



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/8367/Add.1
29 October 1971

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 54 (a)

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM
AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

Page

MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

Syrian Arab Republic	2
--------------------------------	---

/Original: English/
28 October 1971

In accordance with the decision taken on 18 June by the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic attended, as an observer, the tenth session of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), a non-governmental body with permanent headquarters in Cairo. The session was held in Damascus on 23 and 24 June 1971. Twenty-six delegations from countries in Africa and Asia attended the session; delegations from Angola, Bahrain, Cambodia and South Africa were invited as special guests, and observers from a number of bodies, including the World Peace Council, the International Federation of Democratic Women, the International Students Union, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Christian Peace Conference, the United Nations 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 Special Committee on Apartheid, attended as well as representatives of liberation movements from many colonial territories. On 22 June the heads of all delegations met to discuss organization and procedure, and on 23 June the session was opened by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic. Many telegrams of support and solidarity were received from many Heads of State and Government of countries in Africa and Asia.

The work was divided between two committees, one dealing with political and the other with organization matters. The political committee had three sub-committees, one on colonial matters, one on the Middle East and one on Indo-China. The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic attended the meetings of the sub-committee on colonial affairs, which adopted two resolutions, one concerning the liberation battle in Africa and solidarity with independent countries of Africa and one concerning a dialogue with South Africa.

The Executive Committee condemned the South African régime for its illegal occupation of Namibia, expressed its support for the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for national independence, demanded the release of SWAPO freedom-fighters illegally detained by the South African régime, and called upon progressive forces throughout the world to channel material and moral support to the struggling people of Namibia through SWAPO. It also condemned the sale of arms to South Africa, denounced the South African régime for interference in the affairs of independent African States, welcomed the decision of the Organization of African Unity rejecting a dialogue with South Africa, called for a total boycott and isolation of the white minority régime in South Africa and for increased material and financial aid to the African National Congress. The United Kingdom was condemned for its imperialist manoeuvres in connexion with the Salisbury régime, and South Africa was condemned for its military presence in Zimbabwe. The Executive Committee expressed support for the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and its appreciation of the decision by many countries to sever all relations with the British minority-settler régime in Salisbury. It called upon Afro-Asian and progressive countries to increase material and financial support to the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

^{1/} This information received from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic supplements that contained in document A/8367, pp. 73-74.

A resolution adopted by the committee on organization matters reaffirmed the necessity of keeping in contact with representatives of independent African countries and various organizations to discuss material and financial assistance to national liberation movements in Africa and Asia. Another resolution on the Arab people denounced both Israel and South Africa in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 2649 (XXV).

In its General Declaration the Executive Committee welcomed the presence of a delegation from the United Nations 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 Special Committee on Apartheid and expressed the hope that contact with those Committees would be maintained in future.

The report on the meeting which was submitted by the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Special Committee on Apartheid on 4 August 1971 is referred to in the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid to the General Assembly (A/8422 and Corr.1, paras. 118-121). Information on the above-mentioned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization was also presented by the representative of Ecuador on 2 July 1971 to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/PV.807).
