropriate organizations, regional seminars and seminars for workers, students, women and churchmen on aspects of *apartheid*;

(e) To participate effectively in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(f) To promote accession by all States which have not yet done so to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*.⁷⁴

24. The Special Committee against *Apartheid* should be authorized to send delegations to meet with the executive heads of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to consult on plans for the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year. It should be authorized further to send representatives to various regions of the world to consult with Governments, organizations and the information media to promote the Year.

25. Under the guidance of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Centre against *Apartheid* should be requested and authorized:

(a) To increase publicity against *apartheid* and give special emphasis to audio-visual material;

(b) To publish, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information, a bulletin on the observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year;

(c) To take any other appropriate action to promote the observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year in all countries.

C

TRADE UNION ACTION AGAINST *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

*Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* concerning the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Geneva on 10 and 11 June 1977,⁷⁵*

⁷⁴ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

⁷⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/32/22/Add.1-3), document A/32/22/Add.1.*

Strongly convinced of the importance of action by the trade union movement, at the national and international levels, for the eradication of *apartheid*,

1. *Commends* the resolution adopted by the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against *Apartheid* on 11 June 1977⁷⁶ to the attention of all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the trade union organizations for their action against *apartheid*, particularly the world-wide observance of the Protest Week against *Apartheid* in January 1977;

3. *Invites* the trade union organizations to continue and intensify their active support for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement for the eradication of *apartheid*;

4. *Authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to hold annual meetings with trade unions, as recommended in paragraph 11 of its special report, and to arrange for the participation of representatives of trade union organizations from southern Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to take all appropriate steps to promote and publicize trade union action against *apartheid*.

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D

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its repeated condemnations of the intensification of relations and collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, military, economic and other fields, in particular resolution 31/6 E of 9 November 1976,

Taking note of the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* concerning recent developments in relations between Israel and South Africa,⁷⁷

Recalling Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Noting with grave anxiety that Israel has continued further to strengthen its relations with the racist régime of South Africa in defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly,

Considering that the collaboration by Israel has constituted an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of *apartheid* and is a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent,

1. *Again strongly condemns* Israel for its continuing and increasing collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

2. *Demands once again* that Israel desist forthwith from such collaboration and, in particular, terminate all collaboration in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/32/22/Add.1, annex.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/32/22/Add.3.

report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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F

MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the continued and rapid military build-up in South Africa,

Alarmed at the frantic efforts by the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its massive violence against the oppressed peo-

ple of South Africa, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its assistance to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and its repeated acts of aggression against independent African States,

Recognizing that the growing militarization of South Africa and its plans for nuclear development greatly aggravate the threat to international peace and security,

Condemning the continued collaboration by certain Governments and transnational corporations with the racist régime in defiance of repeated resolutions of the United Nations, enabling that régime to develop its military arsenal and to undertake nuclear development,

Recalling its requests to the Security Council to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa and a cessation of all military co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Expressing serious regret that three permanent members of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America—have continued to resist a comprehensive embargo on military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa,

Considering the need for urgent measures to secure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and to promote its extension to cover all co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa which, directly or indirectly, facilitates its military build-up and nuclear development, as well as all military and nuclear co-operation with it,

Taking note of the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*⁸⁰ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments forthwith to implement Security Council resolution 418 (1977) without any reservations and qualifications whatsoever and irrespective of any existing contracts and licences already issued and to ensure that all corporations, organizations and individuals within their jurisdiction abide by its provisions;

2. *Calls upon* all States, in particular France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to co-operate fully in effective international action, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to avert the grave menace to the peace resulting from the policies and actions of the racist régime of South Africa;

3. *Requests* the Security Council, in particular, to call upon all States, under Chapter VII of the Charter and irrespective of any existing contracts:

(a) To refrain from any supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles, or spare parts thereof, to South Africa, without any exceptions;

(b) To ensure that such supplies do not reach South Africa through other countries;

(c) To refrain from importing any military equipment or supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;

(d) To cease any exchange of military, naval or air attachés with South Africa;

(e) To terminate any form of military co-operation with South Africa;

(f) To revoke all licences and terminate all technical assistance for the manufacture of military equipment and supplies in South Africa;

(g) To end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to South Africa;

(h) To prohibit companies, institutions or agencies within their jurisdiction from any co-operation with South Africa, directly or through participation in companies registered in South Africa, in its military build-up or nuclear development;

(i) To prevent their nationals from working in South Africa in establishments producing supplies for military and police forces, or engaged in nuclear development;

(j) To deny visas to South African military and police personnel and persons engaged in nuclear research and development;

4. *Further requests* the Security Council to establish machinery for supervising the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate action to promote the purposes of the present resolution;

6. *Authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*:

(a) To follow and publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council all alleged violations of Council resolution 418 (1977) that may come to its notice;

(b) To consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

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G

ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 H of 9 November 1976,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and the international community,

Firmly convinced that mandatory economic sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, are essential to facilitate the speedy eradication of *apartheid*,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁸¹

⁸⁰ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁸¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/32/22).

Condemning the continued and increased collaboration by certain Governments and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. *Requests* the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa;

2. *Calls upon* all States to cease economic collaboration with South Africa and to take effective action to prevent such collaboration by corporations within their jurisdiction;

3. *Requests* all States, in particular:

(a) To prohibit all loans to and investments in South Africa;

(b) To terminate all incentives for trade with South Africa;

(c) To end exchanges of trade missions with South Africa;

(d) To impose an embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and on investment in the petroleum industry in South Africa;

(e) To deny facilities to airlines and shipping companies providing services to and from South Africa;

4. *Encourages* trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid movements and other organizations in their campaigns against collaboration with South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee against Apartheid:

(a) To publicize all available information on collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in its pursuit of *apartheid*, in order that Governments and organizations may take appropriate action to secure a termination of such collaboration;

(b) To take all appropriate steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to promote an oil embargo against South Africa;

(c) To promote action towards the termination of airline and shipping services to and from South Africa;

(d) To take all other appropriate steps to promote the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

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H

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Strongly convinced of the need to intensify greatly the efforts to acquaint world public opinion with the imperative need for the eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Noting the insidious propaganda activities of the racist régime of South Africa and its supporters, as well as its repressive measures designed to silence all opposition to *apartheid* and racial discrimination inside South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁸¹

Commending the Centre against *Apartheid* for its efforts, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, to promote the dissemination of information against *apartheid*,

Expressing its appreciation to all Governments which have contributed to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*,

Recognizing the important contribution of the specialized agencies to the dissemination of information against *apartheid*,

1. *Appeals* to all Governments to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Centre against *Apartheid* to utilize the Trust Fund particularly for the production of audio-visual material and for assistance to appropriate organizations with a view to disseminating information material on *apartheid*;

3. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* towards the widest possible dissemination of information on *apartheid*;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with Member States whose transmitters can be heard in southern Africa, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa and concerned with United Nations efforts against *apartheid* and in support of the right of self-determination, as well as with related matters of interest to the peoples of southern Africa;

5. *Urges* Member States whose radio transmitters can reach South Africa and adjacent territories to make available transmission facilities for these broadcasts;

6. *Requests* the Centre against *Apartheid*, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat:

(a) To lend all appropriate assistance for these transmissions, in particular to African radio stations broadcasting to South Africa;

(b) To expand the production and distribution of information material in various languages and give special attention to the production of audio-visual material;

(c) To organize essay competitions on *apartheid*;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to issue special postage stamps on *apartheid*;

8. *Commends*, in particular, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for their studies and information activities on *apartheid*;

9. *Requests* all the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Centre against *Apartheid* towards co-ordinated efforts by the agencies and institutions within the United Nations system for the widest possible dissemination of information on *apartheid*.

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I

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AGAINST *Apartheid**The General Assembly,*

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*⁸² and its special reports,⁸³

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of the mandate given to it by the General Assembly,

Considering the need for the intensification and expansion of the activities of the Special Committee during the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year and in view of the urgent need for effective and co-ordinated international action to eradicate *apartheid* and to enable the South African people as a whole, on the basis of equality, to exercise its right to self-determination,

Recognizing the importance of adequate assistance by the Centre against *Apartheid* to the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate,

Reiterating its determination, as expressed in General Assembly resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975, to devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, for the speedy eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people,

1. Encourages the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to intensify its activities to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action against *Apartheid*,⁸⁴ the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*⁸⁵ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977, and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations in the light of paragraph 309 of the report of the Special Committee;

2. Approves the recommendations of the Special Committee on its programme of work and on co-operation with other United Nations bodies;

3. Authorizes the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as required, to promote international action against *apartheid* and the observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year;

(b) To intensify co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate organizations;

(c) To participate in conferences concerned with *apartheid*;

(d) To invite representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and those of other organizations active in opposition to *apartheid*, as well as experts, for consultations on various aspects of *apartheid* and on international action against *apartheid*;

(e) To associate representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity with its missions;

⁸² *Ibid.*

⁸³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22A (A/32/22/Add.1-3).

⁸⁴ Resolution 31/6 J, annex.

⁸⁵ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

4. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee, in co-operation with the international and national organizations concerned, to organize or promote the organization of conferences against *apartheid*;

5. Requests the Special Committee to promote assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements in accordance with the recommendations contained in its report;

6. Requests all specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system to review and expand their programmes of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, in consultation with the Special Committee;

7. Authorizes the Special Committee to send representatives to attend meetings of the Governing Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies concerned with *apartheid* and assistance to South Africans;

8. Encourages the Special Committee to promote international campaigns for:

(a) Cessation of military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) Unconditional release of all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(c) Public collections to assist the oppressed people of South Africa and the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

9. Requests all specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its task;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to strengthen the Centre against *Apartheid* and provide it with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities, in the execution of the decisions of the Special Committee, for promoting more effective and co-ordinated action against *apartheid*;

11. Decides that verbatim records should be provided for special meetings held by the Special Committee in observance of the international days designated by the General Assembly.

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J

ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA*The General Assembly,*

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa has further aggravated racial discrimination, domination and exploitation of the great majority of the people of South Africa and has intensified ruthless repression in order to enforce its criminal policy,

Recognizing that the policies and action of the racist régime of South Africa have aggravated a threat to the peace in southern Africa and that their continuation would lead to a wider conflict,

Further recognizing that the eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial society in South Africa are essential for peace and security in southern Africa,

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of *apartheid* of the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Strongly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, to determine, on the basis of majority rule, the future of South Africa;

2. Further reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement for the eradication of *apartheid* and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

3. Declares that, in view of the intransigence of the racist régime, its defiance of resolutions of the United Nations and its continued imposition of the criminal policy of *apartheid*, the national liberation movement has an inalienable right to continue its struggle for the seizure of power by all available and appropriate means of its choice, including armed struggle;

4. Further declares that the international community should provide all assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in its legitimate struggle and exercise all its authority, under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII, to facilitate the transfer of power from the minority racist régime to the genuine representatives of all the people of South Africa.

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K

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*⁸⁶ and the report of the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,⁸⁷

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against *apartheid*,

Commending the heroic struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for their inalienable rights,

Conscious of the crucial stage of the struggle for freedom in South Africa and its international significance,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa is continuing its policy of *apartheid*, repression, "bantustanization" and aggression, in flagrant defiance of United Nations resolutions, and is thereby gravely aggravating the threat to international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the illegitimate minority racist régime of South Africa for its criminal policies and actions;

⁸⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/32/22) and Supplement No. 22A (A/32/22/Add.1-3).

⁸⁷ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and 3 and corrigendum).

2. Declares that South Africa belongs to all its people, irrespective of race, colour or creed;

3. Proclaims its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa, as the authentic representative of the South African people, in its just struggle;

4. Again condemns the establishment of bantustans and calls upon all Governments to implement fully the provisions of its resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976;

5. Declares that any collaboration with the racist régime and *apartheid* institutions is a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

6. Commends all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have taken action against *apartheid* and in support of the South African national liberation movement in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Invites all States and organizations to take all appropriate measures to persuade those Governments, transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations.

102nd plenary meeting
14 December 1977

L

WORLD CONFERENCE FOR ACTION AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,⁸⁸

Considering that the Conference has been an important event in promoting international action in support of the struggle of the South African people to eradicate *apartheid* and racial discrimination and to build a society based on the principle of equality of all persons, irrespective of race, colour or creed,

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against *apartheid*,

1. Endorses the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*⁸⁹ and commends it to all Governments and to all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for appropriate and urgent action;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure maximum publicity to the Lagos Declaration and to all the documents and records of the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*;

3. Expresses its great appreciation to the Government of Nigeria, the Organization of African Unity, the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and all others concerned for their co-operation in ensuring the success of the Conference;

4. Encourages the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to take all appropriate steps, within its mandate,

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

towards the effective implementation of the Lagos Declaration.

102nd plenary meeting
14 December 1977

M

INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION AGAINST *Apartheid* IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 F of 9 November 1976 on *apartheid* in sports,

Reaffirming the importance of effective international action to abolish *apartheid* in sports and in all other fields,

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,⁹⁰

1. *Adopts and proclaims* the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports, recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports and annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to draft an international convention against *apartheid* in sports for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

3. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult with representatives of the organizations concerned and experts on *apartheid* in sports;

4. *Decides* that summary records should be provided for meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee in the discharge of its task.

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ANNEX

International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in which Member States pledge to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

Considering the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹¹ which states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, colour or national origin,

Recalling that, in accordance with the principles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁹² States undertake not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination,

Recalling further that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*⁹³

declares that *apartheid* is a crime violating the principles of international law, in particular the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and constituting a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recalling that the General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions in which the policies and practices of *apartheid*, including the application of *apartheid* in the field of sport, and collaboration with the racist régime in all areas, are condemned,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for the total elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Recognizing that the eradication of *apartheid* and rendering of assistance to the South African people to establish a non-racial society is one of the primary concerns of the international community,

Convinced that more effective measures must be taken as a matter of priority, during the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year and the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to eliminate *apartheid* in all its manifestations,

Reaffirming its unqualified support for the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation and its belief that merit should be the sole criterion for participation in sports activities,

Considering that international representative sporting contacts based on the Olympic principle can play a positive role in promoting peace and the development of friendly relations among nations of the world,

Recognizing that there can be neither adherence to the principle of merit selection nor fully integrated non-racial sport in any country practising *apartheid* until the *apartheid* system itself is eradicated,

Condemning the enforcement, by the racist régime of South Africa, of racial discrimination and segregation in sports,

Commending the sportsmen inside South Africa who are struggling against *apartheid* and upholding the principle of non-racialism in sport,

Condemning the repressive measures taken by the racist *apartheid* régime against the non-racial sports bodies and their leaders in South Africa,

Rejecting the policy of so-called "multinational" sport, enunciated by the South African racist régime, as no more than a device for perpetuating *apartheid* in sports and an attempt by the régime to mislead international public opinion in order to gain acceptance for participation in international sport,

Recognizing the importance in the international campaign against *apartheid* of the boycott of South African sports teams selected on the basis of *apartheid*,

Convinced that an effective campaign for the total boycott of South African sports teams can be an important measure in demonstrating the abhorrence of *apartheid* by Governments and peoples,

Commending all Governments, sportsmen, sports bodies and other organizations which have taken action against *apartheid* in sports,

Noting with concern that some national and international sports bodies have continued contacts with racist *apartheid* sports bodies in violation of the Olympic principle and resolutions of the United Nations,

Recognizing that participation in sports exchanges with teams selected on the basis of *apartheid* violates the fundamental human rights of the great majority of the people of South Africa and directly abets and encourages the commission of the crime of *apartheid*, as defined in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and encourages the racist régime in its pursuit of *apartheid*,

Condemning sports contacts with any country practising *apartheid* and recognizing that participation in *apartheid* in sports condones and strengthens *apartheid* and thereby becomes the legitimate concern of all Governments,

⁹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/32/36).

⁹¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁹² Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁹³ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

Convinced that an international declaration against *apartheid* in sports would make it possible to take more effective measures at the international and national levels with a view to completely isolating and eliminating *apartheid*,

Proclaims this International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports:

Article 1

States affirm and support this Declaration as an expression of international condemnation of *apartheid* and as a measure to contribute towards the total eradication of the system of *apartheid*, and to this end resolve to take strong action and to exert the greatest possible influence in order to ensure the total elimination of *apartheid* in sports.

Article 2

States shall take all appropriate action to bring about the total cessation of sporting contacts with any country practising *apartheid* and shall refrain from official sponsorship, assistance or encouragement of such contacts.

Article 3

States shall take all appropriate action towards the exclusion or expulsion of any country practising *apartheid* from international and regional sports bodies. They shall give full support to national sports bodies attempting to exclude such countries from membership of international and regional sports associations or to prevent such countries from participation in sports activities.

Article 4

1. States shall publicly declare and express total opposition to *apartheid* in sports as well as full and active support for the total boycott of all teams and sportsmen from the racist *apartheid* sports bodies.

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

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

(a) To disseminate such information to all their affiliates and branches;

(b) To take all necessary action to ensure strict compliance with those resolutions.

Article 5

States shall take appropriate actions against their sporting teams and organizations whose members collectively or individually participate in sports activities in any country practising *apartheid* or with teams from a country practising *apartheid*, which in particular shall include:

(a) Refusal to provide financial or other assistance to enable sports bodies, teams or individuals to participate in sports activities in countries practising *apartheid* or with teams and individual sportsmen selected on the basis of *apartheid*;

(b) Refusal to provide financial or other assistance for any purpose to sports bodies whose team members or affiliates participate in such sporting activities;

(c) Withdrawal of access to national sporting facilities to such teams or individuals;

(d) Non-recognition by States of all professional sporting contracts which involve sporting activities in any country practising *apartheid*, or with teams or individual sportsmen selected on the basis of *apartheid*;

(e) Denial and withdrawal of national honours or awards to such teams or individuals;

(f) Denial of official receptions to teams or sportsmen participating in sports activities with teams or individual sportsmen from any country practising *apartheid*.

Article 6

States shall deny visas and/or entry to representatives of sports bodies, members of teams or individual sportsmen from any country practising *apartheid*.

Article 7

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

Article 8

States shall co-operate with anti-*apartheid* movements and other organizations which are engaged in promoting the implementation of the principles of this Declaration.

Article 9

States undertake to encourage actively and publicly all official bodies, private enterprises and other groups engaged in promoting, organizing or servicing sports activities to refrain from undertaking any action which in any way supports, assists or enables the organization of activities involving *apartheid* in sports.

Article 10

States shall urge all their regional, provincial and other authorities to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure the strict compliance with the provisions of this Declaration.

Article 11

States agree to use their best endeavours to terminate the practice of *apartheid* in sports, in accordance with the principles contained in this Declaration and, to this end, States agree to work towards the prompt preparation and adoption of an international convention against *apartheid* in sports based on the principles contained in this Declaration which would include sanctions for violation of its terms.

Article 12

1. States and international, regional and national sports bodies shall actively support projects, undertaken in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and the South African liberation movements recognized by it, towards the formation of non-racial teams truly representative of South Africa.

2. To this end, States and all appropriate organizations shall encourage, assist and recognize genuine non-racial sports bodies in South Africa endorsed by the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Organization of African Unity and the South African liberation movements recognized by it.

3. States shall also give active support to sportsmen and sports administrators in their opposition to *apartheid* in sports.

Article 13

International, regional and national sports bodies shall uphold the Olympic principle and cease all sports contact with the racist *apartheid* sports bodies.

Article 14

International sports bodies shall not impose financial or other penalties on affiliated bodies which, in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the Olympic Charter, refuse to participate in sports contact with any country practising *apartheid*.

Article 15

National sports bodies shall take appropriate action to persuade their international federation to exclude racist *apartheid* sports bodies from membership and from all international activities.

Article 16

All national Olympic committees shall declare their opposition to *apartheid* in sports and to sports contact with South Africa, and shall actively encourage all affiliates and constituent members to end all sports contact with South Africa.

Article 17

The provisions of this Declaration concerning the boycott of South African sports teams shall not apply to non-racial sports bodies endorsed by the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Organization of African Unity and the South African liberation movements recognized by it and their members.

Article 18

All international, regional and national sports bodies and Olympic committees shall endorse the principles of this Declaration and support and uphold all provisions contained therein.

N

BANTUSTANS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 A of 26 October 1976, entitled "The so-called independent Transkei and other bantustans",

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its threats against Lesotho for having refused recognition of the so-called "independent" Transkei,

Further condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its stubborn pursuit of the bantustan policy and its plans to declare the so-called "independence" of Bophuthatswana,

Reiterating that the bantustan policy is designed to divide the African people of South Africa and deprive them of their inalienable rights in the country,

Convinced that the racist régime seeks to establish bantustans as reservoirs of cheap labour, strategic hamlets and buffer zones against the struggle for freedom in the country as a whole,

Noting that the African people of South Africa have rejected and opposed bantustans and the tribal chiefs who have collaborated with the racist régime in the creation of these bantustans,

1. *Again denounces* the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policy of *apartheid*, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to deprive the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights;

2. *Denounces* the declaration of the so-called "independence" of the Transkei and that of Bophuthatswana and any other bantustans which may be created by the racist régime of South Africa and declares them totally invalid;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the African people of South Africa in the country as a whole;

4. *Declares* its firm support to Lesotho and any other States which may be subjected to threats and pressures by the racist régime in the pursuit of its bantustan policy;

5. *Again calls upon* all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them and to reject travel documents issued by them;

6. *Again requests* all States to take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called "independent" bantustans.

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O

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 K of 9 November 1976,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁹⁴

Convinced that a cessation of new foreign investments in South Africa would constitute an important step in the struggle against *apartheid*, as such investments abet and encourage the *apartheid* policies of that country,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has been unable to reach agreement on steps to achieve the cessation of such investments in South Africa,

Welcoming as positive steps the decisions of those Governments which have taken measures to achieve the cessation of further investments from their countries in South Africa,

Noting that while there has been some decrease in the flow of new foreign investments into South Africa since resolution 31/6 K was adopted, a number of foreign economic and financial interests have continued and increased their investments,

Urges the Security Council, when studying the problem of the continued struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa, to consider again steps to achieve, at an early date, the cessation of further foreign investments in South Africa.

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⁹⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/32/22).

32/120. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling the terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴⁶ and of the International Convention

⁴⁶ Resolution 217 A (III).

on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁴⁷

Considering the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961⁴⁸ and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963,⁴⁹

Considering also the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975,⁵⁰ and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975,⁵¹ adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Recalling its resolutions concerning migrant workers, in particular resolutions 3449 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/127 of 16 December 1976, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1749 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 and 1926 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, in which the Council affirmed the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner and in relation to general factors which have a bearing on human rights and human dignity,

Aware that the problem of migrant workers continues to be of major importance to many countries, that it is becoming increasingly serious in certain regions and that the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant organs of the United Nations should take immediate measures to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers,

Emphasizing its serious concern at the *de facto* discrimination suffered by alien workers in some countries despite the legislative and other efforts exerted to prevent and punish it,

Believing further that the problem of migrant workers is becoming more serious in certain regions for transient political and economic reasons and for social and cultural reasons,

Recalling that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State, and that in that context the families of migrant workers are entitled to the same protection as the migrant workers themselves,

Aware of the work done in the field of migrant workers by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, and by some United Nations organs, such as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Appreciating, in particular, the efforts which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continues to exert in the field of migrant workers,

Convinced, in particular, that an effort at close co-operation between the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will contribute to the improvement of the situation of migrant workers,

Aware of the efforts made by countries of origin to facilitate the return of migrant workers and their reintegration into the economic and social life of their country,

Having regard to Economic and Social Council resolution 2083 (LXII) of 13 May 1977,

1. *Calls upon* all States, taking into account the provisions of the relevant instruments adopted by the International Labour Organisation and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to take measures to prevent and put an end to all discrimination against migrant workers and to ensure the implementation of such measures;

2. *Invites* all States:

(a) To extend to migrant workers having regular status in their territories treatment equal to that enjoyed by their own nationals with regard to the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, with particular reference to equality of opportunity and of treatment in respect of employment and occupation, social security, trade union and cultural rights and individual and collective freedoms;

(b) To promote and facilitate by all means in their power the implementation of the relevant international instruments and the adoption of bilateral agreements designed, *inter alia*, to eliminate the illicit traffic in alien workers;

(c) To take all necessary and appropriate measures to ensure that the fundamental human rights and acquired social rights of all migrant workers, irrespective of their immigration status, are fully respected under their national legislation;

3. *Invites* Governments of host countries to make arrangements for adequate information and reception facilities and to put into effect policies relating to training, health, social services, housing and educational and cultural development for migrant workers and their families, and to guarantee the free exercise by them of activities calculated to preserve their cultural values;

4. *Further invites* Governments of countries of origin to give the widest possible dissemination to information designed to provide migrant workers with the fullest possible knowledge of their rights and obligations and to ensure their effective protection;

5. *Invites* all States to intensify efforts to enlighten public opinion in host countries on the importance of the contribution made by migrant workers to economic and social development and to raising the level of living in such countries;

6. *Calls upon* host countries and countries of origin which consider it useful to do so to co-operate with a view to facilitating the reintegration of migrant workers into their countries of origin, regard being had to socio-economic conditions in the latter countries;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation to ensure jointly, by appropriate means, very wide dissemination of information calculated to eliminate the stereotypes and prejudices which led to the *de facto* discrimination suffered by migrant workers;

8. *Invites* Governments of host countries to give consideration to adopting definitive measures to promote in their territories the normalization of the family life of migrant workers through family reunion;

9. *Calls upon* all States to give consideration to ratifying the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation;

⁴⁷ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁴⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

⁵⁰ International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LVIII, 1975, Series A, No. 1, Convention No. 143.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Recommendation No. 151.

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs and competent specialized agencies, including the International Labour Organisation, to continue devoting their attention to this question;

11. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider this question fully and in depth at their next sessions, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other interested agencies of the United Nations system, on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the study on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking⁵² and the report of the Seminar on the Human Rights of Migrant Workers, held at Tunis from 12 to 24 November 1975.⁵³

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⁵² E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.640.

⁵³ ST/TAO/HR/50.

32/122. Protection of persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/34 of 30 November 1976 and 32/14 of 7 November 1977, in which it reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for liberation from colonial and foreign domination by all available means, including armed struggle, and demanded full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and their immediate release,

Noting with appreciation the progress achieved in the elimination of colonialism and the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Expressing its serious concern regarding the continuing denial of the right to self-determination of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Palestine and other peoples fighting for the realization of their right to self-determination and their liberation from colonialism and racism,

Recalling that the Security Council, in its resolution 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, once again strongly condemned the policy of *apartheid* as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and a serious breach of international peace and security and emphasized the legitimacy of the struggle of the people

of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Emphasizing the necessity of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling its resolution 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, in which it solemnly proclaimed the basic principles of the legal status of the combatants struggling against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with the fighters for national independence and social progress of their people, against colonialism, *apartheid*, racism and foreign occupation;

2. *Emphasizes again* that any attempts to suppress the struggle against colonial domination and racist régimes are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. *Demands* the release of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people;

4. *Insists* that Israel and the racist minority régimes in southern Africa should immediately and unconditionally release all individuals detained or imprisoned because of their struggle for self-determination and national independence and against *apartheid*, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and foreign occupation;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to provide support and assistance in all fields to the peoples fighting for their liberation from colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and racial discrimination;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give particular attention to the question of the release of individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their participation in the struggle against *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

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32/129. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination⁶⁵

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 31/78 of 13 December 1976, in which it affirmed its total abhorrence of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and resolved to achieve their total elimination,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2057 (LXII) of 12 May 1977, including the annex thereto, in relation to the preparation of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Taking note of the communication dated 4 February 1977 from the Government of Ghana,⁶⁶

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 2057 (LXII), including the annex thereto;

2. *Regrets* the circumstances which led to the withdrawal by the Government of Ghana of its offer to act as host to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and expresses its appreciation to that Government for its co-operation;

3. *Decides* to convene the Conference at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite as participants in the Conference:

(a) All States;

(b) The United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/149 of 20 December 1976;⁶⁷

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference as observers:

(a) Representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) The specialized agencies concerned as well as interested organs and bodies of the United Nations;

(d) Interested intergovernmental organizations;

(e) The Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

(f) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(g) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(h) The Commission on Human Rights;

(i) Other interested committees of the United Nations;

(j) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as indicated in the annex to the present resolution;

6. *Authorizes* the allocation from the regular budget of the United Nations of the costs involved in holding the Conference;

7. *Decides* to include Arabic as a language of the Conference;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the preparatory process, to take adequate steps to ensure that maximum publicity shall be given to the Conference and, to that end, to allocate the necessary resources from the regular budget;

9. *Calls upon* all States to contribute to the success of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular by their active participation in the Conference;

10. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Conference in the preparatory work;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the work of the Conference;

12. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-third session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

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ANNEX

Non-governmental organizations invited to participate in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council shall be invited by the Secretary-General to attend the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: all non-governmental organizations in category I consultative status and non-governmental organizations in category II consultative status and on the Roster which have, by 30 September 1977, submitted information on activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) (iv) of the Programme for the Decade.⁶⁸ Their participation shall be effected through their presence at the Conference as observers and through the submission of written statements to the secretariat of the Conference.

⁶⁸ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

⁶⁵ See also sect. X.B.5, decision 32/433.

⁶⁶ E/5911.

⁶⁷ See also resolution 32/9 E.

33/23. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/33 of 30 November 1976,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the *apartheid* régime,

Bearing in mind resolutions 7 (XXXIII) of 4 March 1977⁵ and 6 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978⁶ of the Commission on Human Rights,

Having taken note of the report prepared and brought up to date by the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa,⁷

Convinced that the above-mentioned report contains additional evidence enabling the General Assembly to conclude that the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia by certain States is the major factor in the perpetuation of the abominable policies of these régimes inasmuch as they adversely affect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

Taking note of resolution 2 (XXXI) of 13 September 1978⁸ of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Noting further that the maintenance by certain States of political, economic, military and other relations with the racist régime of South Africa is in flagrant and deliberate violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Convinced that the continued military and nuclear co-operation of certain States and organizations with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a serious

threat not only to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa, but also to all African States and particularly to the independence of the front-line States, and to international peace and security,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Also concerned at the frantic efforts made by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. *Again reaffirms* the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparations for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. *Vigorously condemns* the policies of maintaining the economic interests of certain Western and other States, as well as the activities of multinational corporations, and the increasing collaboration by some of those States and multinational corporations with the racist régimes in southern Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, which impedes the enjoyment of human rights of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa;

4. *Reaffirms once again* that the States which give assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and *apartheid* perpetrated by those régimes;

5. *Requests* the Security Council finally to adopt binding decisions to prohibit all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, and to take effective measures to prevent the *apartheid* régime from acquiring nuclear weapons;

6. *Appeals* to all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed by the United Nations on the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council under its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

7. *Appeals* to all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the updated report submitted by the Special Rapporteur;

9. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to give priority at its thirty-fifth session to consideration of the above-mentioned report prepared in pursuance of resolution 2 (XXXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to have the above-mentioned report of the Special Rapporteur printed, to arrange for its widest possible dissemination and to transmit it to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other bodies concerned within the United Nations system;

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5927)*, chap. XXI, sect. A.

⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4 (E/1978/34)*, chap. XXV, sect. A.

⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1.

⁸ See E/CN.4/1296, chap. XVII, sect. A.

11. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-fifth session as a matter of high priority in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* may wish to submit to it.

63rd plenary meeting
29 November 1978

33/24. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/34 of 30 November 1976 and 32/14 of 7 November 1977, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁹ of the letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal¹⁰ transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and of the letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia¹¹ transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries,

Recalling the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia,¹² held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*¹³ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*,

Taking note of the Political Declaration¹⁴ adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Considering that the activities of Israel, in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of their right

to self-determination and independence, constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Affirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Solomon Islands,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, particularly armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of France from the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is an integral part of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros;

5. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

6. *Condemns* the violations of the sanctions ordered by the Security Council against the illegal rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia and accordingly deplores the decision of the Government of the United States of America to allow Ian Smith to enter the United States;

⁹ A/33/199 and Add.1-3.

¹⁰ A/33/151.

¹¹ A/33/206.

¹² A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

¹³ *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

¹⁴ A/32/61, annex I.

7. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

8. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

9. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries and particularly by those countries that maintain military co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime;

10. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

11. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

12. *Further condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitutes a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

13. *Demands* the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;¹⁵

14. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

15. *Takes note* of the studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, dealing with the following subjects:

(a) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;¹⁶

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination;¹⁷

and expresses its thanks to their authors;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

17. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-fourth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

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¹⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/405 (vols. I and II).

¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶ E/CN.4/Sub.2.404 (vols. I to III).

ing the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,⁵⁴

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the question,⁵⁵

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,⁵⁶ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,⁵⁷ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*,

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in resolution S/9-2 of 3 May 1978, adopted by the General Assembly at its ninth special session,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978,⁵⁸

Bearing in mind also the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978,⁵⁹

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV.*

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/33/24), vol. I.

⁵⁶ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.*

⁵⁷ *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁵⁸ A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex II, resolutions AHG/Res.86 (XV) and AHG/Res.89 (XV).

⁵⁹ See A/33/206, annex I.

33/40. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are imped-

and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular of southern Africa, in association with the illegal racist minority régimes constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles stated in the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 32/35 of 28 November 1977, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in order to put an end to enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are owned by their nationals or bodies corporate under their jurisdiction, whenever such enterprises are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, and to prevent new investments which run counter to such interests,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority régime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), respectively,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the illegal production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables the latter to develop nuclear and military capabilities, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and enabling it to become a nuclear Power,

Deeply concerned at the fact that foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their coun-

tries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of those Territories as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to take effective steps to safeguard such ownership,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*, adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*;

3. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

5. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collusion of all States which collaborate politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily with South Africa in flagrant violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly that of Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

7. *Strongly condemns* the collusion of France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States with South Africa in the nuclear field, and calls upon all other Governments to continue to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

8. *Calls once again upon* all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative

or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. *Requests* all States to refrain from making any investments in, or extending loans to, the minority racist régimes in southern Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with them;

10. *Expresses its conviction* that the scope of the sanctions adopted against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia should be expanded to cover all the measures contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter and calls upon the Security Council to consider adopting appropriate measures to this end;

11. *Condemns* all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

12. *Strongly condemns* the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia by United Kingdom oil companies which, by that deliberate act, are circumventing United Nations sanctions and strengthening the illegal régime of Ian Smith;

13. *Deplores* the complicity of successive Governments of the United Kingdom in the violation of United Nations sanctions by United Kingdom oil companies, as exposed in the Bingham report⁶⁰ on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal régime of Ian Smith;

14. *Condemns* those oil-producing or oil-exporting countries which supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa and demands that they cease forthwith all exports of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régimes in southern Africa and take the necessary measures against oil companies which, in violation of United Nations resolutions on sanctions, continue to deliver oil to those régimes;

15. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

16. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974⁶¹ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

17. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people;

18. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

19. *Strongly condemns* the racist minority régime of South Africa which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, continues to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon the Security Council to implement the decisions contained in the present resolution by imposing economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo and the withdrawal of investments from that country;

20. *Invites* all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes;

23. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

82nd plenary meeting
13 December 1978

⁶⁰ T. H. Bingham and S. M. Gray, *Report on the Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products to Rhodesia* (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1978).

⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1)*, para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette No. 1*.

8. *Decides* to continue to consider as a matter of high priority, at its thirty-fourth session, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978

33/98. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, to which is annexed the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and 32/10 of 7 November 1977 on the Decade,

Noting that, at the mid-term of the Programme for the Decade, the evils of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination, including the denial of the right to self-determination, continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere,

Convinced that the withdrawal of foreign investments and the termination of the activities of the transnational corporations in southern Africa will contribute significantly to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade,

1. *Condemns once again* the policies of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination which prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination;

2. *Urges* all States to continue to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. *Reaffirms* its strong support for oppressed peoples struggling to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and alien domination;

4. *Calls once again upon* all the Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises;

5. *Urges once again* United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, in particular by taking the measures specified in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 32/10;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give the utmost publicity to the Programme for the Decade;

7. *Urges once again* all Governments and private organizations to make available adequate resources to enable the Secretary-General to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme for the Decade and in support of the activities envisaged during the Decade;

33/99. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

I

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it designated the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and adopted the Programme for the Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 32/129 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided to convene the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,⁴² held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

Noting that the Conference, by the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action,⁴³ focused the attention of the international community on the problems of racism, racial discrimination, decolonization, foreign domination and *apartheid* and provided the international community with an opportunity to review and evaluate the activities undertaken during the first half of the Decade,

Stressing the importance of continuous action at all levels to eradicate the evils of racism, racial discrimination, colonial and alien domination and *apartheid*,

Inspired by the spirit of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Anti-Apartheid Year to redouble the efforts of the international community to eliminate all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Approves* the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

3. *Reaffirms* that all forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* are abhorrent to the conscience and dignity of mankind and must be eradicated by effective international action;

4. *Further reaffirms* the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community for the victims of racial discrimination as well as for peoples subjected to colonial or alien domination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate his report on the work of the Conference to States, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations with a

⁴² A/33/262.

⁴³ Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

request to utilize their best endeavours in striving for the universal elimination of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to carry out an evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade,⁴⁴ taking into account the results of the Conference set out in the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

II

Stressing the importance of action at the international, regional and national levels for the effective elimination of racism and racial discrimination,

1. *Recommends* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate in making concerted and determined efforts at the national, regional and international levels to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, in accordance with the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and in light of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Appeals* to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, *inter alia* by submitting their reports in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

3. *Further appeals* to all States:

(a) To deny all military, economic, political, diplomatic or other assistance to racist régimes which enables and encourages these régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies;

(b) To ensure the fullest implementation of United Nations resolutions relevant to the complete eradication of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

4. *Reiterates* its appeal to all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations to continue to render political and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

5. *Calls upon* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to work for the speedy release of all political prisoners imprisoned by the racist régimes for their fight against *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and for the right of their people to self-determination and independence;

III

Recognizing the importance of concerted and co-ordinated action by the United Nations system to implement the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Commending the steps already taken by various organs and bodies within the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, to implement the Programme for the Decade,

Aware of the need for further interagency co-ordination and co-operation within the United Nations system in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the goals and objectives of the Decade,

1. *Stresses* the urgent need for organizations within the United Nations system to continue to intensify their efforts to arouse world public opinion on a continuous basis against the evils of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. *Further requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its efforts in the field of education and information, especially by organizing multi-media campaigns to combat racism and racial discrimination;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake during the year 1979 the following activities:

(a) The convening of a regional seminar on recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the regional level;

(b) The convening of a round-table of university professors and directors of race relations institutions on the teaching of problems of racial discrimination;

(c) The undertaking of a study on education activities and activities of the mass media in the fight against racial discrimination;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1979 a report containing concrete and detailed suggestions on the following points:

(a) Specific activities which could be undertaken during the second half of the Decade, on a yearly basis, in order to implement fully the programme for the Decade;

(b) The drawing up of the agenda of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as regards the Decade, in a way that permits separate and detailed consideration of the various aspects of the Programme for the Decade;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 5 above and to take the necessary decisions in order to enhance the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

7. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, in order to evaluate the activities of the Decade, to consider the possibility of setting up a working group to assist it in this task;

8. *Urges* United Nations organs and the specialized agencies to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade, in light of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World

⁴⁴ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to organize an international colloquium on the prohibition of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, with special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as imperative norms of international law;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and resources to ensure the effective implementation of the Programme for the Decade, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-fourth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

*86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978*

33/100. Results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 proclaiming the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to which is annexed the Programme for the Decade,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,⁴⁵ held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

Recalling the importance of the attainment of the objectives of the Decade with a view to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Taking into account the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations whereby Member States undertake to take action separately and in co-operation with the United Nations to ensure respect for and universal observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Convinced that the Conference, by the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action,⁴⁶ has made a valuable and constructive contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade,

Resolved to take all appropriate measures to bring about the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Inspired by the spirit presiding over the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Anti-Apartheid Year to redouble efforts to put an end to all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

⁴⁵ A/33/262.

⁴⁶ *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

2. *Endorses* the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

3. *Proclaims* that the elimination of all forms of racism and of prejudices and discrimination based on race is a matter of high priority for the international community and, accordingly, for the United Nations;

4. *Invites* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations particularly concerned with action against racism and racial discrimination, to give priority to the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that the maximum publicity is given to the final documents of the Conference in view of the need to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the following measures in accordance with the Programme of Action:

(a) To prepare several studies analysing the struggle against all forms of racial discrimination;

(b) To organize during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, at the level of each region of the United Nations, regional seminars on action against racism and racial discrimination;

(c) To study the possibility of establishing an international fund on the basis of voluntary contributions with a view to assisting peoples and national liberation movements in their struggle against racism and *apartheid*;

7. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to carry out an evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, taking into account the results of the Conference set out in the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference.

*86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978*

33/101. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976 and 32/11 of 7 November 1977,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁷ on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;⁴⁸

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

⁴⁷ A/33/147 and Corr.1.

⁴⁸ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

3. *Reaffirms once again* its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Requests* States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

*86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978*

33/102. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 33/98 of 16 December 1978 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 32/13 of 7 November 1977 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 33/101 of 16 December 1978 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions⁴⁹ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁵⁰

Emphasizing the need for Member States to intensify, at the national and international levels, their struggle against acts or practices of racial discrimination and the vestiges or manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist,

Stressing the importance of complying with the undertaking of States parties to the Convention not to engage in any act or practice of racial discrimination against any person, groups of persons or national or ethnic minorities, and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention,

Noting with appreciation the valuable work done by the Committee, in particular its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978, and to the realization of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,⁵¹

Welcoming the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with

the Committee in order to give effect to article 7 of the Convention,

Noting the decisions adopted and the recommendations made by the Committee at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions;

2. *Draws the attention once again* of the relevant United Nations bodies to the opinions and recommendations of the Committee relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies and stresses the necessity of providing the Committee with sufficient information in order to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

3. *Supports* the continued efforts of the Committee to focus attention on the just cause of peoples struggling against oppression practised by the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa;

4. *Welcomes* the Committee's intention to resume the consideration of the implementation of article 7 of the Convention at its nineteenth session with a view to formulating general guidelines that might assist the States parties to implement article 7 of the Convention;

5. *Reiterates* its grave concern that some States parties to the Convention, owing to reasons beyond their control, are being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories and endorses the relevant decision of the Committee adopted at its eighteenth session;

6. *Invites* the States parties to the Convention to co-operate with the Committee by submitting in due time their reports under article 9 of the Convention, taking into account the relevant recommendations and requests of the Committee;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to have printed and circulate to Member States the study on the work of the Committee⁵² prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2057 (LXII) of 12 May 1977 and the pamphlet on the Convention prepared by the Committee as its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, with the suggestion that these documents be given the widest possible dissemination;

8. *Urges* all States which are not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies;

9. *Invites* the States parties to the Convention to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

*86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978*

⁴⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/33/18).

⁵⁰ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁵¹ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

⁵² See A/CONF.92/8.

33/103. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/80 of 13 December 1976 and 32/12 of 7 November 1977 as well as Commission on Human Rights resolutions 13 (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977⁵³ and 7 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978,⁵⁴

Welcoming the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,⁵⁵

Reaffirming its firm conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity seriously disturbing and threatening international peace and security,

Underlining that ratification of and accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for its effectiveness and would be a useful contribution towards implementing the programme for the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year and achieving the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Welcoming Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 as a useful step towards achieving the purposes of the Convention,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, colonialism and racial discrimination and for the effective realization of their inalienable and legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, and for human rights, thirty years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community, and, in particular, further action by the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁶ on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Commends the States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII of the Convention and urges other States to do so as soon as possible, taking fully into account the guidelines⁵⁷ prepared by the Working Group on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression

and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* established in accordance with article IX of the Convention;

4. Appeals once again to all States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede to it without delay;

5. Welcomes the efforts of the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invites the Commission to continue its efforts, especially with a view to preparing a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States which are alleged to be responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

6. Calls upon the competent United Nations organs to provide the Commission on Human Rights, through the Secretary-General, with information relevant to the preparation of the above-mentioned list according to article X of the Convention as well as with information concerning the obstacles which prevent the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual reports under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978

33/162. Migratory labour in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/105 A to N of 14 December 1977 and 32/105 O of 16 December 1977 relating to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2082 B (LXII) of 13 May 1977, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly should declare 1978 the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,

Noting with satisfaction the proclamation of the year beginning on 21 March 1978 and ending on 20 March 1979 as International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,

Bearing in mind the Programme for the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year,⁶⁴

Recalling also the resolutions on accelerated economic development and international action and on the promotion of development strategies with a view to reducing economic dependence on South Africa and the Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa which were adopted by the Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa,⁶⁵ held at Lusaka from 4 to 8 April 1978, and organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the International

⁵³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5927)*, chap. XXI, sect. A.

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4 (E/1978/34)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁵⁵ *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

⁵⁶ A/33/148.

⁵⁷ E/CN.4/1286, annex.

⁶⁴ Resolution 32/105 B, annex.

⁶⁵ E/CN.14/ECO/142, part two.

Labour Organisation, in co-operation with the Government of Zambia and the liberation movements of southern Africa that are recognized by the Organization of African Unity,

Aware of the heavy dependence of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland on their supply of migrant labour to South Africa and of the need to eliminate such undesirable dependence,

Convinced that the continuance of the system of migrant labour to South Africa both perpetuates the evils of *apartheid* and retards the social and economic advancement of the States supplying migrant labour,

Convinced also that the removal of this evil system of migrant labour would facilitate the elimination of *apartheid* and accelerate the socio-economic development and transformation of the supplier States,

Realizing that the weak position of the supplier States to take action individually with a view to extricating their dependent economies and their migrant nationals from the stranglehold of *apartheid* and the economy of South Africa calls for urgent concerted action and co-operation among the affected Member States as well as assistance from other African States, international organizations, non-African Governments and other organizations,

1. *Endorses* the Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa as adopted by the Lusaka Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa on 7 April 1978 and annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Urges* all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, pursuant to the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*⁶⁶ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, to extend to the African States affected by the migration of labour to South Africa all material, financial, technical and political support for the initiation and implementation of specific development programmes and projects aimed at enabling those States to utilize fully their available labour force for the development of their own economies and thereby eliminate the necessity to export such labour to the *apartheid* economy of South Africa.

90th plenary meeting
20 December 1978

ANNEX

Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa adopted on 7 April 1978 by the Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa

We, the representatives of the States and peoples of southern Africa,

Noting that *apartheid* has been declared a crime against humanity by the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Noting the work done by the International Labour Organisation on the problems of migratory labour in southern Africa and recalling International Labour Organisation Conventions No. 87 of 9 July 1948 and Nos. 97 and 98 of 1 July 1949⁶⁷ concerning, respectively, the freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, migration for employment and the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively,

⁶⁶ Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁶⁷ See International Labour Organisation, *Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, 1919-1966* (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1966).

Recognizing that the migratory labour system is one of the major instruments of *apartheid*,

Mindful of the gross indignities it inflicts on workers, who are denied many of their basic human rights,

Noting that it undermines family life and disrupts agrarian economies,

Hereby pledge ourselves to strive for the abolition of the migratory labour system practised in South Africa and, pending its elimination, agree to the present Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa.

CHAPTER I

RIGHTS OF ASSOCIATION, MOVEMENT AND RESIDENCE

Article 1

All workers shall have the right to:

- (a) Form and join trade unions of their own choice;
- (b) Participate in collective bargaining on equal terms with all other workers regardless of race, sex, political affiliation or religion;
- (c) Withhold their labour by strike action in support of their demands.

Article 2

All workers shall have the right to freedom of movement and shall not be required to carry a pass or similar document.

Article 3

All workers shall have the right to be accommodated near their place of work with their families in suitable houses under home ownership schemes or to reside elsewhere if they choose so to do.

Article 4

All workers shall have the right of occupation free from colour bar, job reservation and all other forms of discrimination.

Article 5

Every worker, regardless of race or sex, shall have the right to work, choose his occupation and change from one employer to another without loss of accrued benefits and claims to promotion.

Article 6

All workers, without exception, shall have the right to equal pay for equal work.

Article 7

All workers shall have equal rights to vocational training and adult education for the purpose of acquiring skills and increasing their awareness.

CHAPTER II

RIGHT TO A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING

Article 8

Every worker is entitled to a minimum basic wage sufficient for the maintenance of the health and well-being of his family.

Article 9

All workers shall have the right to adequate protection against occupational accidents and diseases by means of approved safeguards and close supervision by an independent industrial and farming inspectorate operating in conjunction with workers' representatives.

Article 10

All workers and their families shall have an equal and absolute right to adequate, immediate and effective compensation for death or disability arising out of occupational diseases and accidents.

Article 11

All workers shall have a right to:

- (a) Free medical services for themselves and their families;
- (b) Sick leave and, where applicable, maternity leave with full pay;
- (c) Annual paid holidays.

Article 12

All workers shall be entitled to retire on full pension or with a gratuity proportionate to their period of service.

Article 13

All workers shall have a right to determine their terms and conditions of employment through collective bargaining.

Article 14

All workers shall have a right to unemployment benefits.

Article 15

All women workers shall have the right to participate in all sectors of the economy without discrimination in respect of wages, training, job allocation or pension benefits.

33/165. Status of persons refusing service in military or police forces used to enforce *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Mindful that the Charter of the United Nations sets forth, as one of the purposes of the Organization, the achievement of international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷⁵ which states that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Conscious that the Proclamation of Teheran,⁷⁶ the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*⁷⁷ and other United Nations declarations, conventions and resolutions have condemned *apartheid* as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind,

Having regard to section II, paragraph 11, of the Lagos Declaration, which proclaims that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against *apartheid*,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁷⁸

⁷⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁷⁶ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 22 April-13 May 1968* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2), chap. II.

⁷⁷ *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁷⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22 and Corr.1).*

1. *Recognizes* the right of all persons to refuse service in military or police forces which are used to enforce *apartheid*;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to grant asylum or safe transit to another State, in the spirit of the Declaration on Territorial Asylum,⁷⁹ to persons compelled to leave their country of nationality solely because of a conscientious objection to assisting in the enforcement of *apartheid* through service in military or police forces;

3. *Urges* Member States to consider favourably the granting to such persons of all the rights and benefits accorded to refugees under existing legal instruments;

4. *Calls upon* appropriate United Nations bodies, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, to provide all necessary assistance to such persons.

90th plenary meeting
20 December 1978

⁷⁹ Resolution 2312 (XXII), annex.

33/182. Question of Namibia⁸²

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁸³ and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁸⁴

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the Inter-

⁸² See also sect. I, foot-note 3, and sect. X.B.6, decision 33/407.

⁸³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/33/24).*

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chaps. I, II, IV and V, and vol. II, chap. VIII.

national Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁸⁵ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Taking into consideration the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-first ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 7 to 18 July 1978,⁸⁶ and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978,⁸⁷

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly condemning South Africa for its refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and for its decision to promote bogus arrangements under the pretense of conducting a *bona fide* electoral process and to create a neo-colonial puppet régime in Namibia in order to maintain its policies of exploitation of the people and the natural resources of the Territory.

Calling upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction the opposition of the Namibian people to South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory and to its oppressive racist policies and, in particular, the progress of their struggle in all its forms for national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly reiterating its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly condemning, as an act of colonial expansion, the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay, thereby undermining the territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations

and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Gravely concerned at the militarization of Namibia by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, its threats and its acts of aggression against independent African countries,

Declaring that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁸⁸ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime,

Strongly supporting the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Reiterates* that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), as well as in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;

4. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to the Council under the terms and provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

5. *Declares* that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, as well as against the United Nations, which has direct responsibility over the Territory until independence;

⁸⁵ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

⁸⁶ See A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex I.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁸⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84.* The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette No. 1.*

6. *Declares* that, in view of South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and the war of repression being waged there, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its present policy of colonial expansion and its policy of *apartheid*, any development of nuclear weapons by South Africa constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

7. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa which are exploiting illegally the human and natural resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from any new investment in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

8. *Declares* that South Africa is liable to pay reparations to Namibia for the damage caused by its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression against the Namibian people since the termination of its mandate over Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI);

9. *Reiterates* that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is therefore illegal, null and void;

10. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976), and subsequent resolutions of the Council;

11. *Strongly condemns* the decision by South Africa to impose in Namibia a so-called internal settlement, designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet régime and a cover of legality to the racist occupation, to foster civil war and to propagate the fiction that the struggle of the Namibian people for the liberation of the Territory constitutes aggression perpetrated from the outside;

12. *Expresses grave concern* that South Africa has decided to promote its puppets and quislings of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and other groups in the service of neo-colonial and racist interests as an alternative to the South West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting for the genuine national and social liberation of Namibia as a united political entity;

13. *Recommends* that, in the light of South Africa's failure to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and its subsequent resolutions, the Council should urgently convene to take effective measures, including sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, particularly the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions, including a trade embargo, an oil embargo and a complete arms embargo;

14. *Decides* to reconvene its thirty-third session, at a time to be decided in consultation between the President of the General Assembly, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Secre-

tary-General, in order to consider fully the question of Namibia and the implications of South Africa's continued defiance of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council;

15. *Calls upon* the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions of the Council;

16. *Strongly condemns* the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation;

17. *Demands* that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, whether in Namibia or South Africa;

18. *Demands* that South Africa ensure that all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons may return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life;

19. *Reaffirms* that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

20. *Appeals* to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization in its struggle to achieve independence and national unity in a free Namibia;

21. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of other agents to carry out its policy of military adventurism against neighbouring States, its threats and acts of aggression against all independent African countries and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes;

22. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

23. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its development of a nuclear military capacity;

24. *Condemns* those Western States which have assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear-weapon capability and urges again all Member States, individually and/or collectively, to frustrate the attempts by South Africa to develop nuclear weapons;

25. *Requests* those States which have not done so to take steps to ensure the termination of all arms licensing agreements with South Africa and to prohibit the transfer to South Africa of all information relating to arms and armaments;

26. *Requests* all States to cease any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa;

27. *Decides* to expand the United Nations Council for Namibia by the addition of up to six members on the basis of consultations by the President of the General Assembly with the regional groups.

91st plenary meeting
21 December 1978

B

REFUSAL OF SOUTH AFRICA TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the current critical situation in Namibia,

Having noted the reports of the Secretary-General³⁹ submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978,

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia and the obligation of the United Nations to enable the Namibian people to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence through democratic elections under United Nations supervision and control,

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia⁴⁰ adopted by the General Assembly at its ninth special session,

1. *Condemns* the South African régime for unilaterally holding elections in Namibia from 4 to 8 December 1978, in contravention and defiance of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 439 (1978);

2. *Declares* those elections and their results to be null and void and of no consequence to the attainment of genuine independence for Namibia;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States not to accord any form of recognition to any representative or organ established as a result of those elections;

4. *Condemns* South Africa for its recent acts of violence against, and its intimidation and detention of, leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization and demands their immediate release;

5. *Expresses* dissatisfaction with and concern at the replies and reactions so far of the Government of South Africa to the demand of the Security Council for co-operation in the implementation of its aforementioned resolutions;

6. *Demands* that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976), and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

7. *Solemnly declares* that South Africa's non-compliance with the aforementioned resolutions of the Security Council constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security and necessitates the

imposition of effective sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Security Council to consider as a matter of urgency further appropriate action under the Charter, including Chapter VII thereof, in order to secure South Africa's compliance with its relevant resolutions;

9. *Decides*, if the Security Council should be unable to act effectively, to consider the situation further and to take all necessary measures in conformity with its relevant resolutions and the Charter for the purpose of dealing with this threat to international peace and security;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

91st plenary meeting
21 December 1978

C

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁴¹ and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁴²

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until independence,

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Reaffirming that, in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it by resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia acts as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal presence of South Africa from the Territory and to promote the compliance of Member States with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia,

Convinced of the urgent need to increase the resources available to the United Nations Council for Namibia in order that it may effectively cope with the increasing complexity of the challenge to the United Nations resulting from the refusal of South Africa to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978

³⁹ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978, documents S/12903, S/12938 and S/12950.

⁴⁰ Resolution S-9/2.

⁴¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/33/24).

⁴² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23 Rev.1), vol. I, chaps. I, II, IV and V, and vol. II, chap. VIII.

and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, in support of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance on a priority basis to the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provisions for their implementation;

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations, shall:

(a) Denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia;

(b) Endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia, conducted on a territory-wide basis, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions in their entirety;

(c) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State comprising, *inter alia*, the total area of Walvis Bay;

(d) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations and the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

(f) Continue to entrust such executive and administrative duties as it deems necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who, in the performance of his tasks, shall report to the Council;

(g) Continue to mobilize international political support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal administration of South Africa from Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia;

(h) Inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations of Member States about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, thereby ensuring the most effective mo-

bilization of public opinion in support of the cause of the Namibian people;

(i) Represent Namibia to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected, as appropriate, in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences;

(j) Take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁴³ and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

(k) Formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by United Nations agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system;

(l) Act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(m) Open a special account in the United Nations Fund for Namibia for the financing of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(n) Co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

3. *Decides* to increase the financial provision in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the Office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

4. *Decides* to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so requires;

5. *Declares* that the United Nations is committed to genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia and that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people will be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic liberation movement, to achieve genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia, and, for this purpose:

(a) *Decides* to undertake an examination of the resources available to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, its programmes and projects, and of the possibilities of increasing its allocations and contributions, which would enable the Fund to concentrate on its main projects for assisting the Namibian people;

(b) *Revises* the present guidelines for the United Nations Fund for Namibia, taking into account the experience gained in the administration of the Fund and the increasing responsibilities resulting from the expansion of the programme of assistance for Namibians;

(c) *Decides* to allocate the sum of \$US 500,000 as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1979;

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette* No. 1.

(d) Decides to review the question of the relations between the Institute for Namibia and the United Nations in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Institute;

(e) Decides to include the Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and a representative of the United Nations Development Programme in the Senate of the Institute for Namibia as full members;

(f) Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the genuine self-determination and national independence of Namibia;

(g) Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, with a view to informing their respective audiences of the position of the United Nations on genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia;

(h) Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory, to continue to direct and co-ordinate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations and bodies into a comprehensive assistance programme of the United Nations system;

(i) Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system which have contributed to the planning of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia by submitting project proposals for the consideration of the United Nations Council for Namibia and by other means, and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Nationhood Programme by:

- (i) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (ii) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council;
- (iii) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

(j) Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the cultural identity of the Namibian people and the preparation of an educational programme in close co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

(k) Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its decision to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia and calls upon it to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(l) Expresses its appreciation to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and

individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and appeals to them to make further financial contributions to the Programme through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(m) Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to appeal to Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for additional financial contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(n) Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to strengthen the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and provide it with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities in the implementation of the duties related to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia entrusted to it by the Council;

(o) Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the increased responsibilities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to study urgently the organization and staffing of the secretariat of the Council and to make proposals for strengthening it, to be considered for adoption at the current session of the General Assembly;

6. *Proclaims* 1979 the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and for that purpose:

(a) Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to instruct the Department of Public Information to set up a permanent exhibit on Namibia at United Nations Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Vienna;

(b) Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to instruct the Department of Public Information to maintain throughout the year in the United Nations information centres around the world permanent exhibits related to the responsibility of the United Nations with respect to Namibia and all aspects of the struggle, including armed struggle, of the people of Namibia under the leadership of their sole and authentic liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

(c) Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to instruct the Department of Public Information to prepare radio programmes of information on the decisions and activities of the Council for dissemination through the radio services of Member States;

(d) Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to publish a yearbook on Namibia as the authoritative source on the question of Namibia since the General Assembly terminated the mandate exercised by South Africa over the Territory;

(e) Decides to allocate an additional sum of SUS 300,000 for the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to be administered by the Council, in support of its programme of activities related to the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

*91st plenary meeting
21 December 1978*

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The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General⁴⁴ that, in accordance with paragraph 27 of resolution A above, he had appointed the following members of the United Nations Council for Namibia: ANGOLA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CYPRUS, UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON and VENEZUELA.

As a result, the Council is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BOTSWANA, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CYPRUS, EGYPT, FINLAND, GUYANA, HAITI, INDIA, INDONESIA, LIBERIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, POLAND, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.