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ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Third Committee

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its 1939th meeting on 25 September 1971, allocated to the Third Committee agenda item 54 entitled:

"Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

"(a) International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"(b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

"(c) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".

2. The Third Committee considered this item at its 1845th to 1868th meetings, from 21 October to 11 November 1971. The summary records of these meetings (A/C.3/SR.1845-1868) contain the views of Member States on the questions comprised under these items.

3. In connexion with sub-item (a) of item 54, the Committee had before it the second progress report of the Secretary-General (A/8367 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2), which contained information received or made available to him subsequent to 22 September 1970, on measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It may be recalled that the General Assembly, by its resolution 2544 (XXIV), of 11 December 1969, had inter alia designated the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and had called upon all States to co-operate in every possible way in its implementation. By its resolution 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, the General Assembly had welcomed the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and had urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end. The Secretary-General had submitted his first progress report on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.^{1/} Both progress reports were based on information received from Governments, specialized agencies, and the organizations concerned. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts of the Secretary-General in this respect.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 53 and 60, document A/8061; and A/8061/Add.1 and 2.

4. With regard to sub-item (b), the Third Committee had before it the second annual report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,^{2/} 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 third and fourth sessions held in 1971.

5. Under sub-item (c), the Committee received a note by the Secretary-General (A/8439) showing that, as at 30 September 1971, 72 States had signed the Convention, 43 had ratified it and 10 had acceded to it, bringing the number of States Parties to the Convention to 53. The representative of the Secretary-General announced that, subsequent to the circulation of the note, two additional States, Chile and Lesotho, had ratified or acceded to the Convention, bringing the total to 55.

6. The Third Committee also had before it chapter XVII, sections B and F, of the report of the Economic and Social Council,^{3/} dealing, respectively, with racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres and the problem of indigenous populations.

^{2/} Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8418).

^{3/} Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (A/8403).

II. ISSUES DISCUSSED

7. Many representatives, expressing the view that racial discrimination is a criminal affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind and that apartheid is a crime against humanity, emphatically condemned those practices as a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. They also reiterated the conviction that any doctrine of exclusiveness based on racial differentiation or ethnic or religious superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable and socially unjust. Consequently, they called for the expansion of national and international efforts and actions towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination in all its forms. Many delegations emphatically reaffirmed their recognition and strong support of the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples everywhere against racial and alien rule and towards the achievement of their inalienable rights to equality and freedom. It was suggested that vigorous steps should be taken, at the national and international level, to ensure the continuation of the world campaign against racial discrimination, and that in particular the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be considered as the opening year for a full decade of vigorous struggle against this evil.

A. International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

8. The majority of the speakers condemned apartheid as the most repugnant form of racial discrimination, and expressed regret that the areas in which this policy was applied had increased rather than diminished during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The present impotence of the international community in effectively dealing with this evil was attributed by the speakers to the lack of implementation of numerous United Nations decisions, especially those directed at restrictions on trade and those imposing sanctions on the supply of arms to South Africa. In their view, continuous and more energetic

action by the United Nations was necessary; also continuous and collective measures to combat racism and racial discrimination had to be undertaken immediately, including the mobilization of concerted and sustained attacks upon those responsible for racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, the elaboration of further international instruments directed against these practices, and the establishment of an international penal jurisdiction to deal with crimes against humanity. The launching of a decade for vigorous and continued mobilization against racism and racial discrimination in all its forms was considered essential.

9. Moreover, it was considered important that the urgent need for such measures should be brought directly to the attention of the highest decision-making authorities in each country by means of a message transmitted by the President of the General Assembly, which would, inter alia, review the present situation of the United Nations campaign against racial discrimination in all its forms, emphasize the determination of the United Nations to continue its opposition to these evils, and provide concrete and specific suggestions for continuing and intensifying the world campaign against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

10. Some representatives noted their satisfaction with the number and scope of the activities and programmes which had been undertaken during the International Year, and expressed the hope that this level of activity would not be allowed to decline after the close of 1971. They pointed out that racial discrimination, which constituted an obstacle to economic and social progress and a threat to international peace and security, could be eradicated inter alia by means of sustained and continuing efforts to change mental attitudes and outmoded customs and practices. This required energetic education and information programmes and the organization of comprehensive international and national efforts similar to those undertaken in the sphere of economic development. While Governments naturally had the prime responsibility for discouraging racial discrimination by educational and legislative means, intergovernmental and other organizations genuinely concerned with human rights could also be expected to make a valuable contribution. The specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system, including the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), which had already made notable

contributions to the observance of the International Year, should be urged to continue and increase their efforts. Within the Secretariat, the Office of Public Information, which, during 1971, had issued an impressive number of publications on racial discrimination in a variety of languages, should expand these activities and in particular seek closer co-operation with the Organization of African Unity in the dissemination of materials designed to combat apartheid.

11. There was general agreement that studies of policies and practices of racial discrimination should be continued by the United Nations bodies concerned, and that one such study should relate to measures for dealing with crimes against humanity, particularly those arising from policies of apartheid. There was widespread endorsement of the invitation extended by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1588 (L) of 21 May 1971, to the ILO and UNESCO to provide the Commission on Human Rights with reports, at three-year intervals, on the nature and effect of all forms of racial discrimination, especially in southern Africa, of whose existence they have knowledge within their sphere of competence; it was suggested, however, that such reports should be submitted annually rather than at three-year intervals. There was also widespread endorsement of the Council's invitation to non-governmental organizations in consultative status with special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, in its resolution 1591 (L) of 21 May 1971, to mount a regular and constant campaign against apartheid both at the national and international levels and to report their endeavours and progress biennially to the Council. It was stressed, however, that such an invitation should be addressed only to non-governmental organizations which acted in good faith, without political motivation and in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

12. Some representatives suggested that, as a measure to continue, develop and enlarge the initiatives that had emerged during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, all States should be urged to initiate programmes to promote equal rights and economic, social and cultural progress for all, to compensate those suffering from the effects of past policies of racial discrimination, and to strengthen the respect of youth for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It was further suggested that every competent United Nations

body should be invited to study the further action and follow-up measures that it might take, after the close of the International Year, with a view to the total eradication of racial prejudice and discrimination.

13. The suggestion was also made that, in order to mark the International Year in an appropriate manner, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination should be supplemented by a new legal instrument whereby States would undertake the legal obligation firmly to oppose the policy of apartheid and to take all the necessary measures to prevent racial discrimination. In this connexion, Guinea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted the draft of a convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid (A/C.3/L.1871).

14. Some representatives expressed the view that the adoption of such a convention would represent a significant advance in the campaign against apartheid and in the process of establishing norms in international law for the prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity. A few representatives, however, maintained that crimes against humanity had not yet been precisely defined, that apartheid did not constitute such a crime in the strictly legal sense and that, in any event, the subject required careful analysis by experts. It was suggested that the draft convention be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights, which was already engaged in a study of apartheid from the point of view of international penal law, for consideration.

B. Report of the Committee on the Elimination
of Racial Discrimination

15. Many members stressed the significance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the important role assigned therein to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to watch over the fulfilment by States parties of their obligations under the Convention. Many members also expressed appreciation for the work done by the Committee, especially in laying the groundwork for the exercise of its functions under the Convention, and noted that the valuable work of promotion and vigilance performed by the Committee was essential to convince the world that the racially discriminatory policies still being pursued were seriously jeopardizing peace. The hope was also expressed that

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the Committee would in future give attention to carrying out its functions under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, and make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the substance of the reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

16. In the view of some speakers, the Committee had gone beyond the provisions of the Convention in drawing the attention of the General Assembly to certain situations which involved, in fact, complaints about the conduct of States not parties to the Convention without, in the opinion of these few, hearing or receiving information from those States. Several delegations, however, maintained that a State party to the Convention was duty bound under its terms to report on racial discrimination practised in the Territory under its sovereignty by a State not party to the Convention, and that the Committee would have failed in its responsibilities to States parties under the Convention if it had summarily dismissed such reports or if it had not drawn them to the attention of the General Assembly. In the Assembly, the matter could be effectively dealt with, taking account of the views of all States concerned.

17. Some members questioned certain of the procedures followed by the Committee in its examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention. It was said that the Committee had classified certain reports according to purely formal criteria without going into their substance. In some instances the Committee had considered as "insufficient" or "incomplete" reports submitted by countries in which racial problems did not exist or whose Governments had already taken all the steps necessary to combat such problems, and in other instances, it had classified reports as "satisfactory" without indicating the factors involved in the classification. It was suggested that the Committee, having provided specific guidelines relating to the information to be included in the reports of States parties, should establish basic criteria for examining the substance of the reports. It was also suggested that the Committee might invite States parties to be present at its meetings when their reports were examined, as this would enable them to furnish additional information to supplement their written reports.

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18. It was further suggested that it would be mutually beneficial if the Committee were to be represented at the General Assembly, perhaps by its Chairman, when its reports were discussed, but there was agreement that the Committee itself should initially study the practical aspects and financial implications of such a step.

C. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

19. Some speakers noted with satisfaction the increase in the number of States parties, and expressed the hope that all eligible States would ratify or adhere to the Convention as soon as possible. Several representatives stated that their Governments had already initiated steps to become parties to the Convention before the end of 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The representatives of two States announced that their Governments intended in the near future to make a declaration, in accordance with article 14 of the Convention, recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from certain individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction; and expressed the hope that other States parties would make similar declarations.

20. The view was expressed that the Convention should be made universally applicable, in order to enable the United Nations to combat racial discrimination in all its forms wherever it occurs.

III. PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD COMMITTEE

A. Draft resolutions and amendments

1. International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
 - (a) Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1872 and Rev.1 and 2

21. At the 1859th meeting, on 5 November 1971, a draft resolution relating to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was submitted by Argentina, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Greece, Morocco, New Zealand and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1872). Dahomey subsequently became a co-sponsor of this draft resolution.

22. At the 1863rd meeting, on 9 November, Argentina, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Greece, Morocco, New Zealand and Uruguay submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1872/Rev.1), incorporating amendments suggested by various members of the Committee, Japan and Senegal subsequently became co-sponsors of this draft resolution; however, Senegal later withdrew as a co-sponsor.

23. At the 1865th and 1866th meetings on 10 November, several representatives orally proposed amendments to the revised draft resolution, and urged that further efforts should be made to arrive at a single text combining the two draft resolutions (A/C.3/L.1872/Rev.1 and A/C.3/L.1874/Rev.1)

24. At the 1867th meeting, on 11 November, Argentina, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand and Uruguay submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1872/Rev.2), incorporating suggestions made by various delegations, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Firmly convinced that all forms of racial discrimination are a negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that they militate against human progress, peace and justice,

"Recalling its resolution 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968; its resolution 2544 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, in which it designated the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; its resolution 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, in which it welcomed the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end; and, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L), which provided for further action that should be taken to eliminate specifically racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, /...

"Noting the Secretary-General's second progress report, based on information received from Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and on the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid (A/8367 and Corr. 1 and 2 and add. 1 and 2)

"Noting, the Secretary-General's report on the review and appraisal of United Nations information policies and activities (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1), analysing the relationship of United Nations public information activities to the achievement of the substantive goals of the United Nations, including the elimination of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism, and stressing the need, within the principles of universality and objectivity, of a United Nations information programme more directly geared in support of these goals,

"Noting, the measures that have been taken and the progress that has been achieved to date in the implementation of the programme for the observance of the Year by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional international organizations and the national and international non-governmental organizations concerned,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations which have acted in good faith, without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and positively contributed to the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"2. Further expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the effective co-ordination of the measures and activities undertaken to date in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and for the informative progress reports that he has submitted thereon to the General Assembly;

"3. Recommends that the measures and activities undertaken on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations genuinely concerned with the elimination of racism and racial discrimination will be continued, developed and enlarged and that the initiatives which have emerged from the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will serve as guidelines for action-oriented programmes designed to ensure that the work accomplished in 1971 shall be pursued;

"4. Urges all States concerned to implement a programme of political, social, cultural and economic redress to improve the conditions of those suffering from the effects of past and present policies of racial discrimination and in particular appeals to Governments and all organizations in the United Nations system to devote their urgent attention to the problems involved in the education of youth, in the spirit of world peace, justice, mutual respect and understanding as well as respect for the value and dignity

of the human person and generally recognized principles of morality and international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in order to combat racial policies and to promote equal rights and economic, social and cultural progress for all;

"5. Requests every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency, regional intergovernmental organization and non-governmental organization in consultative status acting in good faith without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to consider, as a matter of highest priority:

"(a) The further action that it might itself take with a view to speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world;

"(b) The action that it might suggest to its subsidiary organs, to States and to international and national bodies for this purpose;

"(c) The follow-up measures required to ensure full and effective implementation of its decisions in this matter;

"6. Endorses the invitation addressed by the Economic and Social Council to the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide the Commission on Human Rights with reports on the nature and effect of any racial discrimination, of whose existence they have knowledge in their sphere of competence and requests that such reports should be submitted annually; also endorses the invitation addressed by the Council to the non-governmental organizations in consultative status referred to in the above paragraph which have special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination to communicate biennially to the Economic and Social Council, and for the information of any interested organ of the United Nations, their endeavours and progress in the struggle against racism, apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) In conformity with the conclusions stated in paragraphs 52 and 57 of his report (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1) on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities to study information programmes, or all questions relating to racial discrimination taking into account the views of the Economic and Social Council and its competent subsidiary bodies with the view of intensifying the realization of such programmes;

"(b) To pursue as major feature of action to combat racism and racial discrimination after the International Year a world-wide programme intended to build up public opinion, especially through radio and television broadcasts, as well as through the publication of relevant popularized scientific studies designed to illustrate the reciprocal contributions made by different civilizations and the distribution of appropriate literature such as the Statement on Race and Racial Discrimination adopted by a conference of experts on the subject convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris in 1967 and the Special Study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Santa Cruz, with a view to eradicating once and for all false racial beliefs based upon

distortion or lack of scientific knowledge and showing the complementarity between the different races;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on the measures taken by the United Nations organs, which would make possible a detailed assessment and formulation of further new methods and measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid."

25. At the same meeting, the co-sponsors orally revised subparagraph 7 (b) by deleting the following words: "as well as through the publication of relevant popularized scientific studies designed to illustrate the reciprocal contributions made by different civilizations and".

(b) Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1874 and Rev.1

26. At the 1859th meeting, held on 5 November, Afghanistan, Algeria, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1874). Cameroon, the Congo, Guinea and Yemen subsequently became co-sponsors of this draft resolution.

27. At the 1863rd meeting, held on 9 November, Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, the Congo, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1874/Rev.1). Burundi, Cyprus, Rwanda and Togo subsequently became co-sponsors of this draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Firmly convinced that all forms of racial discrimination are a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and that they militate against human progress, peace and justice,

"Fully aware that apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination are instruments of colonialism and imperialism as well as for economic exploitation,

"Reiterating its conviction that any doctrine of exclusiveness based on racial differentiation or ethnic or religious superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

"Reiterating also its firm determination to bring about the total and unconditional elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms,

"Having designated the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

"Convinced that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be observed as an ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and for the purpose of international solidarity with all those struggling against racism,

"Considering that by arousing world public opinion and promoting action against racism, the International Year would contribute to the expansion of national and international efforts towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination in all its forms,

"Believing in the urgent need for eliminating racial discrimination through continuous and vigorous national actions and collective international measures in order to alleviate the sufferings of millions of people the world over and ensuring them the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings,

I

"1. Requests the President of the General Assembly to forward the message annexed to this resolution direct to the Heads of States or Governments of each State;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report based on the information and comments received from Governments in accordance with the message sent to Heads of States and Governments to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session;

"3. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the provisions of the preceding paragraph to submit suggestions with a view to launching a continued international action to combat racism on the basis of a "Decade for Vigorous and Continued Mobilization Against Racism and Racial Discrimination in all its forms";

II

"1. Reaffirms that apartheid is a crime against humanity;

"2. Declares that racial discrimination in all its forms is a criminal affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind;

"3. Reaffirms emphatically its recognition and vigorous support of the legitimacy of the struggles of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular in southern Africa, against colonial, racial and alien domination or foreign occupation towards the achievement of their inalienable rights to equality and freedom in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and calls for increased and continued moral and material support to all peoples struggling for their liberation, self-determination and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

"4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to study and make recommendations for further elaboration of international instruments to deal with crimes against humanity particularly arising from the policies of apartheid;

/...

"5. Condemns those countries which, by their political, economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa, encourage and incite that Government to persist in its racist policy;

"6. Strongly condemns all Governments that continue to supply arms to the Pretoria régime, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

III

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination established under article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"2. Endorses the opinions and recommendations submitted by the Committee in its decisions 3, 4 and 5 (IV); 4/

"3. Calls upon all the trading partners of South Africa to abstain from any action that constitutes an encouragement to the continued violation of the principles and objectives of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by South Africa and the illegal régimes of Southern Rhodesia and to use their influence with a view to ensuring the eradication of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in the international territory of Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

"4. Also calls upon the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power over Southern Rhodesia, to adopt all necessary measures, including use of force, with a view to ending the racist and illegal régime of Ian Smith;

"5. Condemns the Government of Portugal for persisting in its colonialist policies in Africa and for continuing its war against the peoples of the territories under its domination;

"6. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to continue comprehensive studies of policies and practices of racial discrimination taking into account in particular discriminations against peoples of African origin in all countries and to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than the twenty-eighth session, together with recommendations for action to combat such policies and practices;

IV

"Decides to consider this item again at its twenty-seventh session."

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8418).

"ANNEX

"First

"The General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session has requested me, as a matter of urgency, and on the occasion of celebrating the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to put before Your _____ the following facts concerning the United Nations campaign against racial discrimination:

"1. The racist Government of the Republic of South Africa, and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia have blatantly continued to pursue policies of racial discrimination and apartheid in flagrant violation of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and those enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"2. The racist Government of the Republic of South Africa continues to effect an extensive arms build-up, thus posing a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to its racist policies, as well as to all those peoples struggling against the racial and inhuman policies of southern Africa;

"3. The racist policies in southern Africa have been permitted, even encouraged, to expand through:

"(a) The continued existence and operation of the white racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia through the deliberate ineffectiveness of measures so far taken by the Government of the United Kingdom, which is the administering Power;

"(b) The illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Government of South Africa;

"4. The racist Government in southern Africa has been further strengthened through:

"(a) The maintenance by many States of political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the racist Governments in southern Africa in utter disregard of United Nations resolutions and the Principles and Purposes of the Charter;

"(b) An unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, established in order to suppress the struggle of the peoples of that region and to silence the cry of Africa against racism, apartheid, economic exploitation and colonial domination;

"5. The United Nations has vigorously opposed all policies based on racial discrimination and, consequently:

/...

"(a) Has declared that any State whose official policy or practice is based on racial discrimination contravenes the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and has called upon those Governments to desist forthwith from pursuing such policies;

"(b) Has condemned the policies of States which, by political, economic or military collaboration with the racist régimes in southern Africa, enables and encourages those régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies and called upon those States to desist forthwith from extending such collaboration;

"(c) Has reaffirmed time and again the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples, in particular, in the territories under racial, alien domination or foreign occupation to obtain liberation and racial equality and has called for increased and continued moral and material support to these struggling peoples;

"6. However, the numerous resolutions that have been adopted by the various organs and bodies of the United Nations have remained with little or no effect, owing to the arrogant, flagrant and stubborn disregard on the part of South Africa and its racist allies, transplanted on the soil of Africa, and to the continued political, economic and military aid coming from some States.

"Second

"The General Assembly, therefore, is as convinced as ever that the continuation of national and international action against racial discrimination in all its forms, old and contemporary alike, is a matter of cardinal importance if the world is to live in peace and justice, the two interdependent and indispensable components of a better future for all mankind."

"The General Assembly is also convinced that the primary aim of the United Nations and, therefore of all its Member States in the sphere of human rights is the achievement by each individual of the maximum freedom and dignity, and that, for the realization of this objective, the laws of every country should grant each individual, irrespective of race, sex, language, religion or political belief, all the rights inherent in all human beings on the basis of equality; and that the people of every country must be made fully aware of the evils of the policies of racial discrimination and of the ideologies based on racial supremacy and must join in condemning, resisting and combating them.

"The General Assembly is convinced further that the continuation of racism and colonialism cannot but seriously hamper the efforts of the international community to achieve peace, justice and progress.

"Third

"The General Assembly, in view of the aforementioned facts and convictions has authorized me to request Your _____ to transmit this text to the legislative, administrative, judicial, educational and trade

union bodies of your country, as well as to the mass media of information in order to ensure the continuation of the world campaign against racial discrimination, bearing in mind that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be considered as the opening year for a full decade of vigorous struggle against this evil until the achievement of its total elimination. To that end, the General Assembly recommends, inter alia:

"(a) The discussion of this problem in all national and international conferences especially in the fields of education, information, trade unions, etc.;

"(b) The inculcation through education of children and youth in the spirit of human rights by inclusion in the curricula of education on the basis of special and yearly programmes on the evils of racism and racial discrimination;

"(c) The continuation of the programmes designated to be carried out during 1971 (the International Year), and their development and updating, in order to intensify the efforts to combat racial discrimination;

"(d) The continuation of open moral support and the increasing of the material aid to the peoples struggling against racial discrimination and apartheid;

"(e) The termination of all relations with the Government of South Africa and all other racist régimes;

"(f) Exerting every effort to bring about the full implementation of all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions that reflect the world's resolve to end each and all cases of discrimination and foreign exploitation;

"(g) The repeal of all laws and regulations which contribute to the maintenance and propagation of racial discrimination.

"Finally

"The General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to its twenty-seventh session, in which reports of Governments on the above message would be included."

28. At the 1865th meeting, on 10 November, a statement of the financial and administrative implications of the draft resolution was made orally by the Representative of the Secretary-General.

29. At the 1866th meeting, also on 10 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the co-sponsors, orally introduced a drafting change whereby the words "on the basis" were deleted in subparagraph (b) of the third part of the annex of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1874/Rev.1).

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30. At the same meeting, the representative of Dahomey withdrew the suggestion, which he had made at the previous meeting, to insert certain parts of operative paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1872/Rev.1 in part I of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1874/Rev.1.

31. In response to an appeal made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia and Somalia, the co-sponsors of the two draft resolutions (A/C.3/L.1872/Rev.1 and A/C.3/L.1874/Rev.1) endeavoured to merge them, but without success.

(c) Draft convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of apartheid (A/C.3/L.1871) and the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1875.

32. At the 1859th meeting, held on 5 November, Guinea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted the draft of a convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid (A/C.3/L.1871), which read as follows:

"The States Parties to this Convention,

"Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, which provides for international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

"Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in which the General Assembly stated that an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

"Observing that, in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, States particularly condemn racial segregation and apartheid and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction,

"Observing that, in the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, 'inhuman acts resulting from the policy of apartheid' are described as crimes against humanity,

"Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour or national origin,

/...

"Observing that the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council have adopted a number of resolutions in which the policy of apartheid is condemned as a crime against humanity,

"Convinced of the need to take further effective measures at the international and national levels with a view to the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid,

"Have agreed as follows:

"Article I

"1. The States Parties to this Convention reaffirm that apartheid is a crime against humanity, which is a flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the universally recognized principles of international law, and which constitutes a serious threat to the peace and security of the peoples.

"2. The States Parties to this Convention brand as criminal organizations, institutions and individuals which pursue a policy of apartheid.

"Article II

"In this Convention, the term 'the crime of apartheid' shall apply to the following acts, committed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining domination by one racial group of persons over any other racial group of persons and of systematically oppressing them:

"(a) Murder of members of an oppressed racial group or infliction upon them of serious bodily injuries or mental derangement;

"(b) Deliberate imposition on an oppressed racial group of living conditions calculated to cause their physical destruction;

"(c) Any measures, including legislative measures, calculated completely to debar an oppressed racial group from participation in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the country and the deliberate creation of conditions preventing the all-round development of such a group;

"(d) Any measures, including legislative measures, forcibly dividing the population of a country along racial lines by the creation of separate reserves and ghettos for the members of an oppressed racial group and the prohibition of mixed marriages between various racial groups, and by the expropriation of landed property belonging to an oppressed racial group;

"(e) Denial to members of such a group of elementary human rights and freedoms, including the right to work, the right to education and the right to freedom of movement;

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"(f) Exploitation of the labour of the members of an oppressed racial group;

"(g) Legal and administrative prosecution of organizations and persons opposing apartheid;

"(h) Arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment of the members of an oppressed racial group.

"Article III

"The provisions of this Convention shall apply to representatives of the State authority and private individuals who, as principals or accomplices, participate in or directly incite others to the commission of the crime of apartheid, or who conspire to commit that crime, and to representatives of the State authority who tolerate its commission.

"Article IV

"The States Parties to this Convention undertake to adopt any legislative or other measures necessary to prevent any encouragement of the crime of apartheid and to punish persons guilty of that crime.

"Article V

"The States Parties to this Convention undertake to participate in international measures adopted through the competent organs of the United Nations and aimed at the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, including measures adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

"Article VI

"This Convention shall be open for signature by all States. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force may accede to it subsequently at any time.

"Article VII

"/Additional final clauses/"

33. At the same meeting, a draft resolution relating to the draft convention (A/C.3/L.1875) was presented by Bulgaria, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Firmly convinced that apartheid constitutes the complete negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

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"Recognizing the need to take further effective measures with a view to the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid,

"Recognizing that the conclusion of a convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid under the auspices of the United Nations would be an important contribution to the struggle against apartheid, racism, economic exploitation, colonial domination and foreign occupation,

"Considering that there has been no opportunity at this session of the General Assembly to consider fully the draft convention contained in document A/C.3/L.1871,

"1. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit the draft Convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, together with the relevant records of the discussion, to the Commission on Human Rights;

"2. Recommends that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider this item as a matter of priority at their twenty-eighth and fifty-second sessions, respectively, and should submit the draft text of a convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session."

34. At the 1863rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Bulgaria, on behalf of the co-sponsors, orally introduced a drafting change whereby the phrase "in co-operation with the Special Committee on Apartheid" would be inserted between the words "this issue" and "as a matter of priority" in operative paragraph 2.

2. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (draft resolution A/C.3/L.1873 and Rev.1)

35. At the 1859th meeting, held on 5 November, a draft resolution concerning the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was submitted by Finland (A/C.3/L.1873).

36. At the 1863rd meeting, held on 9 November, the sponsor presented a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1873/Rev.1) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2106 (XX) in which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and invited eligible States under article 17 of that Convention to sign and ratify it without delay,

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"Stressing the significance of the coming into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the bringing into being of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and requesting all States parties to the Convention to give full co-operation to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in order that it may fulfil its mandate under the Convention,

"Noting the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L),

"Having received the second report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination established under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

"Expressing its satisfaction at the ratification or accession by 55 States of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and at the intention expressed by various other States to ratify or accede to the said Convention in the near future,

"1. Urges all eligible States which are not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible and requests them to report to the General Assembly on the measures taken by them to this effect, on any obstacles that may have been encountered and on any interim measures taken to comply strictly with the principles set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the second year of its activities, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"3. Draws the attention of all States parties to the Convention as well as States eligible to accede to the Convention to the contents of the reports;

"4. Commends the Committee for its efforts to obtain extensive reports from States parties as provided in article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention as well as information concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories relating to matters referred to in article 15;

"5. Expresses the view that the Committee's work would be facilitated if the reports submitted by States parties conformed with the guidelines laid down by the Committee for that purpose and if the Committee were to invite States parties to be present at its meetings when their reports are examined;

"6. Recognizes that the consideration by the General Assembly of the reports of the Committee is facilitated by the inclusion of the criteria used by the Committee when it examines in depth the substance of the reports from States parties submitted under article 9 of the Convention;

/...

"7. Draws the attention of the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the report of the Committee and requests them to take appropriate action within their terms of reference in their respective spheres of activity as expressed in the relevant parts of the report;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee the records of the discussion on its report at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly."

37. At the same meeting, the sponsor orally revised operative paragraph 6 of the revised draft resolution, inserting the word "greater" between the words "in" and "depth".

38. At the 1866th meeting, held on 10 November, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented amendments to the draft resolution, as originally submitted, which he orally revised in order to conform to the revised version (A/C.3/L.1873/Rev.1). He proposed the deletion of the word "eligible", in operative paragraph 1, and the words "Parties of the Convention as well as States eligible to accede to the Convention", in operative paragraph 3.

B. Voting

39. The Committee agreed that it would vote on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1874/Rev.1 before voting on the one contained in document A/C.3/L.1872/Rev.1. The Committee also decided that no vote would be taken on the draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid (A/C.3/L.1871), since the co-sponsors of the draft convention had agreed that it should be dealt with in accordance with the procedure set out in draft resolution A/C.3/L.1875. At its 1866th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee voted on the draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.3/L.1873/Rev.1 and A/C.3/L.1874/Rev.1. At its 1867th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee voted on the draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.3/L.1872/Rev.1 and A/C.3/L.1875.

1. Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1873/Rev.1

40. The Committee voted first on the draft resolution submitted by Finland (A/C.3/L.1873/Rev.1), as orally revised (see paragraphs 37-38 above). The results of the voting were as follows:

(a) The amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to delete the word "eligible" in operative paragraph 1, was adopted by 49 votes to 25, with 38 abstentions. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, People's democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

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Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

(b) The amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which provided for the deletion of the words "Parties to the Convention as well as States eligible to accede to the Convention" from operative paragraph 3, was adopted by 50 votes to 30, with 32 abstentions. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

(c) At the request of the representative of France, the words "with appreciation" in operative paragraph 2, were voted on separately. The words were retained by 62 votes to 16, with 34 abstentions. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India,

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Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Finland, France, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Lesotho, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Burma, Congo, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(d) Draft resolution A/C.3/L.1873/Rev.1, as amended, was adopted by 108 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions (see para. 44 below, draft resolution I). At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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Against: Central African Republic.

Abstaining: Burma, Israel, Portugal, United States of America.

2. Draft resolution A/C.3/L.1874/Rev.1

41. The Committee next proceeded to vote on the 31-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1874/Rev.1), as orally revised (see paras. 26 to 31 above). The results of the voting were as follows:

(a) At the request of the representative of Honduras, a separate vote was taken on the second preambular paragraph. At the request of the representative of Nigeria, a roll-call vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 88 votes to 4, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Philippines, Uruguay.

(b) At the request of the representative of Norway, a separate vote was taken on section II, paragraph 1, of the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Nigeria, a roll-call vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 92 votes to 3, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist

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Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Canada, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey.

(c) At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken on section II, paragraph 2, was recorded. The paragraph was adopted by 107 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Japan.

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(d) At the request of the representative of Norway, a separate vote was taken on section II, paragraph 3, of the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Nigeria, a roll-call vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 93 votes to 4, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

(e) At the request of the representatives of Norway and Honduras, a separate vote was taken on section II, paragraph 4, of the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Nigeria, a roll-call vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 86 votes to 2, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic,

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Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

(f) At the request of the representative of Honduras, a separate vote was taken on section II, paragraph 5, of the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 82 votes to 7, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Madagascar, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay.

(g) At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken on section II, paragraph 6. The paragraph was adopted by 93 votes to 3, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad,

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Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, New Zealand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay.

(h) At the request of the representative of Norway, a separate vote was taken on section III, paragraph 2, of the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 80 votes to 6, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Canada, Finland, France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Guyana, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay.

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(i) At the request of the representative of Honduras, a separate vote was taken on the words "including the use of force" in section III, paragraph 4, of the draft resolution. A recorded vote was taken at the request of the representative of Egypt. The wording was retained by 73 votes to 25, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Burma, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, Venezuela.

(j) At the request of the representative of Norway, a separate vote was taken on section III, paragraph 4, of the draft resolution, as a whole. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph as a whole was adopted by 76 votes to 18, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain,

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Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Nicaragua, Turkey.

(k) At the request of the representative of Honduras, a separate vote was taken on section III, paragraph 5, of the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 91 votes to 6, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Brazil, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Turkey.

(l) At the request of the representative of Honduras, a separate vote was taken on section III, paragraph 6, of the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 95 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(m) At the request of the representative of Norway, a separate vote was taken on paragraph 2 of the first part of the annex attached to the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 88 votes to 6, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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Against: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Uruguay.

(n) At the request of the representative of Norway, a separate vote was taken on paragraph 3 (a) of the first part of the annex. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 83 votes to 17, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Japan, Nicaragua, Turkey.

(o) At the request of the representative of Norway, a separate vote was taken on paragraph 4 (a) of the first part of the annex. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 82 votes to 12, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia,

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Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Madagascar, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

(p) At the request of the representative of Denmark, a separate vote was taken on paragraph 5 (b) of the first part of the annex. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 88 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Canada, Madagascar, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Sweden, United States of America, Uruguay.

(q) At the request of the representative of Norway, a separate vote was taken on paragraph (e) of the third part of the annex. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 77 votes to 19, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Greece, Iran, Israel, Japan, Nicaragua, Philippines, Spain, Venezuela.

(r) At the request of the representative of Norway, a separate vote was taken on paragraph (f) of the third part of the annex. At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken. The paragraph was adopted by 93 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,

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

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(s) At the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as a whole. The draft resolution was adopted by 93 votes to 6, with 11 abstentions (see para. 44, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Canada, France, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Uruguay.

3. Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1872/Rev.2

42. The Committee next proceeded to vote on the 11-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1872/Rev.2), as orally revised (see paras. 21 to 25 above). The results of the voting were as follows:

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(a) At the request of the representative of Iraq, a separate vote was taken on the words "and non-governmental organizations which have acted in good faith, without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations", in paragraph 1. Those words were adopted by 66 votes to 26, with 19 abstentions.

(b) At the request of the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 1 as a whole. The paragraph was adopted by 77 votes to 18, with 18 abstentions.

(c) At the request of the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 3. The paragraph was adopted by 75 votes to 16, with 22 abstentions.

(d) At the request of the representative of Mongolia, a separate vote was taken on the words "all States concerned to implement a programme of political, social, cultural and economic redress to improve the conditions of those suffering from the effects of past and present policies of racial discrimination and in particular appeals to", in paragraph 4. Those words were adopted by 79 votes to 18, with 16 abstentions.

(e) At the request of the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, a separate vote was taken on the words "and non-governmental organization in consultative status acting in good faith without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" in paragraph 5. Those words were adopted by 73 votes to 21, with 19 abstentions.

(f) At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a separate vote was taken on subparagraph (b) of operative paragraph 5. The subparagraph was adopted by 73 votes to 21, with 19 abstentions.

(g) At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a separate vote was taken on the second part of operative paragraph 6, beginning with the words "also endorses". The second part of operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 77 votes to 22, with 14 abstentions.

(h) At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a separate vote was taken on subparagraph (a) of operative paragraph 7. The subparagraph was adopted by 73 votes to none, with 39 abstentions.

(i) At the request of the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and Poland, a separate vote was taken on the phrase "as major features of action to combat racism and racial discrimination after the International Year". in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 7. The phrase was adopted by 61 votes to 39, with 12 abstentions.

(j) At the request of the representative of Poland, a separate vote was taken on the phrase "with a view to eradicating once and for all false racial beliefs based upon distortion or lack of scientific knowledge and showing the complementarity between the different races", in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 7. The phrase was adopted by 65 votes to 23, with 24 abstentions.

(k) At the request of the representative of Cyprus, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution (A/AC.3/L.1872/Rev.2) as a whole. The draft resolution was adopted by 76 votes to 6, with 31 abstentions (see para. 44, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Hungary, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

4. Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1875

43. The Committee next proceeded to vote on the three-Power draft resolution (A/AC.3/L.1875), as orally amended (see paras. 32 to 34 above). The results of the voting were as follows:

(a) At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a separate vote was taken on the phrase "as a matter of priority at their twenty-eighth and fifty-second sessions, respectively, and should submit the draft text of a Convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session". The phrase was adopted by 62 votes to 12, with 38 abstentions.

(b) At the request of the representatives of Bulgaria and India, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution (A/AC.3/L.1875) as a whole. The draft resolution was adopted by 79 votes to 5, with 27 abstentions (see paragraph 44, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Canada, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Zaire.

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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

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965 in which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and invited eligible States under article 17 of that Convention to sign and ratify it without delay,

Stressing the significance of the coming into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the bringing into being of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and requesting all States parties to the Convention to give full co-operation to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in order that it may fulfil its mandate under the Convention,

Noting the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L) of 21 May 1971,

Having received the report on the second year of the activities of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,^{5/} established under the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Expressing its satisfaction at the ratification or accession by 55 States of the Convention and at the intention expressed by various other States to ratify or accede to the said Convention in the near future,

^{5/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8418).

1. Urges all States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible and requests them to report to the General Assembly on the measures taken by them to this effect, on any obstacles that may have been encountered and on any interim measures that have been taken to comply strictly with the principles set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and in the Convention;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the second year of its activities, submitted under article 9 of the Convention;

3. Draws the attention of all States to the contents of that report;

4. Commends the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its efforts to obtain extensive reports from States parties as provided in article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention as well as information concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories relating to matters referred to in article 15;

5. Expresses the view that the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination would be facilitated if the reports submitted by States parties conformed with the guidelines laid down by the Committee for that purpose and if the Committee were to invite States parties to be present at its meetings when their reports are examined;

6. Recognizes that the General Assembly's consideration of the reports of the Committee would be facilitated by the inclusion of the criteria used by the Committee when it examines in greater depth the substance of the reports from States parties submitted under article 9 of the Convention;

7. Draws the attention of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and requests them to take appropriate action within their terms of reference in their respective spheres of activity as expressed in the relevant parts of the report;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the records of the discussion on its report at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that all forms of racial discrimination are a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that they militate against human progress, peace and justice,

Fully aware that apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination are instruments of colonialism and imperialism as well as of economic exploitation,

Reiterating its conviction that any doctrine of exclusiveness based on racial differentiation or ethnic or religious superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

Reiterating also its firm determination to bring about the total and unconditional elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms,

Having designated the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be observed as the opening year of an ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and for the purpose of promoting international solidarity with all those struggling against racism,

Considering that by arousing world public opinion and promoting action against racism, the International Year to Control Racism and Racial Discrimination would contribute to the expansion of national and international efforts towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination in all its forms,

Believing in the urgent need for eliminating racial discrimination through continuous and vigorous national action and collective international measures in order to alleviate the suffering of millions of people the world over and for ensuring them the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings,

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I

1. Requests the President of the General Assembly to forward the message annexed to the present resolution direct to the Heads of State or Government of each State;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report based on the information and comments received from Governments, in accordance with the message sent to Heads of State and Government, to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session;

3. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 2 above, to submit suggestions with a view to launching continued international action to combat racism on the basis of a "Decade for vigorous and continued mobilization against racism and racial discrimination in all its forms";

II

1. Reaffirms that apartheid is a crime against humanity;

2. Declares that racial discrimination in all its forms is a criminal affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind;

3. Reaffirms emphatically its recognition and vigorous support of the legitimacy of the struggles of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular in southern Africa, against colonial, racial and alien domination or foreign occupation towards the achievement of their inalienable rights to equality and freedom in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and calls for increased and continued moral and material support to all peoples struggling for their liberation, self-determination and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to study and make recommendations for the further elaboration of international instruments to deal with crimes against humanity, particularly those arising from the policies of apartheid;

5. Condemns those countries which, by their political, economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa, encourage and incite that Government to persist in its racist policy;

6. Strongly condemns all Governments that continue to supply arms to the Pretoria régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

III

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination established under article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

2. Endorses the opinions and recommendations submitted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in its decisions 3, 4 and 5 (IV);^{6/}

3. Calls upon all the trading partners of South Africa to abstain from any action that constitutes an encouragement to the continued violation of the principles and objectives of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by South Africa and the illegal régimes of Southern Rhodesia, and to use their influence with a view to ensuring the eradication of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in the international territory of Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

4. Also calls upon the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power over Southern Rhodesia, to adopt all the necessary measures, including the use of force, with a view to ending the racist and illegal régime of Ian Smith;

5. Condemns the Government of Portugal for persisting in its colonialist policies in Africa and for continuing its war against the peoples of the Territories under its domination;

6. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to continue its comprehensive studies of policies and practices of racial discrimination, taking into account in particular discrimination against peoples of African origin in all countries, and to submit a report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than at its twenty-eighth session, together with recommendations for action to combat such policies and practices;

IV

Decides to consider this item again at its twenty-seventh session.

^{6/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8418), chap. VII, section B.

ANNEX

Message from the President of the General Assembly
to the Heads of State or Government

First

The General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session has requested me, as a matter of urgency, and on the occasion of celebrating the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to put before Your _____ the following facts concerning the United Nations campaign against racial discrimination:

1. The racist Government of the Republic of South Africa, and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia have blatantly continued to pursue policies of racial discrimination and apartheid in flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of those enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. The racist Government of the Republic of South Africa continues to effect an extensive arms build-up, thus posing a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to its racist policies, as well as to all those peoples struggling against the racial and inhuman policies of southern Africa;

3. The racist policies in southern Africa have been permitted, even encouraged, to expand through:

(a) The continued existence and operation of the white racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia through the deliberate ineffectiveness of measures so far taken by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which is the administering Power;

(b) The illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Government of South Africa;

4. The racist Government in southern Africa has been further strengthened through:

(a) The maintenance by many States of political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the racist Governments in southern Africa in utter disregard of United Nations resolutions and of the principles and purposes of the Charter;

/...

(b) An unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, established in order to suppress the struggle of the peoples of that region and to silence the cry of Africa against racism, apartheid, economic exploitation and colonial domination;

5. The United Nations has vigorously opposed all policies based on racial discrimination and, consequently, has:

(a) Declared that any State whose official policy or practice is based on racial discrimination contravenes the purposes and principles of the Charter and has called upon those Governments to desist forthwith from pursuing such policies;

(b) Condemned the policies of States which, by political, economic or military collaboration with the racist régimes in southern Africa, enables and encourages those régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies and called upon those States to desist forthwith from extending such collaboration;

(c) Reaffirmed time and again the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples, in particular in the territories under racial, alien domination or foreign occupation, to obtain liberation and racial equality and has called for increased and continued moral and material support to these struggling peoples;

6. However, the numerous resolutions that have been adopted by the various organs and bodies of the United Nations have remained with little or no effect, owing to the arrogant, flagrant and stubborn disregard on the part of South Africa and its racist allies - transplanted to the soil of Africa - and to the continued political, economic and military aid coming from some States.

Second

The General Assembly, therefore, is as convinced as ever that the continuation of national and international action against racial discrimination in all its forms, old and contemporary alike, is a matter of cardinal importance if the world is to live in peace and justice, the two interdependent and indispensable components of a better future for all mankind.

/...

The General Assembly is also convinced that the primary aim of the United Nations and, therefore, of all its Member States in the sphere of human rights is the achievement by each individual of the maximum freedom and dignity and that, for the realization of this objective, the laws of every country should grant each individual, irrespective of race, sex, language, religion or political belief, all the rights inherent in all human beings on the basis of equality; and that the people of every country must be made fully aware of the evils of the policies of racial discrimination and of the ideologies based on racial supremacy and must join in condemning, resisting and combating them.

The General Assembly is convinced further that the continuation of racism and colonialism cannot but seriously hamper the efforts of the international community to achieve peace, justice and progress.

Third

The General Assembly, in view of the aforementioned facts and convictions, has authorized me to request Your _____ to transmit this text to the legislative, administrative, judicial, educational and trade union bodies of your country, as well as to the mass media of information, in order to ensure the continuation of the world campaign against racial discrimination, bearing in mind that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be considered as the opening year for a full decade of vigorous struggle against this evil, until the achievement of its total elimination. To that end, the General Assembly recommends, inter alia:

(a) The discussion of this problem in all national and international conferences, especially in the fields of education, information, trade unions etc.;

(b) The inculcation through education of children and youth in the spirit of human rights by the inclusion in the curricula of special and yearly programmes on the evils of racism and racial discrimination;

(c) The continuation of the programmes designated to be carried out during 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and their development and updating, in order to intensify the efforts to combat racial discrimination;

/...

(d) The continuation of open moral support and the increasing of the material aid to the peoples struggling against racial discrimination and apartheid;

(e) The termination of all relations with the Government of South Africa and all other racist régimes;

(f) Exerting every effort to bring about the full implementation of all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions that reflect the world's resolve to end each and all cases of discrimination and foreign exploitation;

(g) The repeal of all laws and regulations which contribute to the maintenance and propagation of racial discrimination.

Finally

The General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this subject to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, in which reports of Governments on the above message would be included.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that all forms of racial discrimination are a negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that they militate against human progress, peace and justice,

Recalling its resolution 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, its resolution 2544 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, in which it designated the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, its resolution 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, in which it welcomed the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end and, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L) of 21 May 1971, which provided for further action that should be taken to eliminate specifically racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Noting the Secretary-General's second progress report, based on information received from Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and on the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid,^{7/}

Noting the Secretary-General's report on the review and appraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,^{8/} analysing the relationship of United Nations public information activities to the achievement of the substantive goals of the United Nations, including the elimination of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism, and stressing the need, within the principles of universality and objectivity, of a United Nations information programme more directly geared in support of these goals,

^{7/} A/8367.

^{8/} A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

Noting the measures that have been taken and the progress that has been achieved to date in the implementation of the programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional international organizations and the national and international non-governmental organizations concerned;

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations which have acted in good faith without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and have contributed positively to the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Further expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the effective co-ordination of the measures and activities undertaken to date in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and for the informative progress reports that he has submitted thereon to the General Assembly;

3. Recommends that the measures and activities undertaken on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations genuinely concerned with the elimination of racism and racial discrimination will be continued, developed and enlarged and that the initiatives which have emerged from the observance of the International Year will serve as guidelines for action-oriented programmes designed to ensure that the work accomplished in 1971 will be pursued;

4. Urges all States concerned to implement a programme of political, social, cultural and economic redress to improve the conditions of those suffering from the effects of past and present policies of racial discrimination and, in particular, appeals to Governments and all organizations in the United Nations system to devote their urgent attention to the problems involved in the education of youth, in the spirit of world peace, justice, mutual respect and understanding, as well as respect for the value and dignity of the human person and generally recognized principles of morality and international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States, in order to combat racial policies and to promote equal rights and economic, social and cultural progress for all;

5. Requests every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency, regional intergovernmental organization and non-governmental organization in consultative status, acting in good faith without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to consider, as a matter of highest priority:

(a) The further action that it might itself take with a view to the speedy elimination of racial discrimination throughout the world;

(b) The action that it might suggest to its subsidiary organs, to States and to international and national bodies for this purpose;

(c) The follow-up measures required to ensure full and effective implementation of its decisions in this matter;

6. Endorses the invitation addressed by the Economic and Social Council to the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide the Commission on Human Rights with reports on the nature and effect of any racial discrimination of whose existence they have knowledge in their sphere of competence, requests that such reports should be submitted annually, and endorses the invitation addressed by the Council to the non-governmental organizations in consultative status referred to in paragraph 5 above which have special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination to communicate biennially to the Council, and for the information of any interested organ of the United Nations, their endeavours and progress in the struggle against racism, apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms;

7. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) In conformity with the conclusions stated in paragraphs 52 and 57 of his report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities^{9/} to study information programmes on all questions relating to racial discrimination, taking into account the views of the Economic and Social Council and its competent subsidiary bodies with a view to intensifying the realization of such programmes;

(b) To pursue, as a major feature of action to combat racism and racial discrimination after the International Year a world-wide programme intended to build up public opinion, especially through radio and television broadcasts,

^{9/} Ibid.

the distribution of appropriate literature such as the Statement on Race and Racial Prejudice,^{10/} adopted by a committee of experts on the subject convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris in September 1967, and the special study entitled Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres,^{11/} prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, with a view to eradicating once and for all false racial beliefs based upon distortion or lack of scientific knowledge and showing how the different races complement one another;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on the measures taken by United Nations organs, which would make possible a detailed assessment and formulation of further new methods and measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

^{10/} UNESCO document SHC/CS/122/8, appendix IV.

^{11/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XIV.2.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Draft convention on the suppression and punishment of
the crime of apartheid

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that apartheid constitutes the complete negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the need to take further effective measures with a view to the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid,

Recognizing that the conclusion of a convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid under the auspices of the United Nations would be an important contribution to the struggle against apartheid, racism, economic exploitation, colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Considering that there has been no opportunity at this session of the General Assembly to consider fully the draft Convention submitted to the Third Committee,^{12/}

1. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit the draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, together with the relevant records of the discussion, to the Commission on Human Rights;

2. Recommends that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider this item, in co-operation with the Special Committee on Apartheid, as a matter of priority at their twenty-eighth and fifty-second sessions, respectively, and should submit the text of a draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

^{12/} A/C.3/L.1871.