

of competence, the question of the danger of a revival of the concepts of nazism and racial intolerance;

"9. *Appeals* to regional intergovernmental organizations to consider this question at the regional level;

"10. *Calls upon* Governments, particularly those which control mass information media of world or continental scope, the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, specialized agencies and international and national organizations to increase public awareness of the danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance, especially among young people, by education, by the preparation and dissemination of information on this subject and by recalling the history of nazism and its crimes and of racial intolerance;

"11. *Calls upon* all States to take legislative and administrative measures to prevent activities of any kind in favour of nazism and the concept of racial superiority;

"12. *Decides* to place the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred on its agenda and under continuing review, and urges other competent organs of the United Nations to do likewise, so that appropriate measures can be taken promptly as required;

"13. *Confirms* the principles of international law with regard to the eradication of nazism, and appeals to all States to act in conformity with those principles."

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1591 (L). Policies of apartheid and racial discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Strongly condemning the policies of racial discrimination pursued in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, more particularly the doctrine of *apartheid*, which is scientifically false and whose application constitutes a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,

Welcoming the recommendations concerning the policies of *apartheid* made in General Assembly resolutions of recent years, particularly resolutions 2396 (XXIII) and 2397 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968, 2544 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2547 (XXIV) of 11 and 15 December 1969 and 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970.

Convinced that, in order to ensure the complete effectiveness of the struggle being carried on against *apartheid*, it is essential for Member States, in particular the trading partners of South Africa, to apply as a matter of the utmost urgency and without reservation the resolutions concerning *apartheid* adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations,

1. *Requests* the Security Council to find means of rigidly enforcing its own resolutions, in which all Member States are called upon not to supply arms to South Africa, and of effectively implementing the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Urges* States and, in particular, the major trading partners of South Africa to apply fully the resolutions concerning *apartheid* adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, and other organs of the United Nations;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies and, especially, the financial institutions to follow, towards South Africa, a policy in conformity with these resolutions;

4. *Invites* all States to strengthen and expand their programmes of assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and to respond as promptly as possible to the General Assembly's appeal for substantial contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

5. *Invites* all States to undertake, with the assistance of non-governmental organizations, including workers, religious, social and professional organizations, universities, youth and civic groups and national women's organizations, where appropriate, an educational programme designed to acquaint the public of each country and Territory with the evil consequences of the policy of *apartheid*;

6. *Also invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status with special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, independent of any action being undertaken by States, to mount a regular and constant campaign against *apartheid* both at the national and international levels and to report their endeavours and progress biennially to the Economic and Social Council;

7. *Appeals* to all humanitarian organizations and to the International Committee of the Red Cross, in particular, to take an active role in assisting the victims of *apartheid*, especially those who are detained or imprisoned;

8. *Urges* the General Assembly to provide funds on the scale required to combat effectively the propaganda undertaken by the Government of South Africa by which that Government seeks to defend and justify the policy of *apartheid*;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make special efforts, utilizing the existing information services available to the United Nations, to alert world public opinion, particularly that of the countries trading with South Africa, to the recommendations made by various United Nations bodies on the subject of *apartheid*, in order to facilitate compliance by Governments with those recommendations.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1592 (L). Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 October 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 concerning a programme of action for the full implementation of the said Declaration,

Guided by the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-

operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁶⁰

Recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Solemnly reaffirming that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation is a violation of the principle of self-determination as well as a denial of basic human rights and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations,

"Concerned at the fact that many peoples continue to be denied the right to self-determination and are living under conditions of colonial and foreign domination,

"Expressing concern at the fact that some countries, notably Portugal, with the support of its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, are waging war against the national liberation movement in colonial and developing countries,

"Confirming that colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including the methods of neo-colonialism, constitutes a gross encroachment on the rights of peoples and the basic human rights and freedoms,

"Convinced that effective application of the principles of self-determination of peoples is of paramount importance for promoting the development of friendly relations between countries and peoples and for ensuring human rights,

"1. Confirms the legality of the peoples' struggle for self-determination and liberation from colonial and foreign domination by all available means;

"2. Affirms man's basic human right to fight for the self-determination of his people under colonial and foreign domination;

"3. Believes that the main objectives and principles of international protection of human rights cannot be effectively implemented while some States pursue the imperialist policy of colonialism, use force against developing countries and peoples fighting for self-determination and support régimes that are applying the criminal policy of racism and *apartheid*;

"4. Condemns the colonial Powers that are suppressing the right of peoples to self-determination and hampering the liquidation of the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism in the African continent and in other parts of the world;

"5. Condemns States that contribute to the creation in southern Africa of a military-industrial complex whose aim is the suppression of the movement of peoples struggling for their self-determination and interference in the affairs of independent African States;

"6. Recalls that it is the duty of every State to contribute through joint and independent action to the implementation of the principle of self-determination, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to assist the United Nations in discharging the responsibilities vested in it by the Charter for the implementation of this principle;

"7. Urges States to discharge their duty and to co-operate in bringing about universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination;

"8. Resolves to devote constant attention to the question of flagrant large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from the denial to peoples under colonial and foreign domination of their right to self-determination."

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1593 (L). Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the progress report on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism,⁶¹ submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Mohamed Awad,

Having noted the information on the same question presented by the Secretary General⁶² in accordance with resolution 4 (XXII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and resolution 1331 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Council of 31 May 1968,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to Mr. Mohamed Awad for his valuable report;

2. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to continue his important task, taking into account the exchange of views on his progress report during the twenty-third session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights, and to submit in his final report to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-fourth session his conclusions and recommendations, having regard to the urgent need for the proper implementation of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, of 30 April 1956;⁶³

3. *Further invites* the Special Rapporteur to elaborate, in his final report, on his previous studies of ways in which national and international work in the fields of narcotics control and the protection of refugees may be applied in order to secure the better implementation of existing international instruments relating to the suppression of slavery and slavery-like practices;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General once again to urge those States which have not yet ratified the Supplementary Convention of 1956 to expedite their ratification procedures;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend his assistance to the States parties for the purpose of arranging for the exchange of information called for by article 3, paragraph 3, of the Supplementary Convention of 1956;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to supplement the information received from States parties to that Convention by information which may be available from other official sources, including States that have not yet adhered to the Convention and the appropriate international organizations, and to present such information to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

⁶¹ E/CN.4/Sub.2/312.

⁶² E/CN.4/Sub.2/308 and Add.1.

⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266 (1957), No. 3822.

⁶⁰ See General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).