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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

First Committee

Item 11(b) on the agenda

FORMULATION AND PREPARATION OF A HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME TO BE UNDERTAKEN SUBSEQUENT TO THE CELEBRATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF UNIVERSAL RESPECT FOR, AND OBSERVANCE OF, HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS FOR ALL WITHOUT DISTINCTION AS TO RACE, COLOUR, SEX, LANGUAGE OR RELIGION, IN PARTICULAR

- (b) The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of all human rights

Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, United Arab Republic and Zambia: draft resolution

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial peoples and territories as well as all the other United Nations resolutions on the question of colonialism;

Recalling further that among the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter are respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and particularly the right to self-determination;

Considering that the subjugation and oppression of a people by another is a serious violation of the main objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Considering the intensification of the oppression by the Government of Portugal of all peoples under its colonial rule;

Concerned about the inhuman conditions under which the indigenous people of colonial territories are kept;

Concerned further about the continued violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent neighbouring countries by the colonial regime of Portugal and the minority racist regime of Rhodesia which constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security;

Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the continued refusal by the colonial regimes to comply with United Nations resolutions with regard to

the granting of independence and freedom to colonial peoples and territories:

1. Condemns all colonial regimes, particularly that of Portugal, for their continued refusal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
2. Declares its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples and movements towards the achievement of their inalienable rights to equality, freedom and independence.
3. Recognizes the right of freedom fighters in colonial territories when captured to be treated as prisoners of war under the Red Cross Geneva Convention of 1949.
4. Appeals to all States and organizations dedicated to the ideals of freedom, independence and peace for their political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling for their freedom and independence.
5. Calls upon the General Assembly to draw up a specific programme for the granting of independence to territories under colonial rule.
6. Calls upon the Security Council to resume consideration of the question of decolonization and expedite the granting of independence and self-determination to colonial peoples and territories.
7. Condemns South Africa and Portugal for their open assistance to and collaboration with the rebel minority regime of Rhodesia in defiance of the Resolutions of the United Nations.
8. Condemns South Africa for its refusal to comply with General Assembly Resolution 2145 and 2248 with regard to the International territory of South West Africa.
9. Calls upon the Security Council to enforce its earlier decision with regard to the International territory of South West Africa.
10. Condemns those countries particularly members of NATO for their continued supply of arms and ammunition to Portugal which are used to suppress the indigenous people under Portuguese domination and calls upon these States to stop forthwith their supply of arms.
11. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom to take immediately all the necessary measures including the use of force to put an end to the illegal minority racist regime of Rhodesia as well as to grant independence to the people of Rhodesia based on the principle of majority rule.
12. Condemns the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring independent States by racist and colonial regimes.
13. Calls upon the United Nations to take appropriate measures to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these States.