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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
SOUTH AFRICA

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Guenther MAUERSBERGER (German Democratic Republic)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa:

"(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 1978 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963.

2. At its 2353rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1975, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 951st to 973rd meetings, held between 8 October and 6 November.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid 1/;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/10281);

(c) Letter dated 29 May 1974 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General transmitting the declaration and recommendations of the Seminar on South Africa, held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris from 28 April to 2 May 1975 (A/10103).

5. In addition, the Special Political Committee had before it a letter dated 17 September from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee (A/SPC/174), annexed to which was a statement on political prisoners in South Africa adopted by the Special Committee against Apartheid on 12 September. In his letter, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid conveyed the Special Committee's request that the Special Political Committee "devote one or two meetings ..., on 10 October, to the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners", and "that the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity be invited to participate in the observance of the Day of Solidarity, as well as in the debates on 'the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa' in the Special Committee".

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/10022) circulated to the members of the Security Council under the symbol S/11839.

6. At its 950th meeting, on 1 October, the Special Political Committee agreed without objection to accede to the requests of the Special Committee against Apartheid contained in document A/SPC/174, namely, to devote two meetings on 10 October to the observance of a Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners and to invite the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity /the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)/ to participate in that observance as well as in the debates on item 53. At its 951st meeting, on 8 October, the Committee also agreed without objection to hear statements in the course of the observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners by the Secretary-General of the World Peace Council, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization and the representative of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under the Law.

7. At its 951st meeting, on 8 October, the Committee heard a statement by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs of the Organization of African Unity.

8. Pursuant to the decisions taken at its 950th meeting the Special Political Committee devoted its 953rd to 955th meetings, on 10 and 13 October, to the observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners. In the course of those meetings, the Committee heard more than 50 statements by representatives of Member States and by Mr. Alfred Nzo, on behalf of the African National Congress, by Mr. David Sibeko, on behalf of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, by Mr. Romesh Chandra, on behalf of the World Peace Council, and by Mr. T. Michael Peay, on behalf of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under the Law.

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## II. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

9. The following draft resolutions were considered by the Committee:

- (a) Draft resolution on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/SPC/L.324);
- (b) Draft resolution on solidarity with the South African political prisoners (A/SPC/L.325);
- (c) Draft resolution concerning the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa (A/SPC/L.326);
- (d) Draft resolution concerning Bantustans (A/SPC/L.327);
- (e) Draft resolution concerning apartheid in sports (A/SPC/L.328);
- (f) Draft resolution concerning the situation in South Africa (A/SPC/L.331);
- (g) Draft resolution on the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/SPC/L.332).

### A. Draft resolution A/SPC/L.324

10. At the 956th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.324), entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kuwait, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Bangladesh, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Somalia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela subsequently became co-sponsors.

11. At the 960th meeting, on 20 October, upon the proposal of Sweden, the Committee decided, in the absence of objection, to take a decision, by consensus and without a vote, on the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.324). The draft resolution was then adopted without objection (see para. 27 below, draft resolution A).

### B. Draft resolution A/SPC/L.325

12. At the 958th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.325), entitled "Solidarity with the South African political prisoners", sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jamaica,

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Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Bhutan, Botswana, the Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Honduras, Iraq, Lesotho, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the Upper Volta and Zaire subsequently became co-sponsors.

13. At the 960th meeting, on 20 October, upon a proposal by the representative of Sweden, the Committee decided, in the absence of objection, to take a decision, by consensus and without a vote, on the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.325). The draft resolution was adopted without objection (see para. 27 below, draft resolution B).

#### C. Draft resolution A/SPC/L.326

14. At the 962nd meeting, on 22 October, the representative of Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.326), entitled "Special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa", sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Afghanistan, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guyana, Iraq, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Romania, Senegal and Zambia subsequently became co-sponsors.

15. At the 964th meeting, on 24 October, the draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 90 to none, with 9 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia,

1/ Subsequently the representatives of Argentina, Cyprus, Nepal, Peru, Qatar and Turkey stated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

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Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

D. Draft resolution A/SPC/L.327

16. At the 965th meeting, on 27 October, the representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.327), entitled "Bantustans", sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia. The Congo, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zambia subsequently became co-sponsors.

17. At the 968th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Belgium introduced amendments (A/SPC/L.329), sponsored by Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, to the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.327), according to which:

(a) The third preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following text:

"Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle in South Africa, irrespective of race, colour and creed, for the total eradication of apartheid and any form of racial discrimination";

(b) The following operative paragraph 4 would be added:

"Calls on the Government of the Republic of South Africa to cease all efforts to establish Bantustans and to conform to the principles expressed in the United Nations Charter."

18. At the 969th meeting, on 30 October, the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendments (A/SPC/L.329), which were rejected by 69 votes to 25, with 11 abstentions.

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19. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.327) by a recorded vote of 100 to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

#### E. Draft resolution A/SPC/L.328

20. At the 968th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.328), entitled "Apartheid in sports", sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. Chad, the Congo, Cuba, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Honduras, Ireland, Jamaica, Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Qatar, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yemen subsequently became co-sponsors.

2/ At the same meeting, the representatives of the Bahamas and Liberia stated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

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21. At the 969th meeting, on 30 October, upon a proposal by the representative of India, the Committee decided, in the absence of objection, to adopt the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.328) by acclamation. The draft resolution was adopted without objection (see para. 27 below, draft resolution E).

F. Draft resolution A/SPC/L.331

22. At the 970th meeting, on 31 October, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.331), entitled "Situation in South Africa", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, Chad, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Czechoslovakia, Jamaica and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic subsequently became co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

23. At the 972nd meeting, on 4 November, the draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 83 to 15, with 13 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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3/ At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh and the Syrian Arab Republic stated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

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Abstaining: Australia, Barbados, Colombia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Lesotho, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

G. Draft resolution A/SPC/L.332

24. At the 972nd meeting, on 4 November, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.332), entitled "Programme of work of the Special Committee" sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Congo, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, the Niger, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania. Cuba, Egypt, India, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, the Upper Volta and Zambia subsequently became co-sponsors.

25. On 4 November, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure, submitted to the Committee a statement (A/SPC/L.333) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution.

26. At the 973rd meeting, on 6 November, the draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 98 to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 27 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malayasia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zamiba.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Barbados, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

4/ At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Haiti stated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

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III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL  
POLITICAL COMMITTEE

27. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

A

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, 5/ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Recalling its resolutions on the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned over the numerous arrests and trials in the past year of persons under the repressive and discriminatory legislation enforced by the Government of South Africa and by the illegal administrations in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Reaffirming that humanitarian assistance by the international community to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in these Territories is appropriate and essential,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. Appeals to all States, organizations and individuals to make more generous annual contributions to the Trust Fund in order to enable it to meet the growing needs;

3. Again appeals for generous direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, through the Unit on Apartheid and the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, to arrange for widespread publicity of the need for humanitarian assistance for the victims of the repression in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

## B

## Solidarity with the South African political prisoners

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the ruthless repression against the opponents of apartheid and racism in South Africa, including the recent persecution of numerous student, cultural and other leaders,

Reaffirming its resolutions calling for an end to repression and unconditional amnesty for all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid or acts arising from such opposition,

Taking note of the refusal of the racist South African régime to heed these resolutions,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of apartheid and exercise of the right of self-determination by all the inhabitants of South Africa,

Reaffirming its conviction that the release of the leaders of the oppressed people of South Africa and other opponents of apartheid from imprisonment and other restrictions is an essential factor for the eradication of apartheid,

Recognizing the contribution of the liberation movements and other opponents of apartheid in South Africa to the purposes of the United Nations,

1. Condemns the ruthless repression by the racist South African régime against the leaders of the oppressed people of South Africa and other opponents of apartheid;

2. Strongly condemns the Terrorism Act and other repressive legislation designed to suppress the legitimate struggle of the South African people for freedom and self-determination;

3. Expresses its solidarity with all South Africans struggling against apartheid and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Again calls upon the racist régime of South Africa to grant an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid or acts arising from such opposition, as well as to political refugees from South Africa, and to repeal all repressive laws and regulations restricting the right of the people to strive for an end to the apartheid system;

5. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Unit on Apartheid of the Secretariat to redouble their efforts to publicize the cause of all those persecuted for their opposition to apartheid in South Africa.

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C

Special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its numerous resolutions condemning the policies of apartheid of the racist régime of South Africa,

Aware of its responsibility of upholding the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Commending the courageous struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa under the leadership of their liberation movements supported by the United Nations and the international community,

Taking note of the heavy sacrifices made by the people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for self-determination,

Meeting on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations,

1. Proclaims that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid;

2. Reiterates its determination to devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, for the speedy eradication of apartheid in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people.

D

Bantustans

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2775 E (XXVI) of 29 November 1971 and subsequent resolutions by which it condemned the establishment of bantustans by the racist régime of South Africa,

Taking note of the manoeuvres of the racist régime of South Africa to proceed with the establishment of bantustans in the Transkei and other regions,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, by all means possible, for the total eradication of apartheid and for the exercise of their right to self-determination,

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1. Again condemns the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policies of apartheid, to perpetuate white minority domination and to dispossess the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights in their country;

2. Reaffirms that the establishment of bantustans is a measure essentially designed to destroy the territorial integrity of the country in violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all Governments and organizations not to deal with any institutions or authorities of the bantustans or to accord any form of recognition to them.

E

Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 2775 D (XXVI) of 29 November 1971 on apartheid in sports,

Noting that the campaign for the boycott of South African sports teams, selected on the basis of apartheid and in violation of the Olympic principle of non-discrimination, has been an important measure which has effectively demonstrated the abhorrence of apartheid on the part of Governments and peoples,

Rejecting the attempts of the racist régime to gain acceptance for participation in international sports by superficial and insignificant modifications of apartheid,

Noting with regret that some national and international sports bodies have continued contacts with racist South African sports bodies in violation of the Olympic principle and the resolutions of the United Nations,

Condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its repressive measures against non-racial sports bodies in South Africa,

1. Reaffirms its unqualified support of the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation;

2. Commends all Governments, sports bodies and other organizations which have taken action, in pursuance of the Olympic principle and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, for the boycott of racially selected South African sports bodies or teams;

3. Calls upon all Governments, sports bodies and other organizations:

/...

(a) To refrain from all contacts with sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid or racially selected sports teams from South Africa;

(b) To exert all their influence to secure the full implementation of the Olympic principle, especially by the national and international sports bodies which have continued co-operation with South African sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid;

4. Commends all sports bodies and sportsmen in South Africa which have been struggling against racism in sports;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the production and widest distribution of information material on apartheid in sports in South Africa, and the international campaign against contacts in sports with South Africa.

F

Situation in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 6/

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on South Africa organized by the Special Committee in Paris from 28 April to 2 May 1975,

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the racist régime of South Africa, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling also its decision concerning the representation of South Africa in the General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the grave situation in South Africa, which constitutes an affront to human dignity and a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that the policy and practice of apartheid constitute a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the continued collaboration of some States and of economic and other interests with the racist régime of South Africa impedes the efforts for the eradication of apartheid,

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6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/10022).

Noting with regret that three permanent members of the Security Council, namely, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, have prevented, by an abuse of their veto, a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as recommended by the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority of Member States,

Gravely concerned over reports on collaboration by States and economic and other interests with the racist régime of South Africa in the establishment of nuclear installations and the development of nuclear technology,

Convinced that the United Nations must devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts in the inescapable and urgent task of eradicating apartheid in South Africa and securing the liberation of the South African people,

1. Again condemns the racist régime of South Africa for its policies and practices of apartheid, which are a crime against humanity, for its persistent and flagrant violations of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and for its continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

2. Denounces the manoeuvres of the racist régime of South Africa, which are designed primarily to perpetuate and obtain acquiescence in its abhorrent apartheid policies, to deceive world opinion, to counter international isolation, to hinder assistance to the national liberation movements by the international community and to consolidate white minority rule in South Africa;

3. Strongly condemns the actions of those States and foreign economic and other interests which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa, in contravention of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and thereby encourage it to persist in its inhuman policies, and strongly urges the main trading partners of South Africa, particularly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Italy, to cease collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and to co-operate with the United Nations in the efforts to eradicate apartheid;

4. Again condemns the strengthening of relations and collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and Israel in the political, military, economic and other fields;

5. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa by all means possible for the total eradication of apartheid and the exercise of the inalienable right of self-determination;

6. Reaffirms that the racist régime of South Africa is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa and that the national liberation movements are the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people;

/...

7. Declares that the racist régime of South Africa, by its resort to brutal repression against the great majority of the people of the country and their national liberation movements, bears full responsibility for precipitating violent conflict, which is bound to occur if the situation remains unchanged;
8. Recognizes that the international community must take firm action against the racist régime of South Africa in order to avert any suffering in the course of the struggle of the South African people for freedom;
9. Appeals to all States and organizations to provide all assistance required by the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements during their legitimate struggle, in the light of the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid;
10. Requests all Governments to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; 7/
11. Appeals to all States concerned to take the necessary measures to impose an effective embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and strategic raw materials to South Africa;
12. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to hold consultations with Governments and organizations, as necessary, to promote the implementation of the measures indicated in paragraph 11 above;
13. Invites all Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations and other organizations to continue to co-operate closely with the Special Committee against Apartheid towards a concerted international campaign against apartheid;
14. Commends the anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental organizations which have taken action against apartheid and in support of the South African national liberation movements;
15. Requests all specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international institutions, which have not yet done so, to invite representatives of the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to attend their conferences and seminars, as well as meetings of executive bodies, and make the necessary financial provisions for their participation;
16. Again requests the Security Council to consider urgently the situation in South Africa and the aggressive actions of the racist régime of South Africa with a view to adopting effective measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to resolve the grave situation in the area and, in particular:

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7/ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII).



(a) To ensure that all Governments implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa, without any exceptions as to the type of weapons, and prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by companies and individuals within their jurisdiction;

(b) To call upon the Governments concerned to refrain from importing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;

(c) To call upon the Governments concerned to terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from entering into any such arrangements;

(d) To call upon Governments concerned to prohibit any of their institutions, agencies or companies, within their national jurisdiction, from delivering to South Africa or placing at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability.

G

Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 8/

Having noted with appreciation the work of the Unit on Apartheid of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Special Committee, in continuing to publicize the evils of apartheid and the United Nations efforts for its eradication,

Commending the Special Committee for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities to promote the international campaign against apartheid in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly on the policies of apartheid of the racist régime of South Africa,

Considering that efforts for concerted international action by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the legitimate struggle of the people of South Africa under the leadership of their national liberation movements for their right to self-determination must be intensified,

Further convinced of the need for close co-operation with the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the movement of the non-aligned countries and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations in all efforts by the United Nations to secure a solution to the grave situation prevailing in South Africa,

1. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue and to intensify its activities to promote co-ordinated international campaigns against apartheid, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to give special attention in 1976 to encouraging, promoting and supporting:

(a) Campaigns for the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity against the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) Actions by trade union, women, student, youth and religious organizations to express their solidarity with, and their support of, the oppressed people of South Africa;

(c) Campaigns against collaboration by any Government or transnational corporation with the racist régime of South Africa;

(d) Condemnation of the propaganda of the racist régime of South Africa and its supporters, and the widest dissemination of information on the struggle of the South African people for their right to self-determination;

2. Authorizes the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions to Governments of Member States, to the headquarters of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as trade union confederations, as required, for consultations to promote the international campaign against apartheid;

(b) To take appropriate steps to promote closer co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the movement of the non-aligned countries, and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations;

(c) To participate in conferences concerned with apartheid;

(d) To invite representatives of the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and those of other organizations, as well as experts on apartheid, for consultations on various aspects of apartheid and on action against apartheid;

3. Requests the Special Committee to organize, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, an international seminar in 1976, as proposed in paragraphs 223 and 224 of its report;

4. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions or provide other co-operation to reinforce the activities of the Unit on Apartheid to publicize, through all media, the evils of apartheid and the United Nations efforts for its eradication;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to rename and strengthen the Unit on Apartheid, as suggested by the Special Committee in paragraphs 227, 228 and 233 of its report; 9/

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to arrange for the production of a film on apartheid and its widest distribution in various languages.

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9/ Ibid.