



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/8163
24 November 1970
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Twenty-fifth session
Agenda items 53 and 60

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
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

Report of the Third Committee

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its 18⁴³rd plenary meeting held on 18 September 1970, allocated to the Third Committee agenda item 53 entitled:

"Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

- "(a) International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(b) Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(c) 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;
- "(d) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General."

2. The Third Committee considered this item at its 176⁰th to 177⁸th meetings, from 15 October to 4 November 1970, in conjunction with item 60 of the agenda entitled

"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 summary records of these meetings (A/C.3/SR.1760-1778) contain the views of Member States on the questions comprised under these items.

3. In connexion with sub-item (a) of item 53, the Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/8061 and Add.1 and 2) recalling General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV), which inter alia designated the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, called upon all States to co-operate in every possible way in its implementation and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the preparations for the International

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Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination based on any information which he might receive from States, the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned. In addition, the Committee had before it the text of the Programme for the Celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/C.3/L.1765), which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of resolution 2544 (XXIV). The Secretary-General's report contained information received from Governments and various other sources referred to in resolution 2544 (XXIV) relating to measures and activities taken or contemplated by them in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

4. In connexion with sub-item (b), the Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/8057) recalling General Assembly resolutions 2547 A (XXIV) and 2547 B (XXIV) and setting out an account of the action taken by Governments concerned and by the United Nations and its organs in implementation of the said resolution. Furthermore, with reference to paragraphs 14 and 15 of resolution 2547 A (XXIV), in which the Assembly requested 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, as well as persons who are victims of Portuguese colonial practices in Africa, the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee a report (A/8117) containing suggestions made by him and the Committee of Trustees which might be adopted by the General Assembly to make possible the proposed enlargement of the scope of the Fund in accordance with resolution 2547 A (XXIV).

5. With regard to sub-item (c), the Third Committee had before it the first annual report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,^{1/} submitted in accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, covering the activities of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its first and second sessions held in 1971.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/8027).

6. Under sub-item (d), the Committee received a note by the Secretary-General (A/8062 and Add.1 and 2) showing that, as at 18 September 1970, seventy-two States had signed the Convention, thirty-four had ratified it and seven had acceded to it, bringing the number of States Parties to the Convention to forty-one. The two addenda to the note by the Secretary-General contained information on the deposit of instruments of ratification and accession by two more States, subsequent to 18 September 1970, including reservations and declarations made by States concerned.

7. As regards agenda item 60, the General Assembly, by its resolution 2588 B (XXIV) entitled "Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights", after recalling resolution VIII of the Teheran Conference entitled "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", had decided to review at its twenty-fifth session the progress in the implementation of resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject. In this connexion, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/7998).

II. DEBATE

8. Many representatives voiced regret at the fact that, twenty years after its creation, the United Nations was still called upon to consider the deplorable phenomenon of racial discrimination. With such discrimination unfortunately persisting in various parts of the world, despite the repeated appeals and condemnations emanating from the United Nations, the Organization must now take more vigorous measures to eliminate the discriminatory policies pursued in breach of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Item 53 (a): International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

9. Many representatives expressed their appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/8061 and Add.1 and 2). They welcomed the idea of the observance

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of a specific year for action to combat these evils, since they believed that the activities involved in such observance would focus world opinion on the problems that still existed. A number of speakers, while regretting that their respective Governments had not been able to communicate their replies in time for inclusion in the Secretary-General's report, informed the Committee of their Governments' intention to participate constructively in the observance of the International Year and stated that they would inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken or measures contemplated as soon as possible.

10. There was general agreement that an important contribution to the observance of the International Year would be the signing and ratification by States which had not yet done so of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Several representatives also observed that States should take all necessary measures in order to implement fully the principles set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and, in particular, undertake a review of their national legislation in the light of the standards of the Declaration and enact such laws as might be necessary to meet those standards. In this connexion, some speakers informed the Committee that the necessary legislative measures were already being prepared in their countries.

11. Many representatives referred with appreciation to the work planned for the International Year by UNITAR, UNESCO and the ILO and stressed the need for co-ordination of the various efforts being made. Note was also taken with satisfaction of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Santa Cruz (ECN.4/Sub.2/307 and Add.1-5). It was felt that its recommendations should be widely circulated.

12. Several speakers stressed that, unless the programme for the celebration of the International Year was supplemented by the implementation of the relevant instruments adopted by the United Nations, the year 1971 would yield little of permanent value. Moreover, the action should not be confined to one year; 1971 should, rather, be the springboard for continuing action until the last vestiges of racial discrimination had been eliminated.

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(b) Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa

13. Most representatives agreed that the policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of South Africa represented a threat to world peace and security. Although denounced as a crime against humanity, that policy was now firmly institutionalized and constantly rendered more unbearable to the African population. Recent legislation had further restricted the right of the Africans to work and to freedom of movement. Moreover, apartheid was now also firmly established as the official policy in Namibia, which South Africa administered, in breach of many injunctions by a number of United Nations organs, as part of its territory.

14. The survival of apartheid, it was repeatedly stressed, was mainly due to the policies of certain States which, while professing their abhorrence of the practice, supported South Africa's economy by maintaining commercial relations with it and supplied it with modern military equipment.

15. Many representatives also deplored the continued failure of the Government of the United Kingdom to suppress the illegal racist régime which had usurped power in Southern Rhodesia in total disregard of the wishes of the African majority.

16. Deep concern was expressed over the situation in the African Territories under Portuguese administration, where the authorities, relying on the fiction that these were overseas provinces of Portugal, were able to obtain arms from Portugal's allies for their racist repression of the indigenous inhabitants. However, a view was advanced that human rights in the Portuguese Territories were being effectively promoted for the benefit of all the inhabitants.

17. Several representatives considered that South Africa's policies were the most reprehensible of any, in that they included the repression of liberation movements in neighbouring Territories. Some Delegations advocated the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations and endorsed the resolution on apartheid of the 1970 Lusaka Conference of non-aligned countries.

18. It was widely agreed that the surest means of putting an end to apartheid would be for certain States to conform with Economic and Social Council resolution 1501 (XLVIII) by changing their trade and foreign policies. Additionally, broadcasts should be intensified, with the co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, to inform those directly concerned of the evils of apartheid and

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racism. Increased contributions should also be made to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and, in the view of a number of representatives, directly to organizations struggling for African freedom in Namibia and the Portuguese Territories.

19. With regard to any resolution which might be adopted on apartheid and racial discrimination, some speakers felt that the Third Committee must not exceed the scope of its terms of reference and should refrain from recommending political measures, which came within the province of other United Nations organs. Other representatives, however, thought that, in considering these questions, the Third Committee could not, because of the very nature of the issues involved, disregard the political aspects of them.

(c) 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

20. Representatives referring to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination concentrated on the significance of the establishment of that Committee, which was charged with the task of implementing the Convention, and noted with satisfaction the first annual report of the Committee. It was further noted that the Committee, by adopting its provisional rules of procedure and defining its responsibilities under the Convention at its first two sessions, had laid a solid foundation for the future discharge of its functions.

21. Some speakers, representing in particular States Parties to the Convention, assured the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of their full co-operation and expressed the hope that its future reports to the General Assembly would assist the formulation of practical measures for the attainment of the final goal of full respect for the right of all individuals to equality. Certain representatives hoped that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination would be able to consider not only reports and information submitted to it by States Parties to the Convention, but also petitions submitted by individuals or groups. Other representatives stressed the importance of that Committee's considering the practical application of the Convention, especially in colonial territories in accordance with article 15 of the Convention, and hoped that its future reports would show progress in that direction.

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(d) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

22. Many representatives expressed their satisfaction at the entry into force of the Convention in January 1969, which had made possible the establishment of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the first implementation organ to come into being in accordance with a human rights convention concluded under the auspices of the United Nations. They noted with satisfaction that as at 22 October 1970 forty-four States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention, and hoped that other States eligible to become parties would ratify or accede to it as early as possible, and preferably during 1971, which had been designated by the General Assembly as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

23. Several representatives declared that their Governments had already initiated steps to review and amend certain provisions of their national legislation to bring it into line with the Convention, with a view to ratifying or acceding to it, and that their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention would be deposited with the Secretary-General very shortly. It was remarked by others that a greater number of ratifications would enable the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to play a more active role in eradicating racism and racial discrimination and that the universal application and implementation of the Convention would assure the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

Item 60: 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

24. Several representatives stressed that one of the objectives of Article 1 of the Charter was to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of self-determination of peoples. That objective had not yet been universally attained because various means were being employed, in defiance of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to prevent millions of people from exercising their basic right to self-determination. Since the various cultural, military and economic pressures which were being exerted by some States to perpetuate their domination over other peoples were often

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as dangerous as classical colonialism, the developing countries must be alerted to this subtle limitation of their rights. In this connexion, several speakers urged all States to support the liberation movements of peoples seeking to determine their own destiny.

25. Certain representatives expressed the opinion that flagrant violations of the right to self-determination could be seen not only in southern Africa but also in Palestine, where a régime with racist tendencies had usurped the territory of the natives of the soil and was denying the right to independence to countless people whom it forced to exist either as a persecuted group at home or as refugees abroad. A contrary view was voiced to the effect that all citizens of Israel, regardless of their origins, enjoyed the full right of citizenship. Where refugees were concerned, their plight was due to the policies of certain Governments which denied them the possibility of assimilation in other countries.

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III. PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD COMMITTEE

1. Draft resolutions and amendments

(a) Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

26. At the 1773rd meeting, held on 28 October, Brazil, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay presented a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1799). Belgium, Costa Rica and Nicaragua subsequently became co-sponsors of this draft resolution, which, having been revised (A/C.3/L.1799/Rev.1), read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that the States Members of the United Nations pledged themselves solemnly under Article 1 of the Charter 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, and 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 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,

"1. Solemnly reiterates its condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination, wherever they may occur, and particularly of apartheid, as a

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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 Governments which officially apply such policies as apartheid to take without delay all legislative, educational and social measures necessary to end them and to ensure respect for human rights in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Vehemently affirms the need for all men to be given equal chances and to be enabled to live and work side by side 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 necessary steps 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 its sub-commission, and by the specialized agencies including UNESCO and the ILO and the non-governmental organizations associated 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 with a view to promoting, throughout the world, social justice based on absolute respect for the dignity of the individual."

27. At the 1776th meeting, held on 2 November, the sponsors orally introduced certain drafting changes: in the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "and by the adoption of positive..." were replaced by "as well as by the adoption of positive..."; and in operative paragraph 3, the words "work together" were substituted for "work side by side". In addition, the sponsors proposed, at the 1778th meeting, held on 4 November, the insertion of the word "effective" before "measures" in the fifth preambular paragraph.

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28. At the 1773rd meeting, a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1800) was also introduced by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Kenya, Libya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia. This draft resolution, subsequently sponsored also by Burundi, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Somalia and Yemen, was revised (A/C.3/L.1800/Rev.1) in the light of the discussion. A statement of financial and administrative implications of the draft resolution was circulated as document A/C.3/L.1803. The revised text read as follows:

"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 passed, 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, the Administering Authority, to bring down the rebellion have proven insufficient and ineffective,

"Convinced that the Security Council mandatory sanctions against the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia have failed mainly due 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 of the Security Council, continue to maintain

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political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the Government of South Africa and the illegal white racist minority régimes in southern Africa,

"Noting that this year, 1970, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, marks a significant milestone in the life of the United Nations, and that 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, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/8027),

"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 Salisbury 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 and therefore should 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;

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"7. Condemns the Government of the United Kingdom for its reluctance to bring down the illegal white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to take all necessary steps to bring to an end the usurpation of the lawful rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia by the illegal régime presently in Salisbury, and to restore to them their political, social and economic rights in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law and 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, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to continue undertaking 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 on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres (E/CN.4/Sub.2/307 and Add.1-6) 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 thereto, to take steps to accede to or ratify as the case may be, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"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 mass media of information, particularly during the International Year 1971, on their own and in co-operation with the Secretary-General to publicize 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 on the activities of the United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination."

(b) 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

29. At the 1773rd meeting, the representative of Finland presented a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1801) which read as follows:

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"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 of 22 October 1970 forty-four States have 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 (A/8027),

"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 machinery of implementation created by that Convention, 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 activities;

"3. Requests all States Parties 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."

30. At the 1776th meeting, the sponsor orally revised operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, so that the words "machinery of implementation" were replaced by "Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination".

(c) 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

31. At the 1773rd meeting, Algeria, Ceylon, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia and Somalia subsequently joined by Bolivia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Syria, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1802) which, as subsequently revised (A/C.3/L.1802/Rev.1) in the light of the discussion, read as follows:

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"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,

"Regretting that the obligations undertaken by States under the Charter 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 of the International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran,

"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 on Friendly Relations among States, which elaborated the principles of self-determination of peoples,

"Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

"Noting its resolution 2621 (XXV) 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 by international instruments as being entitled to the right of self-determination to restore to themselves that right by whatever 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;

"3. Calls upon all Governments that deny the right of 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 of the United Nations;

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"4. Considers that the acquisition and retention of territory in violation of the right of people of that territory to self-determination is inadmissible and a gross violation of the Charter;

"5. Condemns those Governments which deny the right of self-determination of peoples recognized by international instruments 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 as soon as possible."

32. At the 1777th meeting, held on 3 November, Peru withdrew as a sponsor of the revised text (A/C.3/L.1802/Rev.1). Bolivia withdrew as a sponsor at the 1778th meeting.

33. At the 1777th meeting, Israel submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1804) to the revised text, calling for the deletion of the words "and Palestine" from operative paragraph 5. This amendment was withdrawn at the 1779th meeting in consideration of a request by Costa Rica for a separate vote on the whole phrase "especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine".

34. At the 1778th meeting, India submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1805) seeking the replacement of operative paragraph 4 of the revised text by the following:

"Considers that the military acquisition and retention of territory by force in violation of the right of the people of that territory to self-determination is inadmissible and a gross violation of the Charter;"

At the same meeting, the sponsor of the amendment agreed to the deletion of the word "military".

35. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia orally proposed a sub-amendment to the Indian amendment (A/C.3/L.1805), seeking to replace the words "by force in violation" by the words "in contravention".

36. At the 1779th meeting, held on 4 November, the sponsors of the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1802/Rev.1) replaced the word "Noting" in the last preambular paragraph by the word "Recalling". They also deleted the words "by international instruments" in operative paragraphs 1 and 5.

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2. Voting

37. At its 1778th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.3/L.1800/Rev.1, A/C.3/L.1799/Rev.1 and A/C.3/L.1801.

(a) Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

38. The Committee agreed that it would vote first on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1800/Rev.1 (see paragraph 28 above). The results of the voting were as follows:

- (i) The preamble of the draft resolution was adopted by 80 votes to 7, with 17 abstentions.
- (ii) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 77 votes to 9, with 17 abstentions.
- (iii) Operative paragraphs 2 and 3 were adopted by 78 votes to 5, with 20 abstentions.
- (iv) At the request of the representative of Costa Rica, a separate vote was taken on the last phrase of operative paragraph 4 reading "and therefore should have no place in the United Nations." The phrase was retained by 62 votes to 29, with 13 abstentions.
- (v) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 63 votes to 25, with 13 abstentions.
- (vi) Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 69 votes to 19, with 15 abstentions.
- (vii) At the request of the representative of Mauritania, the vote on operative paragraph 6 was taken by roll-call. The paragraph was adopted by 65 votes to 22, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia

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Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Botswana, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey, Venezuela.

(viii) At the request of the representative of Mauritania, the vote on operative paragraph 7 was taken by roll-call. The paragraph was adopted by 62 votes to 27, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

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Abstaining: Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Singapore, Swaziland, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela.

(ix) Operative paragraphs 8 to 14 were adopted by 101 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

(x) The operative part of the draft resolution was adopted by 77 votes to 13, with 21 abstentions.

(xi) At the request of the representative of Zambia, the vote on the draft resolution as a whole was taken by roll-call. The draft resolution was adopted by 75 votes to 12, with 22 abstentions (see paragraph 44 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Sweden, Uruguay.

39. The Committee next proceeded to vote on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1799/Rev.1, as orally revised (see paragraphs 26 and 27 above).

40. Draft resolution A/C.3/L.1799/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted by 49 votes to 47, with 16 abstentions (see paragraph 44 below, draft resolution II). At the request of the representative of France, the vote was taken by roll-call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia.

(b) 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

41. The Committee next proceeded to vote on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1801, as orally revised (see paragraphs 29 and 30 above).

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42. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted unanimously (see paragraph 44 below, draft resolution III).

- (c) 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

43. At its 1779th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1802/Rev.1 (see paragraph 31 above).

- (i) At the request of the representative of France, a separate vote was taken on the third preambular paragraph. The paragraph was adopted by 85 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.
- (ii) The preamble as a whole was adopted by 77 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions.
- (iii) At the request of the representative of Costa Rica, a separate vote was taken on the last phrase of operative paragraph 1, reading "by whatever means at their disposal". The phrase was adopted by 65 votes to 27, with 8 abstentions.
- (iv) Operative paragraph 1 as a whole was adopted by 70 votes to 20, with 16 abstentions. At the request of the representative of India, the vote was taken by roll-call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

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Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(v) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 93 votes to none, with 12 abstentions. At the request of the representative of India, the vote was taken by roll-call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, United States of America, Venezuela.

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- (vi) The Saudi Arabian oral sub-amendment to the Indian amendment to operative paragraph 4 (see paragraph 35 above) was adopted by 39 votes to 4, with 55 abstentions.
- (vii) The Indian amendment seeking to replace operative paragraph 4 (A/C.3/L.1805, see paragraph 34 above), as amended, was adopted by 36 votes to 3, with 61 abstentions.
- (viii) At the request of the representative of Costa Rica, the last phrase of operative paragraph 5, reading "especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine", was voted on separately. The phrase was adopted by 49 votes to 22, with 35 abstentions. At the request of the representative of Kuwait, the vote was taken by roll-call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Togo, Venezuela.

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- (ix) Operative paragraph 5 as a whole was adopted by 51 votes to 13, with 43 abstentions. At the request of the representative of India, the vote was taken by roll-call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

- (x) Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 79 votes to 12, with 16 abstentions.
- (xi) The operative part of the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 66 votes to 13, with 25 abstentions.
- (xii) The draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1802/Rev.1 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 67 votes to 12, with 28 abstentions (see paragraph 44 below, draft resolution IV). At the request of the representative of Pakistan, the vote was taken by roll-call. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, France, Israel, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Madagascar, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Rwanda, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

44. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

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 proven insufficient and ineffective,

Convinced that the Security Council's mandatory sanctions against the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia have failed mainly owing 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 of the Security Council, continue to maintain political,

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commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the Government of South Africa and the illegal white racist minority régimes in southern Africa,

Noting that this year, 1970, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, marks a significant milestone in the life of the United Nations, and that 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, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,^{2/}

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 Salisbury 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 and therefore should 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

^{2/} Ibid.

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 of 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 necessary steps to bring to an end the usurpation of the lawful rights of the people 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, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to continue undertaking 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 on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres^{3/} 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 thereto, to take steps to accede to or ratify, as the case may be, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

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 mass media of information, particularly during the International Year, 1971, on their own and in co-operation with the Secretary-General to publicize 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 on the activities of the United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the States Members of the United Nations pledged themselves solemnly under Article 1 of the Charter 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,

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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,

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 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 equal chances 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 necessary steps 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 its sub-commission, and by the specialized agencies including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation and the non-governmental organizations associated with their efforts towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

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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.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

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

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 have 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,^{4/}

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 created by that Convention, 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 activities;

3. Requests all States Parties 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.

^{4/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session,
Supplement No. 27 (A/8027).

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

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,

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 of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,^{5/}

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, which elaborated the principles 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;

^{5/} Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 90.

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;

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 which deny the right of 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 as soon as possible.
