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THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In resolutions 2671 A to F (XXV), adopted on 8 December 1970, on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, the General Assembly made a number of requests to States and specialized agencies, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of various provisions in resolutions B, C and F.
2. By a note dated 1 February 1971, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, and drew their particular attention to provisions containing requests addressed to them. The substantive parts of the replies received are reproduced in annex I.
3. By letters dated 1 February 1971, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the Directors-General of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and drew their particular attention to the requests addressed to them. The substantive parts of the replies received are reproduced in annex II.
4. The following report by the Secretary-General is divided into three sections as follows:
 - I. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against apartheid (resolution B);
 - II. Dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of apartheid (resolution C);
 - III. Provisions of resolution F.

I

Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against apartheid

5. In resolution 2671 B (XXV), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to take all appropriate steps to promote assistance in the economic, social and humanitarian fields by Governments, organizations and individuals to the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against apartheid, and appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously, in consultation with OAU, towards such assistance. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report from time to time as appropriate on the implementation of this resolution.
6. By letter dated 14 February 1971, the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU stated that his organization welcomed this resolution and other resolutions of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly concerning assistance to the movements engaged in the legitimate struggle for freedom in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination. He informed the Secretary-General of the establishment of a special fund by OAU and requested the Secretary-General to transmit an appeal for contributions to all States Members of the United Nations and to appropriate organizations.
7. The letter of the Administrative Secretary-General and an enclosure concerning the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle Against Colonialism and Apartheid were transmitted by the Secretary-General to Member States by a note verbale of 22 March 1971. The text of the letter and the enclosure are reproduced in annex III.
8. Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following letter dated 31 August 1971 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid:

"In its continuing consideration of ways and means of promoting moral, political and material assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against apartheid, the Special Committee on Apartheid has taken note of the establishment by the Organization of African Unity of an Assistance Fund for the Struggle Against Colonialism and Apartheid. It may be recalled that particulars regarding this

Fund were communicated to the Secretary-General by the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU by letter dated 14 February 1971, and transmitted by the Secretary-General to Member States by a note of 22 March 1971.

"The Special Committee on Apartheid, at its meeting on 26 August 1971, unanimously welcomed the establishment of this Fund as one of the means to facilitate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2671 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970, and expressed the hope that all Governments, organizations and individuals would respond to the appeal of the OAU for contributions to the Assistance Fund or directly to liberation movements.

"On behalf of the Special Committee, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to be kind enough to convey this decision of the Special Committee to all States and appropriate non-governmental organizations, and invite information on their contributions."

9. In pursuance of the request contained therein, the Secretary-General communicated the text of the above letter to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies by a note of 13 September 1971.

II

Dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of apartheid

10. In resolution 2671 C (XXV) the General Assembly stated:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure the widest dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of apartheid, taking into account the recommendations of the Special Committee on Apartheid;

"2. Invites Member States to lend their co-operation to the Secretary-General in the dissemination of such information in their countries and in Territories under their administration;

"3. Invites specialized agencies, regional organizations, anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental organizations to help the United Nations information campaign against apartheid;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to arrange for the preparation of special studies and papers on the evils of apartheid and, through the Office of Public Information and the Unit on Apartheid of the Secretariat, to increase the dissemination of such information in various languages;

"5. Welcomes the readiness of the Organization of African Unity to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations, weekly broadcasts of United Nations material to southern Africa;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to continue to make available an adequate number of radio programmes and material to Member States willing to provide facilities on their national radio stations for broadcasts to southern Africa of programmes on international concern over apartheid and on the objectives of the United Nations;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969, to continue consultations with the Organization of African Unity on the means of collaboration between that organization and the United Nations in order to intensify the international information campaign against apartheid, and to submit a report, including proposals, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on all aspects of the matter, including any required technical co-operation and financial arrangements;

"8. Authorizes the Secretary-General to encourage and assist anti-apartheid movements, United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations to publish and disseminate widely information provided by the United Nations on the evils and dangers of apartheid and on international efforts against apartheid;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

11. In response to the above provisions and in connexion with the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Office of Public Information and the Unit on Apartheid in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs have increased their efforts to disseminate information on the evils and dangers of apartheid.

12. The Office of Public Information issued a booklet entitled Apartheid in Practice, containing statements on the vast amount of legislation which regulates the daily lives of four fifths of the population in the Republic of South Africa. This booklet was published in English and French and distributed widely among non-governmental organizations.

13. The first issue of Objective: Justice this year was a special issue devoted to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It carried inter alia the 1967 UNESCO statement on racism together with two essays on the biological and social aspects of race; an interview with Professor René Cassin of France; a summary of the Special Study on Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres, by a special rapporteur; and the texts of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Programme for Observance of the International Year. This special issue was produced in six languages and reprints were issued in a number of additional languages. Subsequent issues of Objective: Justice have contained additional new material on apartheid, prepared in close consultation with the Unit on Apartheid.

14. The Press and Publications Division of the Office of Public Information has inaugurated a new press feature entitled "The United Nations and Southern Africa". As the title implies, this feature is intended to cover continuing developments at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, relating to the colonial and racial problems of southern Africa as a whole, including apartheid, and it will thus supplement the quarterly periodical Objective: Justice. The feature is being produced in English and French and the emphasis in distribution is among non-governmental organizations, liberation movements, and information media in general. Arrangements are being made to have these features reproduced locally

throughout the world by United Nations information centres and in as many languages as possible. It is felt that this new feature, together with Objective: Justice and the continuing coverage given to apartheid questions in press releases as well as in the UN Monthly Chronicle, will contribute significantly to achieving the aims, through the printed word, of disseminating information on this subject more widely. Special efforts will be made for the dissemination of this material in Western Europe and in other areas where there is particular need for dissemination of information relating to conditions in South Africa.

15. The Unit on Apartheid has greatly expanded its publication programme during the year in consultation with the Special Committee on Apartheid. The demand for its publications has increased in many countries. A larger number of publications have been issued in French and translations of selected publications have been published, through the Information Centres, in other languages such as Arabic, Danish, Dutch, German, Hindi, Japanese, Russian and Urdu. It is hoped, subject to the availability of resources, to ensure: (a) that all publications are normally issued in English and French; and (b) that more publications are published in other languages to meet the demand.

16. The utilization of the Unit's publications by the press in various countries, by non-governmental organizations and by educational institutions has been encouraging. The Unit has encouraged the printing and distribution of its publications by non-governmental organizations in order to reach a wider audience.

17. The Radio Service of the Office of Public Information has been intensifying its coverage of apartheid and issues relating to racial discrimination, both in its news and feature output. During the first half of 1971, there have been five editions of the Perspective series devoted to this subject which have been disseminated to 125 countries and territories in 15 languages. Increased news coverage of these subjects has continued throughout the year, daily during the General Assembly session and weekly in the inter-assembly period. Statements by the Secretary-General and prominent United Nations officials are widely circulated to radio stations around the world. Programmes in production for broadcast on Human Rights Day stress the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination.

18. The Visual Service has stressed coverage in television, film and photographs of the Special Committee on Apartheid, with resulting material being used and

distributed by newsreel agencies such as the VISNEWS and UPTN. A series of programmes on the problems of apartheid continue in world-wide circulation in several languages through information centres, United Nations field offices and a network of national distributors. These programmes are being offered to national television stations. They are used extensively by school systems for teaching purposes and by non-governmental organizations in support of national efforts to disseminate information on apartheid.

19. Among these programmes are a documentary in English and French on the deliberations of the Special Committee on Apartheid in Europe, a programme on prison conditions in South Africa and 20th Century Slavery, a film circulated in English and French in many countries on television and for group showings. Versions of 20th Century Slavery are being made in Polish and Serbo-Croat by the national television organizations. In the United States the film is used also in some schools as part of the regular curriculum. A new film on apartheid, They speak out, records statements of governmental and non-governmental personalities in support of the United Nations efforts. Another film in production as part of the International Zone series in 1971, focuses on the personality and destiny of a South African exile, a physician now living in London.

20. Action against apartheid has been a major concern of many non-governmental organizations during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In this connexion, the text of an appeal to non-governmental organizations from the Special Committee on Apartheid was widely distributed, as were publications of the Unit on Apartheid and press releases and other material from the Office of Public Information. Many briefings have been given by United Nations officials to encourage non-governmental organizations to intensify their opposition to the policy of apartheid.

21. United Nations information centres have had an important role to play in the dissemination - and the translation in local languages - of information on apartheid.

22. In accordance with the General Assembly's request, the Secretary-General has pursued his efforts to strengthen co-operation between the United Nations and OAU in the information field.

23. It has been confirmed to OAU that the Office of Public Information would continue to place at the disposal of broadcasting organizations in Africa a

continuous flow of radio programmes devoted to the mobilization of public opinion against apartheid. These broadcasts, the output of which is being further expanded, could be beamed towards southern Africa in English by countries disposing of adequate technical means, and could be broadcast both in English and French within independent African States. For its part, OAU could offer significant assistance by using its influence to obtain the placement of regular segments of broadcasting time at the disposal of the United Nations for broadcasts relating to apartheid.

24. It has also been indicated to OAU that the Office of Public Information would be prepared to underwrite the cost of translating its programmes into regional African languages in order to make these broadcasts readily accessible to increased numbers of listeners. The discussions already held with representatives of OAU indicate that that organization - mainly through its regional offices - can assist in a concrete way in this regard by helping to arrange for such adaptations to be made by qualified African broadcasters.

25. Discussions are proceeding between the United Nations and OAU with a view to the implementation of the proposals indicated above and it is expected that practical modalities for action can be finalized before the end of the year. In the meantime, arrangements have been concluded between the two organizations to enable a radio officer from the OAU General Secretariat to spend a one-month training period at United Nations Headquarters. It is hoped that this will assist OAU in developing its broadcasting operations. It is also expected that similar arrangements can be made for an additional OAU trainee at United Nations Headquarters early in 1972.^{1/}

26. The OAU has assisted in the distribution of the publications of the Office of Public Information and the Unit on Apartheid concerning apartheid. These publications were displayed at the session of the OAU Council of Ministers in June 1971. The Council, in its resolution on apartheid and racial discrimination, expressed appreciation to the United Nations for its activities in acquainting world opinion with the inhumanity of apartheid and appealed for continued efforts in this respect.

^{1/} Meanwhile, a Mission of the Special Committee on Apartheid consulted with OAU in June 1971 and recommended an appeal to Member States for voluntary contributions to enable OAU to establish a studio for recording radio programmes on conditions in the colonial territories and in South Africa (A/AC.115/L.308, para. 125).

27. Attention is drawn to the replies received from specialized agencies concerning their activities with regard to the dissemination of information on apartheid (annex II). The Office of Public Information and the Unit on Apartheid are continuing contacts with the specialized agencies with a view to greater co-operation in this activity.

III

Provisions of resolution 2671 F (XXV)

28. In resolution 2671 F (XXV), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report at the twenty-sixth session on the implementation of paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 11 of the resolution, which read as follows:

"6. Again draws the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole and recommends that the Council resume urgently the consideration of effective measures, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter;

"7. Urges all States:

(a) To terminate diplomatic, consular and other official relations with the Government of South Africa;

(b) To terminate all military, economic, technical and other co-operation with South Africa;

(c) To end tariff and other preferences to South African exports and facilities for investment in South Africa;

(d) To ensure that companies registered in their countries and their nationals comply with the United Nations resolutions on this question;

"8. Requests all States and organizations to suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise apartheid;

...

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to convene, early in 1971, a joint meeting of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, in order to consider the interrelationships of the problems of southern Africa and to propose measures for greater co-ordination and more effective action, so that the three organs can take the results of the meeting into account in their programmes of work."

29. By a letter dated 21 December 1970,^{2/} the Secretary-General transmitted resolution F to the President of the Security Council and drew his attention to paragraph 6.

30. The substantive parts of replies from States and specialized agencies of the United Nations in response to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the resolution are contained in annexes I and II.

31. A report 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 is contained in document A/8388.

ANNEX I

SUBSTANTIVE PARTS OF REPLIES FROM STATES MEMBERS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR MEMBERS OF SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES

CHAD

/Original: French/
15 March 1971

The Government of the Republic of Chad has always maintained that international peace and security cannot be fully safeguarded so long as racism and racial discrimination continue to exist in our world. In the course of history, human society has already suffered too much from the ravages of these two evils, and this explains the efforts it is making at all levels to banish them from the face of the earth. The United Nations, the voice of all nations and of all peoples that reject racism and racial discrimination in the name of respect for human dignity and equality among men, must measure up to the challenge launched with impunity by the authorities of Pretoria, Salisbury and Lisbon, which have demonstrated their absolute insensibility to the lessons of history.

Faithful to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of the Republic of Chad considers that to combat racism and racial discrimination and all their consequences is, at the same time, to respect the dignity and the rights of mankind.

Accordingly, in order to contribute to the general struggle waged against these evils, it maintains no relations of any kind with the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portugal.

Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Chad is ready to take part, so far as its modest resources permit, in any action by the United Nations or the Organization of African Unity to free the world of these scourges or of other threats to our society, so that men may at last live in peace, trust and love of their neighbours.

ECUADOR

/Original: Spanish/
17 February 1971

The Government of Ecuador, in accordance with its traditional policy, complies faithfully with the General Assembly resolutions directed against the racist régime of the Government of South Africa.

ETHIOPIA

/Original: English/
16 February 1971

The Imperial Ethiopian Government has been implementing and will continue to implement strictly the provisions of operative paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 2671 F (XXV).

The Imperial Ethiopian Government has been doing its level best (in consultation with the Organization of African Unity) in promoting assistance to the subjugated people of South Africa in the economic, social and humanitarian fields and will continue to do so in the future.

INDIA

/Original: English/
9 August 1971

In regard to operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2671 B (XXV), the Government of India has been extending assistance to the African National Congress, which maintains an office in New Delhi. As regards operative paragraphs 2 and 6 of resolution C, the Government of India has been undertaking appropriate information activities through publicity media in India. In implementation of operative paragraph 5 of resolution D, action is being taken to observe the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in a suitable manner. The Indian Council for Africa is organizing pictorial exhibitions in various Indian universities with a view to depicting "Life under Apartheid". The Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO is

arranging an All-India Teachers' Seminar to discuss ways and means of combating racism and racial discrimination. This theme will also act as a focal point for the information activities of the Commission. The Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, issued a statement on 21 March 1971 on the occasion of the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

With regard to operative paragraphs 1 and 4 of resolution E, the Government of India would wish to inform that it has so far contributed Rs32,000 (\$US4,333.33) to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

As regards paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution F, the Government of India would invite attention to the facts given below:

(a) Following the ban on trade with South Africa in 1946, the Government of India closed its office in that country in 1954. The Government broke off all diplomatic relations with South Africa in July 1963;

(b) Action was taken in 1963 to close Indian ports to South African ships and to prohibit Indian ships from calling at South African ports;

(c) In the same year the International Civil Aviation Organization was informed that the Government of India would not permit aircraft belonging to the Government of South Africa and to companies registered under South African laws to over-fly India while operating scheduled international air services, to land on Indian airports for non-traffic purposes while operating scheduled international air services, and to make non-scheduled flights to, through or over India.

The Government of India has observed a complete ban on trade with South Africa since 1946. This has been strictly enforced and, in addition, steps have been taken to withhold all co-operation with that country. In fact, India has been observing the arms embargo much before the adoption of Security Council resolution 282 (1970) and the relevant resolutions adopted earlier by the Security Council.

KENYA

/Original: English/
23 March 1971

Kenya has complied fully with all the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 8 of General Assembly resolution 2671 F (XXV). Kenya has no dealings whatsoever with the racist régime of South Africa.

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MALI

/Original: French/
1 March 1971

The Republic of Mali maintains no diplomatic, consular, military or economic relations with the racist Government of South Africa.

Moreover, no agreement on co-operation has been concluded between the two Governments.

Accordingly, there can be no question of the Republic of Mali granting tariff or other preferences to South African exports or facilities for investment in South Africa.

In fact, it ensures that companies registered in the Republic of Mali and nationals of Mali comply strictly with the United Nations resolutions on this question.

Faithful to the principles of the United Nations and mindful of its relevant decisions, the Republic of Mali will give all possible assistance to the United Nations or any other organization in their just struggle to eliminate apartheid in southern Africa.

MONGOLIA

/Original: English/
28 June 1971

The position of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on policies and practices of apartheid, the worst form of racial discrimination, is well known.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic resolutely condemns the evil policy of apartheid pursued by the racist régime of South Africa as a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security.

Proceeding from the above premise Mongolia does not maintain diplomatic, trade, cultural and any other relations with that régime in South Africa.

Similarly, no nationals or organizations of Mongolia are engaged in any type of activities or co-operation with the racists of Pretoria.

This stand of principle of the Government of Mongolia will continue to be firm so long as the régime in South Africa persists in practising the inhuman policy of racial supremacy subjecting the people of that country to a barbaric and brutal type of racial discrimination and oppression.

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The policy of apartheid of the régime of South Africa is one of the most deplorable phenomena of the present day. It is distressing to note that despite numerous resolutions adopted by the United Nations and universal condemnation by world public opinion, the efforts exerted by the United Nations have so far yielded no results. The situation in South Africa has not improved and has even deteriorated. The racist régime continues to consolidate itself and to step up its repression against the South African people.

The reason for such an abnormal situation has long become a matter of common knowledge to everybody. It is the only support given by certain imperialist Powers in the political, economic, military and other fields that allows the South African régime to pursue its inhuman policy of apartheid with impunity, thus openly flouting the United Nations decisions.

These imperialist Powers which are violating the United Nations resolutions inviting them to desist from collaborating with the régime of Pretoria, and consequently, the obligations assumed under the Charter, should fully share the responsibility for the criminal acts of the South African racists.

As for Mongolia, it has always scrupulously observed and strictly adhered to the decisions taken by the United Nations on the question of the elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic is determined to co-operate with all progressive forces in adopting and implementing all necessary measures to put an end to the criminal policy of apartheid, the shame of the twentieth century.

In conformity with its fundamental policy, Mongolia, which knows no racial prejudice, follows with great interest and sympathy the struggle of the people of South Africa against apartheid and oppression.

ROMANIA

/Original: French/
11 August 1971

Consistently expressing its complete solidarity with the struggle waged by peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism for freedom and national independence, Romania has condemned and continues resolutely to condemn the inhuman

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policy of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the authorities of the Republic of South Africa. This policy is contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Declaration and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Romania shares the widespread concern at the persistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to abandon this policy and comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and at the intensification - in defiance of those resolutions - of repressive, racist measures against the non-white population and of attempts to extend apartheid to neighbouring countries.

Accordingly, Romania has supported and continues to support fully United Nations resolutions that recognize the legitimacy of the struggle for freedom of the oppressed people of South Africa and condemn the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination practised by the authorities of that country. Consequently, it maintains no diplomatic, political, consular, economic or other relations with the Republic of South Africa.

Romania, for its part, supports and fully implements the recommendations made in resolution 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, for which it cast an affirmative vote in the General Assembly.

RWANDA

/Original: French/
29 April 1971

Presidential Order No. 15/10 of 1 February 1964 institutes political and economic sanctions against Portugal and South Africa in the following articles:

Article 1: No diplomatic or consular relations shall be established between the Rwandese Republic, on the one hand, and Portugal or South Africa, on the other, so long as the Governments of those two countries persist in their present attitude towards decolonization.

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Article 2: Importation into the territory of the Rwandese Republic of goods from Portugal or South Africa shall be prohibited.

Article 3: Airports situated in Rwandese territory shall be prohibited to aircraft registered or chartered by either of those two countries.

Article 4: Overflight of Rwandese territory by any aircraft registered or chartered by either of those two countries shall be prohibited.

TOGO

/Original: French/
22 February 1971

The Togolese Government informs the Secretary-General that, in accordance with these resolutions, it maintains no relations of any kind with the racist régime of South Africa.

UGANDA

/Original: English/
7 April 1971

Uganda has no diplomatic, consular, economic or any other relations with the South African Government.

YEMEN

/Original: English/
8 February 1971

The Yemen Arab Republic wishes to assert that the Government of Yemen has never had and does not intend to establish any sort of relation with the Government of South Africa. Furthermore, the Government of Yemen strictly observes its obligations under the United Nations resolutions on the question of apartheid. In this connexion, there are absolutely no commercial, economic or any other ties between the Yemen Arab Republic and South Africa in compliance with the United Nations relevant resolutions.

ANNEX II

REPLIES FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/
2 March 1971

While this organization has no dealings with the Republic of South Africa, we are ready to support the United Nations in every possible way in the achievement of its worthy objectives. In regard to paragraph 3 of resolution 2671 C (XXV), I should like to draw your attention to the press release containing the special message which I issued on 1 January 1971 with regard to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In addition, following consideration by the FAO Council at its fifty-fifth session of a report on observance of the Year, we distributed copies of General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV) to the FAO and Freedom from Hunger Campaign National Committees.

With reference to paragraph 2 (b) of resolution D, I await with interest further information on the proposed consultations.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
25 February 1971

Resolutions 2671 A-F (XXV) will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its eighty-seventh session, which is to meet from 28 April to 14 May.

In due course I shall also be sending you particulars of the assistance which UNESCO is in a position to extend in response to operative paragraph 3 of resolution C.

/Original: English/
28 April 1971

Further to my letter of 25 February 1971..., I have pleasure in providing particulars of the assistance which UNESCO is in a position to extend in response to operative paragraph 3 of resolution 2671 C (XXV).

/...

The problem of apartheid in South Africa will be highlighted by UNESCO throughout the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The UNESCO report Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information, first issued in 1967, is being revised for republication this year, while a summary of its conclusions will be prepared for the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid for inclusion in the publication Objective: Justice.

As you will have noted from the Director-General's letter of 5 April 1971, a series of five public lectures on problems of race and racial discrimination were held at UNESCO headquarters from 22 to 26 March. They had radio and television coverage and it is hoped that they will be published in book form.

In addition, a circular letter has been addressed to member States and national commissions on the observance of International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Articles on apartheid will be carried in the UNESCO Courier, the UNESCO Chronicle and UNESCO Features during the year. News concerning apartheid will also be featured in radio programmes. Finally, the Public Liaison Division of this secretariat will co-operate in distributing information materials on this question prepared by the United Nations and by UNESCO. It will also encourage the dissemination of information on racism and racial discrimination by UNESCO clubs and non-governmental organizations.

I look forward to continued co-operation with you in all our activities concerning apartheid.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
30 March 1971

Both resolutions 2671 C and D (XXV) of the General Assembly were brought to the attention of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its forty-seventh session from 19 to 29 January 1971, and the Board took note of the report. That report will be placed before the World Health Assembly in May 1971, and you will be informed of any action that may be taken by the Health Assembly.

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As you are aware from our past correspondence the World Health Assembly has adopted an amendment to article 7 of the Constitution which would permit the suspension or expulsion of a member practising a deliberate policy of racial discrimination. That amendment has not yet entered into force and still awaits acceptance by the Governments of two thirds of the member States of the organization. As indicated in my letter of 12 March 1971, contact between South Africa and WHO has been minimal.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

/Original: English/
26 February 1971

The text of resolutions 2671 A-F (XXV) has been brought to the attention of the Bank's Executive Directors.

With reference to the first provision of the resolutions to which you call my attention in your letter, I can inform you that the Bank's Director of Information took part in the recent discussion in the Consultative Committee on Public Information on implementation of this resolution. We are fully cognizant of the efforts being made, though this is largely in fields where the Bank has little activity or expertise.

With reference to the second provision of the resolutions referred to specifically in your letter, I shall be glad to be informed of the timing and modalities of any consultation which the Special Committee on Apartheid would propose to conduct with the Bank, so that mutually convenient times and modalities may be arranged. I should add, however, that, in view of the specialized responsibilities assigned to it by its charter, I do not see at this point what action against apartheid the Bank might be expected to take as part of an international concept.

/...

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

/Original: English/
11 February 1971

With regard to operative paragraph 3 of resolution 2671 C (XXV), we would be glad to discuss with you or your representatives at any time what, if any, assistance they feel we might be in a position to give in connexion with the United Nations campaign referred to.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/French/Spanish/
19 April 1971

I refer to resolutions 2621 (XXV), 2652 (XXV), 2671 (XXV), 2678 (XXV), 2702 (XXV), 2704 (XXV), 2707 (XXV) and 2708 (XXV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in the course of its twenty-fifth session and to resolution 2555 (XXIV).

The Council of ICAO considered these resolutions at the 12th, 13th and 17th meetings of its seventy-second session and decided on the following:

...

(d) With reference to resolution 2671 (XXV), ICAO wishes to reaffirm its willingness to co-operate with the Special Committee on Apartheid, and to reaffirm that, while ICAO cannot play a very active role in the dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid, it is ready to take part in consultations on appropriate arrangements for the publication of information of the kind in the ICAO Bulletin;...

/Original: English/French/Spanish/
12 August 1971

I have the honour to refer to my letters of 15 June 1970 and 19 April 1971. In these letters I informed you of the action taken as a result of consideration of resolutions 2555 (XXIV) and 2704 (XXV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

These two resolutions were considered by the Assembly of ICAO at its eighteenth session, held at Vienna in June and July 1971. The Assembly adopted resolution A18-4 (see below).

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Resolution A18-4

Measures to be taken in pursuance of resolutions 2555 (XXIV) and 2704 (XXV)
of the United Nations General Assembly in relation to South Africa

THE ASSEMBLY,

Having considered working paper A18-WP/47 EX/13 and resolutions 2555 (XXIV) and 2704 (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations regarding the Government of South Africa,

Bearing in mind resolution 2671 F (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly which, among other things, calls upon States "to prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa and to deny all facilities to air flights and shipping services to and from South Africa",

Recalling its condemnation of the apartheid policies in South Africa in resolution A15-7,

Recognizing the need for maximum co-operation with the United Nations General Assembly in implementing its resolutions,

(1) Resolves that as long as the Government of South Africa continues to violate the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on apartheid and on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

(a) South Africa shall not be invited to attend any meetings convened by ICAO, except as provided in articles 48 (b), 53 and 57 (b) of the Convention;

(b) South Africa shall not be provided with any ICAO documents or communications except (i) in cases where the Convention specifically requires that such documents or communications be provided, and (ii) documents for meetings which South Africa is permitted to attend;

(2) Declares that in case of conflict between the present resolution and any other Assembly resolution, the present resolution shall prevail.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

/Original: French/
2 April 1971

Under article IV of the United Nations/UPU Agreement, resolution 2671 (XXV) will be submitted to the UPU Executive Council at its forthcoming session (May/June 1971), as will resolutions 2704 (XXV), 2652 (XXV), 2621 (XXV), 2707 (XXV), 2708 (XXV), 2678 (XXV) and 2702 (XXV).

With regard to the invitation to the specialized agencies to help the United Nations information campaign against apartheid (resolution 2671 C (XXV), operative paragraph 3), I should like to refer to the following passage in my letter dated 4 March 1971:

"Information activities

...

Moreover, in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the International Bureau sent a circular to all postal administrations informing them of General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV) and pointing out that, in accordance with the programme for the observance of the Year, Governments are invited to consider the adoption of various measures, including the issue of special postage stamps.

The 1/1971 issue of Union Postale (published in seven languages) included a message from the Director-General of the UPU International Bureau and reproduced the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

/Original: English/
2 March 1971

I shall be happy to collaborate to the best of my ability in this matter, although it is difficult at the moment to envisage any action likely to produce outstanding results. It must of course be borne in mind that ITU is essentially a highly technical organization and that its members are represented by the authorities responsible for telecommunication services. It may perhaps be possible to arrive at some more positive conclusions when the mission from United Nations Headquarters visits ITU.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
18 February 1971

In reply to your request for an indication as to the assistance IMCO may be in a position to extend in response to paragraph 3 of resolution 2671 C (XXV), I should like to say that since IMCO does not have any organized information programme or service it is not possible for us to give any help to the United Nations information campaign against apartheid at this stage. However I shall bring the resolution and, especially, the invitation contained in operative paragraph 3 of resolution C to the attention of the Council of IMCO at the earliest practicable opportunity for its consideration and decision. If after this consideration it becomes possible for IMCO to extend assistance in response to the resolution, I shall inform you without delay.

I note that you will inform me when the Special Committee on Apartheid takes a decision on the timing and modalities of the consultations referred to in operative paragraph 2 (b) of resolution D.

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ANNEX III

TEXT OF A LETTER DATED 14 FEBRUARY 1971 FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the various declarations and resolutions of the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly which, inter alia, appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to provide assistance, in consultation with and through the Organization of African Unity, to the movements engaged in the legitimate struggle for freedom in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and the Territories under Portuguese domination.

The Organization of African Unity welcomes these resolutions as an evidence of the commitment of the United Nations to support the complete liberation of the African continent and its determination to co-operate with the OAU to solve the grave situation in southern Africa.

The OAU has already welcomed assistance from outside the African continent for the efforts of the oppressed African people to achieve their inalienable rights because these struggles are of universal concern. Such support is particularly appropriate and essential in view of the assistance which the racist and colonial régimes continue to receive from their allies and from certain economic and financial interests, an assistance which has prolonged the struggles of the African peoples and caused great hardship.

You are no doubt aware that the Summit Conference of Independent African States, held in Addis Ababa in 1963, established an African Liberation Fund, administered by a Co-ordinating Committee, to support the liberation movements.

Following the recommendations of the African Refugee Conference, held in Addis Ababa in 1967 under sponsorship of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, a Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees has been established in the OAU Secretariat.

/...

Considering the growing needs of the movements engaged in the legitimate struggle for freedom, including in particular the urgent needs for reconstruction in areas which have liberated themselves from colonial domination, as well as the increasing interest of Governments and organizations to contribute for the economic, social and humanitarian needs of the oppressed people, the OAU has now established a special fund. The arrangements for this fund are so devised as to enable it to take fully into account the special concerns of the donors. A few copies of the memorandum on this fund are herewith enclosed.

The OAU welcomes contributions from all sources - from Governments, organizations and individuals - to these three funds, which serve distinct needs. It appeals for generous contributions as a demonstration by action of attachment to the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and the relevant declarations.

I would be grateful if Your Excellency would be kind enough to transmit this appeal to all Member States of the United Nations and to appropriate organizations for their attention in connexion with the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

THE OAU ASSISTANCE FUND FOR THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIALISM
AND APARTHEID

The struggles of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, the Territories under Portuguese domination and of other colonial peoples for freedom and dignity have been universally recognized as legitimate struggles deserving the support of the international community.

These struggles have been bitter and prolonged, and have resulted in extreme hardships because of the intransigence and brutality of the oppressors, who have used their military and economic power for denying the rights of African people and have continued to receive assistance in various forms from their allies and from certain powerful economic and financial interests. Bloody colonial wars are being conducted by Portugal in African territories, and ever more repressive measures are implemented by the Vorster and Smith régimes against the African peoples and all opponents of racism.

/...

The Organization of African Unity has pledged from its inception full support to the movements struggling for freedom in Africa.

The United Nations has repeatedly, and by overwhelming majorities, recognized the legitimacy of these struggles and appealed for moral, political and material assistance to the liberation movement through the OAU.

While the African States have established an African Liberation Fund for support to the liberation movements, the OAU has also welcomed support from outside Africa, bearing in mind that these struggles are of concern to all humanity.

The OAU has commended the assistance given by the socialist States and certain Asian and other States to the liberation movements.

The OAU has been heartened by the recent contributions made by Nordic countries, and by the World Council of Churches and a number of church, trade union and other organizations to the movements struggling against colonialism and apartheid.

In order to facilitate and encourage widest support from all sources, the OAU is setting up a Fund for Assistance to the Peoples Struggling against Colonialism and Racism, as called for in OAU resolution CM/209 (XIV) and resolution NAC/CONF.3/Res.6 of the Lusaka non-aligned conference. This fund is distinct from the African Liberation Fund, administered by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in Dar es Salaam. It will be limited to providing assistance for non-military purposes, in particular to economic, social reconstruction and to educational facilities in areas liberated from colonial rule. It will also be distinct from the Fund for the placement and education of refugees, which is only concerned with certain urgent needs of the refugees, irrespective of their political activities.

The OAU hopes that this Fund will receive support from freedom-loving peoples from all parts of the world as it enables them to demonstrate by action their opposition to colonialism and apartheid.

/...

The OAU welcomes direct contributions to the liberation movements. The Assistance Fund, however, will supplement such contributions by enabling donors who do not have direct contacts with the movements to participate in assistance.

PURPOSES OF THE ASSISTANCE FUND

The Assistance Fund will be utilized for:

- (a) Supply of food, educational materials, medicines, clothes, farm implements and other essential needs to the areas liberated from colonial rule;
- (b) Assistance to the victims of oppression and apartheid in South Africa;
- (c) Informing the peoples of the world on the situation in the colonial territories and South Africa;
- (d) Other appropriate economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the movements struggling against colonialism and apartheid.

Contributions:

Contributions are invited from Governments, organizations and individuals. Contributions to the Fund may be made in convertible currency or in kind (medicines, clothes, notebooks, etc.). When offers in kind are received, the administration of the Fund will advise the donors as to the addresses to which they may be shipped.

Contributions may be earmarked, if the donors so desire, for one or more of the purposes indicated above, or for one or more of the African territories.

The Assistance Fund will acknowledge the contributions and provide information to the donors on the utilization of their contributions.

Administration:

The Assistance Fund will be administered by the Bureau of Decolonization of the OAU Secretariat, in consultation with an Advisory Committee.

Contributions and offers of contributions in kind should be addressed to:

Organization of African Unity,
OAU Assistance Fund
for the Struggle Against Colonialism and Apartheid,
P.O. Box 3243,
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

/...

1971 is the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Contribution to the Fund is one of the most meaningful ways to observe the International Year.

By your contributions, you will not only be assisting the oppressed African peoples in the most difficult days of their struggle, but also participating in the reconstruction of regions liberated from the ravages of colonialism.
