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THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Report of the Special Political Committee (Part II)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1981st plenary meeting, on 9 November 1971, the General Assembly considered part I of the report of the Special Political Committee on agenda item 37 (A/8504) and adopted the draft resolution appearing in that report (resolution 2764 (XXVI)). While continuing its consideration of the item, the Special Political Committee had submitted part I of its report to the General Assembly with a view to having the draft resolution adopted by the Assembly as an interim measure and as a matter of urgency.
2. In addition to the documents before it for consideration, which were enumerated in part I of its report (A/8504, para. 3), the Committee received a report of the Special Committee on Apartheid, entitled "Ways and means of promoting concerted action against apartheid by the trade union movement" (A/8515/Rev.1).
3. The Special Political Committee considered the question in the course of 24 meetings, from its 757th to its 780th meeting, held between 20 October and 16 November.
4. In addition to the resolution which has already been adopted by the General Assembly (see paragraph 1 above), the Committee received the nine following draft resolutions:

(a) A draft resolution concerning the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/SPC/L.206), introduced at the 768th meeting on 4 November, and revised at the 775th meeting, on 10 November (A/SPC/L.206/Rev.1);

(b) A draft resolution on the arms embargo, introduced at the 775th meeting on 10 November (A/SPC/L.208);

(c) A draft resolution on the preparation of educational material on apartheid, introduced in a revised form (A/SPC/L.209/Rev.1) at the 776th meeting, on 11 November, and subsequently further revised (A/SPC/L.209/Rev.2);

(d) A draft resolution concerning the programme of work of the Special Committee on Apartheid, also introduced at the 776th meeting (A/SPC/L.210);

(e) A draft resolution concerning the establishment of Bantustans in South Africa, also introduced at the 776th meeting (A/SPC/L.212);

(f) A draft resolution on sports, introduced at the 777th meeting, on 12 November (A/SPC/L.211);

(g) A draft resolution on the dissemination of information on apartheid, introduced at the 777th meeting on 12 November (A/SPC/L.213);

(h) A draft resolution (A/SPC/L.214) on the situation in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid, introduced at the 777th meeting, on 12 November, and subsequently revised (A/SPC/L.214/Rev.1); and

(i) A draft resolution concerning trade union activities against apartheid, introduced at the 779th meeting on 15 November (A/SPC/L.222).

5. The following documents presenting statements by the Secretary-General concerning the administrative and financial implications of various draft resolutions, were also submitted to the Special Political Committee in accordance with rule 15⁴ of the rules of procedure:

(a) A/SPC/L.207, concerning the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.206;

(b) A/SPC/L.216, concerning the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.210;

(c) A/SPC/L.223, concerning the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.222; and

(d) A/SPC/L.224, concerning the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.213.

In addition, the Committee was informed that the remaining draft resolutions entailed no additional financial implications for the budget of the United Nations.

II. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

1. Draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.206

6. A draft resolution entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa" (A/SPC/L.206) was introduced by the representative of Norway on 4 November, at the 768th meeting of the Committee on behalf of Austria, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Iceland, India, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Somalia, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Zambia. According to the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) express its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had contributed to the Trust Fund; (2) again appeal to all States, organizations governmental or non-governmental, and individuals for generous contributions to the Trust Fund; (3) further appeal for generous direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; (4) authorize the Committee of Trustees, within a special budgetary provision to be made for this purpose, to send a representative away from Headquarters for consultations, as necessary, with voluntary organizations concerned, particularly those receiving grants from the Trust Fund; and (5) request the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to intensify dissemination of information on the need for relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

7. On 4 November, a statement by the Secretary-General concerning the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was issued (A/SPC/L.207), relating in particular to operative paragraph 4.

8. On 10 November, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the co-sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/SPC/L.206/Rev.1) wherein operative paragraph 4 was revised to read:

"Authorizes the Committee of Trustees to send a representative away from Headquarters for informative discussions, as necessary, with voluntary organizations concerned, particularly those receiving grants from the Trust Fund".

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In view of this revision, the Committee was informed that the statement on financial implications (A/SPC/L.207) was no longer applicable.

9. The draft resolution as revised (A/SPC/L.206/Rev.1) was eventually sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia. At the 776th meeting, on 11 November, the 37-Power draft resolution was adopted by 102 votes to none, with 1 abstention (see paragraph 41, draft resolution I).

2. Draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.208

10. Under the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution, entitled "Arms embargo" (A/SPC/L.208), which was introduced at the 775th meeting, on 10 November, by the representative of Nigeria on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, the Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia, the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm resolution 2624 (XXV) of 13 October 1970; (2) declare that the arms embargo against South Africa made no distinction between arms for external defence and arms for internal repression; (3) deplore the actions of those Governments which in contravention of the arms embargo had provided, or allowed companies registered in their countries to provide assistance for the build-up of military and police forces in South Africa; (4) call on all Governments to implement fully the arms embargo; (5) urgently appeal to all national and international organizations to exert maximum efforts to denounce all military collaboration with South Africa and to ensure the implementation of Security Council resolutions on the arms embargo; (6) invite the Security Council to consider the situation in the light of the reports and communications addressed to it by the Special Committee on Apartheid, and the present resolution, with a view to securing the full implementation of Security Council resolution 282 (1970) by all States;

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and (7) request the Special Committee on Apartheid to undertake a comprehensive study and to submit to the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, a report on military collaboration with and military assistance by Governments and private enterprises to South Africa.

11. At the 777th meeting of the Committee, on 12 November, the representative of Sierra Leone submitted two amendments (A/SPC/L.217) to the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.208), which were accepted by the co-sponsors at the 778th meeting on 15 November. In operative paragraph 5, the words "exert maximum efforts" were changed to "discourage and denounce", and operative paragraph 7 was amended to read as follows:

"Requests the Special Committee on Apartheid to undertake a comprehensive study of the military collaboration with, and military assistance to, South Africa by Governments and private enterprises and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session."

12. The text of the draft resolution, as amended, was ultimately sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia. By a roll-call vote, taken at the 778th meeting at the request of the representative of Nigeria, the 47-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.208), as amended, was adopted by 87 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions (see paragraph 41, draft resolution II A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

3. Draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.209/Rev.1

13. A revised draft of a resolution (A/SPC/L.209/Rev.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, was introduced by the representative of India at the 776th meeting of the Committee, on 11 November. Under the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) commend the proposal for the preparation of an educational kit on racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa; (2) request the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare such an educational kit on apartheid; (3) further request that organization to consider the production of films and audio-visual material on apartheid, with special reference to its adverse effects on education, science and culture; and (4) invite all Member States to lend their full co-operation to UNESCO to ensure the widest possible use of the material.

14. At the 777th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of India, on behalf of the co-sponsors, introduced modifications whereby the title was changed from "Educational kit" to "Educational material on apartheid", and the words "all Member States" in operative paragraph 4 were changed to read "all concerned".

15. The second revised version of the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.209/Rev.2) was ultimately co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore,

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Somalia, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The 59-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.209/Rev.2) was put to the vote at the 778th meeting and was adopted by a roll-call vote of 97 to none, with 2 abstentions (see paragraph 41, draft resolution II B). The voting was as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

4. Draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.210

16. At the 776th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Nepal introduced the draft resolution entitled "Programme of work" (A/SPC/L.210), sponsored by the delegations of Afghanistan, Algeria, the Congo, Egypt, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The operative paragraphs of the resolution provided that the General Assembly would: (1) authorize the Special Committee on Apartheid, within the budgetary provisions to be made for that purpose, to (a) send representatives or delegations, as appropriate, to international conferences dealing with the problem of apartheid, and (b) to hold consultations with experts and representatives of the oppressed people of

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South Africa, as well as anti-apartheid movements and non-governmental organizations concerned with the campaign against apartheid.

17. The draft resolution was eventually sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia. The administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution were brought to the Committee's attention by a statement by the Secretary-General (A/SPC/L.216). The Committee adopted the 38-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.210) at the 778th meeting, on 15 November, by 89 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (see paragraph 41, draft resolution II C).

5. Draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.211

18. At the 777th meeting, on 12 November, a draft resolution on sports (A/SPC/L.211) was introduced by the representative of Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of the delegations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, and Zambia. Under the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) declare its unqualified support for the Olympic principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation; (2) affirm that merit should be the sole criterion for participation in sports activities; (3) solemnly call on all national and international sports organizations to uphold the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to discourage and deny support to sporting events organized in violation of that principle; (4) call on individual sportsmen to refuse to participate in any sports activity in a country in which there is an official policy of racial discrimination or apartheid in the field of sports; (5) urge all States to promote adherence to the Olympic principle

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of non-discrimination and to encourage their sports organizations to withhold support from sporting events organized in violation of that principle; (6) request national and international sports organizations and the public to deny any form of recognition to any sports activity from which persons were debarred or subjected to any discrimination on the basis of race, religion or political affiliation; (7) condemn the actions of the South African Government in enforcing racial discrimination and segregation in sports; (8) note with regret that some national and international sports organizations had continued exchanges with teams from South Africa which had been selected on the basis of their race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin; (9) commend those international and national sports organizations which had supported the international campaign against apartheid in sport; (10) request all States to urge their national sports organizations to act in accordance with the resolution; (11) request the Secretary-General (a) to bring the resolution to the attention of international sports organizations; (b) to keep the Special Committee on Apartheid informed on the implementation of the resolution; and (c) to submit a report on the matter to the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

19. The draft resolution was ultimately sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

20. By a roll-call vote, taken at the 778th meeting at the request of the representative of Sierra Leone, the 49-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.211) was adopted by 91 votes to none, with 8 abstentions (see paragraph 41, draft resolution II D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya,

Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Central African Republic, France, Greece, Madagascar, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

6. Draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.212

21. At the 776th meeting on 11 November, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Bantustans" (A/SPC/L.212), on behalf of the delegations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Under its operative paragraphs, the General Assembly would: (1) again condemn the establishment by the Government of South Africa of Bantu Homelands (Bantustans) and the forcible removal of the African people of South Africa to those areas; and (2) declare that the United Nations will continue to encourage and promote a solution to the situation in South Africa through the full application of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all inhabitants of the territory of South Africa as a whole, regardless of race, colour or creed.

22. At the 777th meeting, on 12 November, amendments to the draft resolution were circulated by the representatives of Ghana and Sierra Leone. The amendment of Ghana (A/SPC/L.215) provided for the inclusion of the following two preambular paragraphs after the second preambular paragraph of the draft resolution:

"Noting that the South African Government, while treating the white inhabitants of South Africa, irrespective of their national origins, as constituting one nation, seeks artificially to divide the African people into 'nations' according to their tribal origins and justifies the establishment of non-contiguous Bantu homelands on this basis,

"Recognizing that the real purpose of the establishment of the Bantu homelands is to divide the Africans, setting one tribe against the other with a view to weakening the African front in its struggle for its inalienable and just rights,".

23. The amendment submitted by the representative of Sierra Leone (A/SPC/L.218) provided for the addition of the following operative paragraph after operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution:

"3. Decides to keep the situation constantly under review."

24. Also at the 777th meeting, the representative of Egypt proposed an oral amendment to insert a new paragraph following the fourth preambular paragraph, which would read as follows:

"Bearing in mind the obligations of all States under international law, the United Nations Charter, the human rights principles and the Geneva Conventions,".

25. At the 778th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a revised draft resolution (A/SPC/L.212/Rev.1) which incorporated the Egyptian amendment. Subsequently he announced that the sponsors had also agreed to incorporate the amendments submitted by Ghana (A/SPC/L.215) and Sierra Leone (A/SPC/L.218).

26. The revised draft resolution, as modified, was co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

27. The revised draft resolution (A/SPC/L.212/Rev.1), as modified, was put to the vote at the 779th meeting, on 15 November. The representative of Yugoslavia requested a roll-call vote. the 46-Power draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 99 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see paragraph 41, draft resolution II E). The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, 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, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Portugal.

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

7. Draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.214

28. At the 777th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.214) on behalf of the delegations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Pakistan, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm resolution 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1971; (2) commend all organizations and individuals struggling against apartheid and racial discrimination, especially in South Africa; (3) condemn the present tactics of the racist Government of South Africa in pursuance of its so-called "outward policy" designed primarily to obtain acquiescence in its racial policies, to confuse world public opinion, to counter the international isolation, to hinder assistance to the liberation movement by

the international community, and to consolidate white minority rule in southern Africa; (4) condemn the continued and increasing co-operation by certain States and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields; (5) strongly reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, apartheid and racial discrimination and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal suffrage; (6) appeal to Governments, the specialized agencies, national and international organizations and individuals to provide every assistance directly or through the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle; (7) reaffirm the determination of the United Nations to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa which would ensure the achievement of the legitimate rights of all the inhabitants of that area, irrespective of race, colour or creed; (8) request all States to take more effective action for the elimination of apartheid in the light of the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Security Council; (9) request all States to take steps to dissuade their nationals from emigrating to South Africa; (10) commend the activities of organizations engaged in dissuading foreign economic interests from increasing collaboration with South Africa; (11) request the Special Committee to arrange, in consultation with the Secretary-General, for the preparation of special studies on apartheid and its international repercussions, and for the publication of a periodic bulletin on collaboration with the South African régime and South African companies; (12) request the Special Committee on Apartheid to continue close-co-operation with other United Nations bodies concerned with apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa with a view to co-ordinated action to find ways and means to eliminate those evils; (13) again recommend that the Security Council consider urgently the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole with a view to the adoption of effective measures against South Africa, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter.

29. Also at the 777th meeting, amendments to the joint draft resolution were submitted by the representatives of Sierra Leone (A/SPC/L.220) and Cameroon (A/SPC/L.221). The amendment of Sierra Leone provided for the insertion in operative paragraph 5 of the word "adult" between the words "universal" and "suffrage". The amendments of Cameroon provided for the insertion in operative paragraph 2 of the word "States" following the words "Commends all", and for the replacement in operative paragraph 10 of the phrase "Commends the activities of organizations" by the phrase "Commends the activities of States, organizations and individuals", and the deletion of the word "foreign". Oral amendments to operative paragraph 11 of the draft resolution were proposed at the same meeting by the representative of Lebanon and by the representative of Egypt on behalf of the co-sponsors.

30. At the 778th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Egypt introduced a revised version of the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.214/Rev.1), which involved the following changes:

- (a) The amendments of Cameroon were incorporated;
- (b) The amendment of Sierra Leone was incorporated and modified to read

as follows:

"5. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, apartheid, racial discrimination and similar ideologies and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal adult suffrage;" -

- (c) Operative paragraph 3 was redrafted to read as follows:

"Declares that the present tactics of the racist Government of South Africa in pursuance of its so-called 'outward policy' are designed primarily to obtain acquiescence in its racial policies, to confuse world public opinion, to counter the international isolation, to hinder assistance to the liberation movements by the international community, and to consolidate white minority rule in southern Africa;"

- (d) The following operative paragraph 14 was added:

"14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session."

31. At the 779th meeting, the co-sponsors also agreed to incorporate an oral amendment by the representative of Lebanon to operative paragraph 7 of the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations to intensify its efforts to remedy the grave situation in southern Africa and to ensure the achievement of the legitimate rights of all the inhabitants of that area, irrespective of race, colour or creed;"

32. The revised draft resolution (A/SPC/L.214/Rev.1), as modified, was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Kenya, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

33. At the 779th meeting on 15 November, the revised resolution (A/SPC/L.214/Rev.1), as amended, was put to the vote. The representative of Egypt requested a roll-call vote. The 27-Power draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 76 to 6, with 21 abstentions (see paragraph 41, draft resolution II F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, 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: Australia, Belgium, France, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

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8. Draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.213

34. At the 777th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.213), entitled "Dissemination of information on apartheid", on behalf of the following co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Under its operative paragraphs, the General Assembly would: (1) request the Secretary-General to intensify information activities with a view to promoting national and international action for the elimination of apartheid; (2) request the Secretary-General to ascertain the needs and to take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly bodies concerned with southern African problems in intensifying information activity on those problems; (3) invite Governments, specialized agencies and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, information media and educational institutions, to co-operate with the United Nations in disseminating information on apartheid; (4) invite the specialized agencies to contribute to the campaign against apartheid; (5) request the Special Committee on Apartheid, in consultation with non-governmental organizations concerned with the international campaign, to take appropriate steps where necessary to promote the establishment of national committees against apartheid; (6) appeal to Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions to enable the Organization of African Unity to acquire recording equipment and to lend their co-operation to the Organization of African Unity in preparing and disseminating radio broadcasts on apartheid; (7) request the Secretary-General to submit a detailed report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on means to ensure adequate publicity for United Nations efforts against apartheid.

35. Also at the 777th meeting, the representative of Sierra Leone submitted an amendment (A/SPC/L.219) to the draft resolution, providing for the deletion of the word "international" in the second line of operative paragraph 5 and the insertion of the words "against apartheid" following the word "campaign" in the same line.

36. At the 779th meeting the representative of Malaysia announced that the co-sponsors had accepted the amendment of Sierra Leone. The following delegations ultimately co-sponsored the draft resolution: Afghanistan, Algeria, Congo, Cyprus,

Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

37. The vote was deferred until after the receipt of the statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.224). At the 780th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted the 36-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.213), as modified, by 82 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions (see paragraph 41, draft resolution II G).

9. Draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/L.222

38. At the 779th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Somalia introduced a draft resolution on trade unions (A/SPC/L.222) after submitting the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid, entitled "Ways and means of promoting concerted action against apartheid by the trade-union movement" (A/8515/Rev.1). The draft resolution, originally sponsored by India, Malaysia, Nepal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Trinidad and Tobago, provided, in its operative part, that the General Assembly would: (1) appeal to all national and international trade union organizations to intensify action against apartheid, in particular: (a) by discouraging emigration of skilled workers to South Africa; (b) by taking appropriate action in connexion with the infringements of trade union rights and persecution of trade unionists in South Africa; (c) by exerting maximum pressure against foreign economic and financial interests which were profiting from racial discrimination against non-white workers in South Africa and (d) by co-operating with other organizations engaged in the international campaign against apartheid; (2) decide to give further consideration to the proposed International Trade Union Conference at its twenty-seventh session; (3) request and authorize the Special Committee on Apartheid to send a mission to hold consultative meetings with the workers' representatives at the International Labour Conference at Geneva, in June 1972, to consider lines of action which the trade-union movement might take against apartheid, including the holding of the International Trade Union Conference, and to invite representatives of international and regional trade-union federations to these consultative meetings; and (4) request the International Labour Organisation

and invite the workers' representatives to lend co-operation to the Special Committee in preparing and holding the consultative meetings.

39. The draft resolution was ultimately sponsored by Algeria, Chile, the Congo, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. A statement by the Secretary-General concerning its administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated (A/SPC/L.223).

40. At the 780th meeting, on 16 November, the 24-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.222) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 92 to none, with 10 abstentions (see paragraph 41, draft resolution II H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African, Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Malawi, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

41. The Special Political Committee recommends the adoption by the General Assembly of the following draft resolutions:

/...

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2671 E (XXV) of 8 December 1970 concerning the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,^{1/} to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Conscious of the continuing need for humanitarian assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, as well as in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to their families,

Concerned at the actions of the South African Government in persecuting persons engaged in providing humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;
2. Again appeals to all States, to organizations, governmental or non-governmental, and to individuals for their generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa in order to enable it to meet the increasing needs;
3. Further appeals for generous direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;
4. Authorizes the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to send a representative away from Headquarters to hold informative discussions, as necessary, with the voluntary organizations concerned, particularly those receiving grants from the Trust Fund;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to intensify dissemination of information on the need for relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

^{1/} A/8468.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

A

Arms embargo

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid^{2/} and the letter dated 6 October 1971 from the Chairman of the Special Committee^{3/} to the President of the General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 2624 (XXV) of 13 October 1970 calling upon all States to take immediate steps to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 to strengthen the arms embargo against South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continued build-up of the South African military and police forces,

Noting that South Africa continues to receive military equipment, and technical and other assistance for the manufacture of such equipment, from certain Member States in contravention of the arms embargo,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2624 (XXV);
2. Declares that the arms embargo against South Africa makes no distinction between arms for external defence and arms for internal repression;
3. Deplores the actions of those Governments which, in contravention of the arms embargo, have provided or have allowed companies registered in their countries to provide assistance for the build-up of the military and police forces in South Africa;
4. Calls upon all Governments to implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa;
5. Urgently appeals to all national and international organizations to discourage and denounce all military collaboration with South Africa and to ensure the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on the arms embargo against South Africa;

^{2/} A/8422-S/10366 and Corr.1

^{3/} A/SPC/145.

6. Invites the Security Council to consider the situation in the light of the reports and communications addressed to it by the Special Committee on Apartheid^{4/} and the present resolution, with a view to securing the full implementation by all States of Security Council resolution 282 (1970);

7. Requests the Special Committee on Apartheid to undertake a comprehensive study of the military collaboration with, and military assistance to, South Africa by Governments and private enterprises and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

B

Educational material on apartheid

The General Assembly,

Considering that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be the occasion to add new emphasis to efforts to enlighten the international community about the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and about the role of the United Nations in this cause,

Convinced of the special role that education should play in international efforts to eliminate apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination,

Considering the important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in such a cause,

Commending the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in disseminating information on apartheid, with special reference to its effects on education, science and culture,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid,^{5/} in particular the account of its consultations with anti-apartheid movements and with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the need for the preparation of an educational kit on southern Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the growing interest among educational and other institutions in educational material to enlighten their students on the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination,

^{4/} S/10190, S/10201, S/10354 and S/10366.

^{5/} A/8422-S/10366 and Corr.1.

1. Commends the proposal for the preparation of an educational kit on racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa;
2. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare such an educational kit for possible adaptation by national commissions of that organization and for distribution to institutions of learning;
3. Further requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider the production of films and audio-visual material on apartheid, with special reference to its adverse effects on education, science and culture;
4. Invites all concerned to lend their full co-operation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ensure the widest possible use of the material prepared by that organization.

C

Programme of work of the Special Committee on Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Special Committee on Apartheid in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Considering that further efforts should be made to intensify the international campaign against apartheid,

Endorsing the programme of work of the Special Committee, contained in its report,^{6/}

1. Authorizes the Special Committee on Apartheid, within the budgetary provisions to be made for this purpose:
 - (a) To send representatives or delegations, as appropriate, to international conferences dealing with the problem of apartheid;
 - (b) To hold consultations with experts and representatives of the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as anti-apartheid movements and non-governmental organizations concerned with the campaign against apartheid.

^{6/} Ibid.

D

Apartheid in sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling that Member States pledged themselves, under Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling further its requests to all States and international and national sports organizations to suspend exchanges of sporting events with South African teams selected under apartheid policies,

Bearing in mind that 1971 was designated as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be observed in the name of the ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and in the name of international solidarity with those struggling against racism,

1. Declares its unqualified support of the Olympic principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation;
2. Affirms that merit should be the sole criterion for participation in sports activities;
3. Solemnly calls upon all national and international sports organizations to uphold the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to discourage and deny support to sporting events organized in violation of this principle;
4. Calls upon individual sportsmen to refuse to participate in any sports activity in a country in which there is an official policy of racial discrimination or apartheid in the field of sports;
5. Urges all States to promote adherence of the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to encourage their sports organizations to withhold support from sporting events organized in violation of this principle;
6. Requests national and international sports organizations and the public to deny any form of recognition to any sports activity from which persons are debarred or subjected to any discrimination on the basis of race, religion or political affiliation;

7. Condemns the actions of the Government of South Africa in enforcing racial discrimination and segregation in sports;

8. Notes with regret that some national and international sports organizations have continued exchanges with teams from South Africa which have been selected for international competition on the basis of competition closed to otherwise qualified sportsmen solely on the basis of their race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

9. Commends those international and national sports organizations which have supported the international campaign against apartheid in sports;

10. Requests all States to urge their national sports organizations to act in accordance with the present resolution;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To bring the present resolution to the attention of international sports organizations;

(b) To keep the Special Committee on Apartheid informed on the implementation of the present resolution;

(c) To submit a report on this matter to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

E

Establishment of Bantustans

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 103 (I) of 19 November 1946 declaring that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to racial persecution and discrimination, and resolution 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, in which the Assembly considered that a policy of "racial segregation" (apartheid) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

Recalling further resolution 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952 declaring that "in a multiracial society harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured when patterns of legislation and practice are directed towards ensuring equality before the law of all persons regardless of race, creed or colour, and when economic, social, cultural and political participation of all racial groups is on a basis of equality".

Noting that the Government of South Africa, while treating the white inhabitants of that country, irrespective of their national origins, as constituting one nation,

seeks artificially to divide the African people into "nations" according to their tribal origins and justifies the establishment of non-contiguous Bantu homelands on this basis,

Recognizing that the real purpose of the establishment of the Bantu homelands is to divide the Africans, setting one tribe against the other with a view to weakening the African front in its struggle for its inalienable and just rights,

Having regard to the subsequent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, and in particular General Assembly resolution 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Noting its resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, in which it affirmed the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, and the judgement of the Tribunal,

Bearing in mind the obligations of all States under international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the human rights principles and the Geneva Conventions,

Noting further that under the aforementioned resolution crimes against humanity are committed when enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts are enforced against any civilian population on political, racial or religious grounds,

Noting that many African communities have been uprooted and that large numbers of Africans have been forcibly removed from their homes in pursuance of the policies of apartheid,

Considering that the establishment of Bantu homelands (Bantustans) and other measures adopted by the Government of South Africa in pursuance of apartheid are designed to consolidate and perpetuate domination by a white minority and the dispossession and exploitation of the African and other non-white people of South Africa, as well as of Namibia,

1. Again condemns the establishment by the Government of South Africa of Bantu homelands (Bantustans) and the forcible removal of the African people of South Africa and Namibia to those areas as a violation of their inalienable rights, contrary to the principle of self-determination and prejudicial to the territorial integrity of the countries and unity of their peoples;

2. Declares that the United Nations will continue to encourage and promote a solution to the situation in South Africa through the full application of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including political rights, to all inhabitants of the territory of South Africa as a whole, regardless of race, colour or creed;

3. Decides to keep the situation in South Africa constantly under review.

F

Situation in South Africa resulting from the
policies of apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the question of apartheid,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid,^{7/}

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1591 (L) of 21 May 1971,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Joint Meeting of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, convened by him in pursuance of resolution 2671 F (XXV) of 8 December 1970,^{8/} and the consensus adopted by the Joint Meeting, which is annexed to that report,

Considering that the United Nations organs concerned should adopt a concerted and co-ordinated approach to the interrelated problems of southern Africa,

Gravely concerned over the explosive situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole resulting from the inhuman and aggressive policies of apartheid pursued by the Government of South Africa,

Considering that the United Nations and Member States should intensify their efforts to solve the situation in South Africa in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2671 (XXV);
2. Commends all States, organizations and individuals struggling against apartheid and racial discrimination, especially in South Africa;
3. Declares that the present tactics of the racist Government of South Africa in pursuance of its so-called "outward policy" are designed primarily to obtain acquiescence in its racial policies, to confuse world public opinion, to counter the international isolation, to hinder assistance to the liberation movements by the international community and to consolidate white minority rule in southern Africa;

^{7/} A/8422-S/10366 and Corr.1.

^{8/} A/8388.

4. Condemns the continued and increasing co-operation of certain States and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields, as such co-operation encourages the Government of South Africa in the pursuit of its inhuman policies;

5. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, apartheid, racial discrimination and similar ideologies, and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal adult suffrage;

6. Appeals to Governments, the specialized agencies, national and international organizations and individuals to provide every assistance directly or through the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid of the Organization of African Unity to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle;

7. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations to intensify its efforts to remedy the grave situation in southern Africa and to ensure the achievement of the legitimate rights of all the inhabitants of that area, irrespective of race, colour or creed;

8. Requests all States to take more effective action for the elimination of apartheid in the light of the recommendations contained in the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

9. Requests all States to take steps to dissuade their nationals from emigrating to South Africa so long as the Government of South Africa pursues the policies of apartheid;

10. Commends the activities of States, organizations and individuals engaged in dissuading economic interests from increasing collaboration with South Africa and profiting from racial discrimination and exploitation of African and other non-white workers;

11. Requests the Special Committee on Apartheid to arrange, in consultation with the Secretary-General, for the preparation of special studies on apartheid and its international repercussions, and for the publication of a periodic bulletin on the collaboration of Governments and private enterprises with the South African régime and South African companies;

12. Requests the Special Committee on Apartheid to continue its close co-operation with other United Nations bodies concerned with apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa with a view to co-ordinated action to find ways and means of eliminating those evils;

13. Again recommends that the Security Council should consider urgently the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole with a view to the adoption of effective measures against South Africa, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

G

Dissemination of information on apartheid

The General Assembly,

Considering that the United Nations has a vital role in promoting national and international action for the elimination of apartheid,

Recognizing the importance of the widest dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of apartheid, and of United Nations efforts for the elimination of apartheid, in order to secure increasing support of world public opinion for such action,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,^{9/} 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,

Recalling resolution 2671 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General^{10/} and the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid^{11/} on the dissemination of information on apartheid,

^{9/} A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

^{10/} A/8467.

^{11/} A/8422-S/10366 and Corr.1

Taking note also of the consensus adopted by the Joint Meeting of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia,^{12/} in particular the request to the Secretary-General to consider appropriate arrangements for intensifying and co-ordinating research, information and publicity on southern Africa and recommending that the presiding officers of the three bodies or their representatives should advise the Secretary-General from time to time,

Welcoming the increasing co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in disseminating information on apartheid,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with the conclusions stated in paragraphs 52 and 57 of his report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,^{13/} and, in compliance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 274 to 278 and 289 and 290 of the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid,^{14/} to intensify information activities with a view to promoting national and international action for the elimination of apartheid;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain the needs and to take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly bodies concerned with the problems of southern Africa in intensifying information activity on those problems;

3. Invites Governments, specialized agencies and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, information media and educational institutions, to co-operate with the United Nations in disseminating information on apartheid;

4. Invites the specialized agencies to contribute to the campaign against apartheid in the light of the recommendations in paragraphs 282 to 284 of the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid;

5. Requests the Special Committee on Apartheid, in consultation with non-governmental organizations concerned with the campaign against apartheid, to take appropriate steps, where necessary, to promote the establishment of national committees against apartheid;

^{12/} A/8388.

^{13/} A/C.5/1320/Rev.1.

^{14/} A/8422-S/10366 and Corr.1.

6. Appeals to Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions to enable the Organization of African Unity to acquire equipment for recording and distributing information on apartheid through various broadcasting facilities and to lend their co-operation to the Organization of African Unity in preparing and disseminating radio broadcasts on apartheid;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a detailed report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on means of ensuring adequate publicity for United Nations efforts against apartheid in the light of recommendations by the General Assembly bodies concerned.

H

Trade union activities against apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2671 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Noting the opposition of the international trade union movement to apartheid and racial discrimination,

Convinced of the need to promote concerted action by the trade-union movement at the national and international levels in the campaign against apartheid,

Noting that the question of apartheid will be before the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June 1972,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid,^{15/}

1. Appeals to all national and international trade union organizations to intensify action against apartheid, in particular by:

- (a) Discouraging the emigration of skilled workers to South Africa;
- (b) Taking appropriate action in connexion with the infringements of trade union rights and the persecution of trade unionists in South Africa;
- (c) Exerting maximum pressure against foreign economic and financial interests which are profiting from racial discrimination against non-white workers in South Africa, in order to persuade them to cease such exploitation;

^{15/} A/8422-S/10366 and Corr.1.

(d) Co-operating with other organizations engaged in the international campaign against apartheid;

2. Decides to give further consideration to the proposed International Trade Union Conference at its twenty-seventh session;

3. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee on Apartheid to send a mission to hold consultative meetings, if possible, with the workers' representatives at the International Labour Conference in Geneva, in June 1972, to consider lines of action which the trade union movement may take against apartheid, including the holding of the International Trade Union Conference, and to invite representatives of international and regional trade union federations to those consultative meetings;

4. Requests the International Labour Organisation and invites the workers' representatives to lend co-operation to the Special Committee on Apartheid in preparing and holding the consultative meetings.
