



Twentieth session
Agenda item 36

THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA:

- (a) REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA;
- (b) REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Hermod LANNUNG (Denmark)

1. The item entitled "The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: (a) Reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa; (b) Reports of the Secretary-General", was included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly on the basis of resolution 1978 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963.
2. At its 159th meeting, on 22 September 1965, the General Committee decided to recommend the inclusion of the item over the objection of the representative of the Republic of South Africa, who stated that the discussion of the item would be a violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter.
3. At the 1336th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1965, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the General Committee and allocated the item to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.
4. At its 469th meeting, on 29 November, the Special Political Committee began its consideration of the item with statements by the Rapporteur and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. The Special Political Committee considered the question at its 469th to 481st meetings, between 29 November and 7 December, and at its 487th meeting, on 10 December.

5. At the 470th meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Tunisia, speaking on a point of order, noted the absence from the Committee's discussion of the delegation of South Africa and suggested that the Committee authorize the Chairman to approach that delegation asking it to participate in the Committee's work. The Committee agreed unanimously to request the Chairman to undertake the task which the representative of Tunisia had proposed.

6. At the 473rd meeting, on 1 December, the Chairman informed the Committee of the steps he had taken in association with the Vice-Chairman and the Rapporteur to approach the representative of South Africa. Subsequently, the Chairman's letter to the representative of the Republic of South Africa as well as the latter's reply were issued as document A/SPC/107 and Corr.1.

7. At the 476th meeting, on 3 December, the representative of Guinea introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.118), which was eventually sponsored by Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia (A/SPC/L.118 and Add.1).

8. In its operative part, the draft resolution, as subsequently revised by its sponsors (A/SPC/L.118/Rev.1), provided that the General Assembly would:

(1) reaffirm its resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 recommending the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa; (2) appeal urgently to the major trading partners of the Republic of South Africa to cease their increasing economic collaboration with the South African Government, which encouraged it to defy world opinion and to accelerate the implementation of the policies of apartheid; (3) express appreciation to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and request it to continue to perform its functions; (4) decide 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: (a) primary responsibility with regard to world trade; (b) primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security; (c) equitable geographical

distribution; (5) condemn the South African Government 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; (6) firmly support all those who were opposing the policies of apartheid and particularly those who were combating those policies in South Africa; (7) draw the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the situation in the Republic of South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter was essential in order to solve the problem of apartheid and that universally applied economic sanctions were the only means of achieving a peaceful solution; (8) condemn the action of those States which, through political, economic and military collaboration with the South African Government, were encouraging it to persist in its racial policies; (9) again request all States to comply fully with all the resolutions of the Security Council on that 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 the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition and military vehicles; (10) request 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 the Republic of South Africa and on United Nations efforts to deal with the situation, and request all Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee in that regard; (11) request the specialized agencies of the United Nations: (a) to take the necessary steps to deny technical and economic assistance to the Government of the Republic 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 the Republic of South Africa to abandon its racial policies; and (c) to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of its terms of reference; and (12) request the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary means, including appropriate financial means, for the effective accomplishment of its task.

9. At the 477th meeting, on 3 December, the representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.119 and Add.1-2) entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa". It was eventually sponsored by Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon,

the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Under its terms the General Assembly, inter alia, deeply concerned over the plight of numerous persons persecuted for opposition to the policies of apartheid and repression by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and the plight of their families, and considering that humanitarian assistance to such persons and their families was in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations, would (1) express its great appreciation to the Governments which had made contributions in response to resolution 1978 B (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and the appeal of the Special Committee on 26 October 1964 (A/AC.115/L.98); (2) request the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations trust fund, made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, to be utilized 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 the Republic of South Africa; (b) relief for dependants of persons persecuted by the South African Government for acts arising from opposition to the policies of apartheid; (c) education of prisoners and their children and other dependants; (d) relief for refugees from the Republic of South Africa; (3) request the President of the General Assembly to nominate five Member States each of which should nominate a person to serve on a committee of trustees which would decide on the uses of the trust fund; (4) authorize and request 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 apartheid policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa; (5) request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the committee of trustees in the discharge of its responsibilities; and (6) appeal to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the trust fund.

10. At the 478th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Tunisia introduced a draft resolution submitted by Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Guinea, Morocco, Togo and Tunisia (A/SPC/L.120), whereby the General Assembly, considering the unanimous appeal of the Special Political Committee to the delegation of South Africa to the twentieth session of the General Assembly to participate in its debate on the policies of apartheid of its Government, noting the efforts of the Chairman and the bureau of the Special Political Committee to bring about a positive answer from the South African delegation to the appeal of the Committee, taking note of the reply of the Government of South Africa as contained in document A/SPC/107, and deploring the continued refusal of South Africa to participate in the debate on the policies of apartheid of its Government in the Special Political Committee, would condemn the negative attitude and the lack of co-operation of the Government of South Africa in the efforts of the United Nations to find a peaceful solution to the question of apartheid.

11. At the 481st meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Guinea, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.118/Rev.1, submitted the following three modifications:

- (a) Operative paragraph 1 should become the last preambular paragraph and should begin with the word "Recalling" instead of "Reaffirms", and the remaining operative paragraphs should be renumbered accordingly.
- (b) The new operative paragraph 7 should begin with the word "Deplores" instead of "Condemns".
- (c) The new operative paragraph 10 should begin with the word "Invites" instead of "Requests".

12. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee, pursuant to rule 154, read out a statement by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/SPC/L.118/Rev.1 and A/SPC/L.119.

13. At the same meeting the Committee proceeded to vote on the forty-seven-Power draft resolution, as modified (A/SPC/L.118/Rev.2). Before the vote the representatives of Italy and the United Kingdom requested that separate votes be taken on operative paragraphs 1, 6, 7 and 10 of the revised text:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 75 to 3, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United States of America, Venezuela.

(b) Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 70 to 12, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela.

(c) Operative paragraph 7 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 72 to 4, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States of America, Venezuela.

(d) Operative paragraph 10 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 75 to 3, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States of America, Venezuela.

(e) The draft resolution as a whole (A/SPC/L.118/Rev.2) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 78 to 1, with 16 abstentions (see paragraph 17 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested that the voting on the fifty-two-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.119 and Add.1-2) be deferred until a later date. The Committee agreed that the vote on that draft resolution be taken at the end of its last meeting on Friday, 10 December.

15. At the same meeting the representative of Guinea, speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.120) stated that that draft would not be pressed to a vote.

16. At its 487th meeting, on 10 December, the Committee adopted the fifty-two-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.119 and Add.1-2) by a roll-call vote of 91 to none, with 1 abstention (see paragraph 17 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Portugal.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

17. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

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,^{1/}

Considering the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Group of Experts established under the Security Council resolution of

4 December 1963,^{2/}

^{1/} A/5692, A/5707, A/5825 and Add.1, A/5932, A/5957.

^{2/} S/5471.

Recalling the Security Council resolution of 18 June 1964,^{3/}

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,

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 16 June 1965, on the build-up of military and police forces in South Africa and on recent investments by foreign companies in that country,

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:

- (a) Primary responsibility with regard to world trade;
- (b) Primary responsibility under the Charter 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.

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,^{4/}

Considering the recommendation contained in paragraphs 161-164 of the report adopted on 10 August 1965 by the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,^{5/}

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 of 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 resolution 1978 B (XVIII) and the Special Committee's appeal of 26 October 1964;^{6/}

2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations trust fund, 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;

(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;

^{4/} A/5850 and Add.1; A/6025 and Add.1

^{5/} A/5957.

^{6/} A/AC.115/L.98.

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 which will decide on the uses of the trust 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 trust fund.
