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QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS,
INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION AND OF
APARTHEID, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL
AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mrs. Clara PONCE de LEON (Colombia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1415th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1966, the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee the item entitled "Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories". The Third Committee discussed this item at its 1378th to 1389th meetings, held on 30 September and 3 to 10 October.
2. The item stemmed from a resolution adopted on 18 June 1965 by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,^{1/} in which the Special Committee drew the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the evidence submitted by certain petitioners as regards violations of human rights committed in territories under Portuguese administration and also in South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia.
3. At its fortieth session, the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1102 (XL), recalled, inter alia, General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX)

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1), chapter II, para. 463.

on the question of Southern Rhodesia and 2074 (XX) on the question of South West Africa and asked the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of importance and urgency, the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and dependent countries, and to submit to the Council at its forty-first session its recommendations on measures to stop those violations.

4. At its twenty-second session, in resolution 2 (XXII) of 25 March 1966,^{2/} the Commission on Human Rights condemned violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur and supported the measures provided for in the Special Committee's resolution of 18 June 1965. It requested the Council to recommend to the General Assembly that it continue to encourage all eligible States to become parties as soon as possible to all conventions which aim to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and that, for the purpose of the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, all possible measures should be taken for the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and the elimination of racial discrimination wherever it occurred, but particularly in colonial and other dependent countries and territories. In another part of the resolution, the Commission informed the Council that, in order to deal completely with the question of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all countries, it would be necessary for the Commission to consider the means by which it might be more fully informed of violations of human rights, with a view to devising recommendations for measures to stop them, and decided to consider at its twenty-third session the question of its tasks and functions and its role in relation to violations of human rights in all countries, including appropriate assistance 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.

5. At its forty-first session, by resolution 1164 (XLI), the Economic and Social Council formally condemned violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8, (E/4184) chapter III, para. 222.

wherever they occur and endorsed the Commission's profound indignation at violations of human rights committed in colonial and other dependent countries and territories. It welcomed, inter alia, the Commission's decision to consider at its twenty-third session the question of the Commission's tasks and functions and its role in relation to violations of human rights in all countries. It also concurred in the Commission's view that it would be necessary for it fully to consider the means by which it might be more fully informed of violations of human rights, with a view to devising recommendations for measures to put a stop to those violations, and recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly.

II. DRAFT RESOLUTION RECOMMENDED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

6. The draft resolution which the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1164 (XLI), recommended for adoption by the General Assembly read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1164 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

"Recalling the obligation of all Member States under Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, which include the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedom for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Convinced that efforts to protect and promote human rights throughout the world are still inadequate and that gross violations of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights continue to occur in certain countries, particularly in colonies and dependent territories, with respect to discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language and religion, and the suppression of freedom of expression and opinion, the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right to protection by independent and impartial judicial organs,

"Recalling further the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

"Deeply concerned by the new evidence of persistent practices of racial discrimination and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, the Trust Territory of South West Africa and the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tome and Principe, such practices constituting, according to its resolutions 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965 and 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, crimes against humanity,

"1. Condemns violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights in accordance with the Charter, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"3. Urges all Member States to take all possible measures for the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and for the elimination of racial discrimination wherever it occurs, particularly in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;

"4. Encourages all eligible States to become parties as soon as possible to all Conventions which aim at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms including, in particular, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"5. Urges all States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against the Republic of South Africa, as well as with the relevant Security Council resolutions calling upon all States to impose an arms embargo against the Republic of South Africa;

"6. Invites Member States, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to arrange for the celebration of Human Rights Day in 1966 bearing in mind the theme of protection of victims of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly those in colonial and dependent countries and territories;

"7. Appeals to public opinion and in particular to juridical associations as well as other appropriate organizations to render all possible assistance to victims of violations of human rights, in particular victims of policies of racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid;

"8. Invites the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur;

"9. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to apprise the Commission on Human Rights of its discussions and decisions and of information coming to its attention relating to questions of human rights in colonial and dependent territories."

III. ISSUES DISCUSSED

7. Speakers who wished to amend or replace the draft resolution recommended to the General Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1164 (XLI) expressed the view that the Council's text placed insufficient emphasis on the importance of combatting policies of racial discrimination and segregation, particularly the policy of apartheid, and on the effective remedial measures which must urgently be taken. Moreover, they contended, the Council's proposal failed to take sufficiently into account the history of the item under discussion, beginning with the resolution adopted on 13 June 1965 by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which showed that the Third Committee should primarily concern itself, not so much with violations of human rights across the world, but with the evils which flowed from colonialism, for a denial of the right of peoples to self-determination, besides in itself constituting a gross violation of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, precluded the enjoyment by the victims of other human rights. Proof of this contention could be seen in the Republic of South Africa, in South West Africa, in Southern Rhodesia and in the African territories under Portuguese administration.

8. By contrast, some representatives supporting the Council's recommendations felt that the alternative proposals submitted during the course of the debate tended to obscure the fact that violations of human rights occurring in independent countries deserved equal censure with those committed in colonial or dependent countries and territories. They stressed the importance of those provisions in the resolution which call for urgent consideration by United Nations organs of ways to stop all violations of human rights. Violations should be condemned wherever they occurred; and, even if apartheid could be specified as the most offensive form of racial discrimination, no single human right could be set above all other human rights. Nor was it proper, in the view of these speakers, to place apartheid and the

colonial system on the same footing, since the former's moral and political motivations were wholly unrelated to the latter. The distinction between the two was indeed so great that assimilating one to the other might only hurt the interests of the peoples whom the United Nations strove to help.

9. It was recalled that General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX) termed such violations of human rights as the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination "crimes against humanity". This designation was not acceptable to certain speakers, who contended that the term in question had a specific and limited connotation, as enunciated in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal of Nürnberg. Others, however, not only urged endorsement of the General Assembly's extension of the term but also suggested that it be further widened to include colonialism itself.

10. Several representatives denounced the policies of certain States which, either openly or by subterfuge, offered material assistance to the Government of South Africa, as well as to Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, by maintaining close commercial relations with those countries and by failing to discourage massive investment therein by their nationals. The Security Council's call for the cessation of the sale and shipment of military equipment to South Africa, contained in its resolution of 4 December 1963, had proved ineffective because of the actions of certain States which placed self-interest before humanitarian considerations; and the General Assembly's appeals, in its resolutions 1761 (XVII) and 2054 (XX), for Member States to discontinue commercial and diplomatic relations with South Africa had been even more openly disregarded.

11. As regards the measures which should be taken to stop the violations to which the General Assembly's attention had been drawn, a considerable number of the members of the Committee favoured the urgent imposition of mandatory economic and diplomatic sanctions, in conformity with Article 41 of the Charter, against the Governments and régimes responsible for the gravest acts of racial oppression in Southern Africa, the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, as well as the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. Such measures offered, in their opinion, the only possibility of removing the threat to the peace which the current situation posed. Mention was made, in this connexion, of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Seminar on Apartheid, held at Brasilia from 23 August to 4 September 1966 (A/6412).

12. Other speakers nevertheless urged caution in recommending action which might lead to serious loss of life or needless suffering, and stated their preference for intensified efforts at education and persuasion. Certain representatives voiced the opinion that the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa were a matter essentially within that country's domestic jurisdiction. Some other speakers felt that the policies pursued in Africa by Portugal were not racially inspired in the same sense as those of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia.

13. The question arose whether an appeal for drastic political action could properly be made by the Third Committee. It was pointed out that the question of South West Africa was being debated by the General Assembly in plenary meeting, while apartheid was an item which had been referred to the Special Political Committee, which would consider it on the basis of the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. The Third Committee, in the opinion of certain speakers, should confine itself to the humanitarian aspects of violations of human rights and leave the political aspects to the political committees of the General Assembly. Other representatives, however, contended that the Third Committee's competence, as one of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, could not be questioned; for although the problems under discussion were indeed humanitarian, their effective solution could only be brought about by political action.

14. Considerable emphasis was placed on the need to keep public opinion informed of the evils of apartheid through a special unit within the United Nations Secretariat, the establishment of which had been urged by most participants at the Brasilia Seminar. Some representatives, however, thought that the feasibility of establishing such a unit should first be studied, while others deplored the proliferation of new bodies within the Secretariat and felt that the effectiveness of the proposed unit would be greater if it were set up outside the Secretariat. The hope was voiced that the establishment of any such unit would not involve additional expenditure.

15. As regards the proposal sponsored by Guinea, Morocco, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1339/Rev.1), the majority felt that it constituted an indispensable adjunct to any substantive text which might be approved. Others questioned the advisability of the Third Committee referring a question to the Security Council, pointing out, moreover, that the question of apartheid was already on the Council's agenda.

IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

16. Amendments to the draft resolution of the Economic and Social Council (see paragraph 6 above) were proposed by India, Nigeria and Pakistan (A/C.3/L.1335), and by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1338).

17. The amendments submitted by India, Nigeria and Pakistan (A/C.3/L.1335) sought the following:

(a) In the fifth preambular paragraph, to replace the opening words "Deeply concerned" with the words "Gravely disturbed";

(b) To insert a new sixth preambular paragraph to read as follows:

"Confirming the United Nations fundamental interest in combating the policies of apartheid, and that as a matter of urgency, ways and means must be devised for its elimination,";

(c) In operative paragraph 1, to replace the opening word "Condemns" with the words "Reaffirms its condemnation of the";

(d) To insert a new operative paragraph 4 to read as follows:

"Regrets that certain major Powers still continue to strengthen the Government of the Republic of South Africa through intensive flow of investment and trade, and thus perpetuating and fortifying the maintenance of the policy of apartheid";

(e) To insert a new operative paragraph between the original paragraphs 5 and 6, to read as follows:

"Regrets further the lack of progress made regarding the situation in Southern Rhodesia and urges the administering Power of the colony of Southern Rhodesia to make every effort in its power without reservation to restore to the majority of the people of that country their basic human rights and fundamental freedoms,";

(f) To insert three new operative paragraphs between the original operative paragraphs 7 and 8, to read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to study and report to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly as a matter of urgency, on the feasibility of establishing an information centre within the Secretariat of the United Nations to deal exclusively with the policy of apartheid in order to give maximum publicity to the evils of that policy;

"Urges Member States to take all necessary measures, in line with their domestic laws, against the operation of propaganda organizations of the Government of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate apartheid and policies of discrimination and domination;

"Appeals to Member States to refrain from cultural and sports relationships with all Governments which practise and enforce policies of racial discrimination in violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

18. The amendments proposed by India, Nigeria and Pakistan (A/C.3/L.1335) were withdrawn at the 1388th meeting of the Committee, on 10 October, after the Committee had adopted the draft resolution sponsored by forty Asian and African delegations (A/C.3/L.1342/Rev.1).

19. The amendment proposed by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1338) called for the revision of operative paragraph 5 to read as follows:

"Urges all States which have not yet done so to comply with the Security Council resolutions calling upon all States to impose an arms embargo against the Republic of South Africa."

20. The amendment proposed by the United States of America was not put to the vote, since the Committee later decided to give priority in the voting to the revised forty-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1342/Rev.1) and the adoption of that text rendered unnecessary any vote on the draft resolution proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

V. ALTERNATIVE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

21. At the 1381st meeting, on 3 October, the Third Committee had before it a draft resolution proposed by Chile (A/C.3/L.1336) and a draft resolution proposed by the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/C.3/L.1337), each of these texts designed to replace the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council (see paragraph 6 above).

(a) Draft resolution submitted by Chile

22. The operative part of the draft resolution proposed by Chile (A/C.3/L.1336) read as follows:

"1. Condemns as crimes against humanity and as an offence to civilization the violation, wherever it occurs, of any of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"2. Singles out as particularly deserving of this condemnation the systematic policy of oppression, racial discrimination and apartheid which is being practised in South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and in the African and Asian Territories under Portuguese domination;

"3. Urges Member States to do their utmost to ensure that, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are fully respected and to suppress the policies of oppression, racial discrimination and apartheid wherever they exist and particularly in the subject colonies and territories; and for this purpose invites them immediately:

(a) to adhere without delay to all conventions designed to protect these rights and freedoms, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

(b) to adopt the necessary legislative measures to improve the protection of these rights and freedoms at the domestic level, and

(c) to promote the adoption of regional conventions for the protection of such rights and freedoms;

"4. Exhorts Member States which have not yet done so to comply with the General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against the Republic of South Africa, and also with the Security Council resolutions inviting all States to impose an arms embargo against the Republic of South Africa;

"5. Invites all States, whether or not they are Members of the United Nations, governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations of the entire world, and world public opinion:

(a) to give all possible assistance to the victims of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in particular to the victims of the policies of oppression, racial discrimination and apartheid imposed in colonial and subject territories;

(b) to undertake a world campaign, which should begin on the next Human Rights Day, to reinforce and extend throughout the world the condemnation of these violations;

"6. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to and to propose to the United Nations new possibilities of action to put an end once and for all to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur."

23. The draft resolution proposed by Chile was withdrawn at the 1386th meeting, on 7 October, in favour of a resolution submitted by eleven African and Asian delegations (A/C.3/L.1342).

(b) Draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania

24. The operative part of the draft resolution proposed by the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/C.3/L.1337) read as follows:

"1. Reaffirms its strong condemnation of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all colonial and dependent territories, including the policies of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, the Trust Territory of South West Africa, and the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tome and Principe;

"2. Calls upon all States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights and the right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"3. Urges all States to take all measures for the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and for the elimination of racial discrimination wherever it occurs, especially in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;

"4. Urges further all States to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, as well as with the relevant Security Council resolutions calling upon all States to impose an arms embargo against the Republic of South Africa;

"5. Condemns the policy of colonial Powers to circumvent the rights of colonial peoples through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and the dislocation, deportation and transfer of the indigenous inhabitants;

"6. Deplores the actions of those States which through political, trading, economic and military collaboration with the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, are encouraging them to persist in their racial policies;

"7. Appeals to all States, to the public opinion and in particular to juridical associations as well as other appropriate organizations to render all possible assistance to colonial people, victims of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms; in particular victims of racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid;

"8. Invites all States to become parties as soon as possible to all Conventions which are aimed at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms including, in particular, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"9. Invites further States and inter-governmental organization to arrange for the celebration of Human Rights Day in 1966 bearing in mind the theme of protection of victims of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially those in colonial and dependent countries and territories;

"10. Invites the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur;

"11. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to apprise the Commission on Human Rights of its discussions and decisions and of information coming to its attention relating to questions of human rights in colonial and dependent territories;

"12. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the question of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

including the policies of racial discrimination and segregation and apartheid especially in colonial and other dependent countries and territories, constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

"14. Decides to retain the item on the agenda of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly;

"15. Decides to refer the entire matter of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms including the policies of racial discrimination and segregation and apartheid in South Africa, the Trust Territory of South West Africa and the British colony of Southern Rhodesia and other dependent territories, to the Security Council for its action under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter; in particular the adoption of a resolution calling for complete economic sanctions under Article 41 of the Charter.

"16. Decides to transmit resolution 2 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights as well as the present resolution 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."

(c) Draft resolution submitted by sixty-one Member States

25. The draft resolution proposed by the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/C.3/L.1337) was withdrawn at the 1382nd meeting, on 6 October, in favour of a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1340) submitted by the following sixty-one Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldive Islands, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen and Zambia.

26. The operative part of the sixty-one-Power draft resolution read as follows:

"1. Reaffirms its strong condemnation of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all colonial and dependent territories, including the policies of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, the Trust Territory of South West Africa, and the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tome and Principe;

"2. Condemns as crimes against humanity and as an offence to civilization the violation, wherever it occurs, of any of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"3. Regrets the policy of colonial Powers to circumvent the rights of colonial peoples through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants, the dislocation, dispossession, deportation and eviction of the indigenous inhabitants;

"4. Regrets further the actions of those States which through political, trading, economic and military collaboration with the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia are encouraging them to persist in their racial policies;

"5. Calls upon all States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights and the right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"6. Urges all States to take effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, for the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and for the elimination of racial discrimination, wherever it occurs, especially in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;

"7. Appeals to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and individuals to support the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to victims of colonialism and apartheid; and to encourage judicial associations and other appropriate organizations, and the public in general to provide such relief and assistance;

"8. Urges Member States to take all necessary measures in accordance with their domestic laws, against the operation of propaganda organizations of the Government of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate apartheid and policies of racial discrimination and domination;

"9. Invites all States to become parties as soon as possible to all Conventions which aim at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms including, in particular, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the Special Committee of Twenty-Four, the Special Committee on Apartheid, and the Commission on Human Rights, to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

"11. Decides in consultation with the Special Committee on Apartheid to establish a unit within the Secretariat of the United Nations to deal exclusively with the policies of apartheid in order to give maximum publicity to the evils of that policy;

"12. Decides further to retain the item on the agenda of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly."

(d) Draft resolution submitted by forty Member States

27. At the 1386th meeting, on 7 October, in the light of the debate and after consultation between the sponsors of the sixty-one-Power draft resolution and other delegations, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania presented a new draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1342) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1164 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

"Confirming that the United Nations has a fundamental interest in combating the policies of apartheid and that as a matter of urgency, ways and means must be devised for its elimination,

"Bearing in mind the obligation of all Member States under Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, which include the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Convinced further that gross violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights continue to occur in certain countries, especially in colonies and dependent territories, with respect to discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language and religion, and the suppression of freedom of expression and opinion, the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right to protection by independent and impartial judicial organs, and that these violations are designed to stifle the legitimate struggle of the people for independence and human dignity,

"Recalling further the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

"Deeply concerned by the evidence of persistent practices of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa and the racial discrimination practised in the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tome and Principe, brought to its attention by 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 Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, such practices constituting, according to General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965 and 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, crimes against humanity,

"Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Seminar on Apartheid (A/6412) held in Brasilia in 1966,

"1. Reaffirms its strong condemnation of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur, especially in all colonial and dependent territories, including the policies of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, the territory of South West Africa and racial discrimination in the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tome and Principe;

"2. Regrets the policy of colonial Powers to circumvent the rights of peoples under their rule through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants, the dislocation, dispossession, deportation and eviction of the indigenous inhabitants;

"3. Regrets further the actions of those States which through political, trading, economic and military collaboration with the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia are encouraging them to persist in their racial policies;

"4. Urges all States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against the Republic of South Africa, as well as with the relevant Security Council resolutions calling upon all States to impose an arms embargo against the Republic of South Africa;

"5. Calls upon all States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights and the right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"6. Urges all States to take effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, General Assembly resolutions pertaining to human rights and the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and for the elimination of racial discrimination, wherever it occurs, especially in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;

"7. Appeals to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and individuals to support the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and

assistance to victims of colonialism and apartheid; and to encourage judicial associations and other appropriate organizations, and the public in general to provide such relief and assistance;

"8. Urges Member States to take all necessary measures in accordance with their domestic laws, against the operation of propaganda organizations of the Government of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate apartheid and policies of racial discrimination and domination;

"9. Invites States to become parties as soon as possible to all Conventions which aim at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms including, in particular, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and the Commission on Human Rights, to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

"11. Invites the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur;

"12. Decides in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to establish a unit within the Secretariat of the United Nations to deal exclusively with the policies of apartheid in order to give maximum publicity to the evils of that policy;

"13. Decides further to retain the item on the agenda of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly."

28. The eleven-Power-draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1342) was ultimately sponsored by the following forty Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,

Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

29. At the 1387th meeting, on 7 October, the forty-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1342) was presented in a revised form. Besides containing minor drafting changes in the preamble, the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1342/Rev.1) proposed that, beginning with operative paragraph 10, the text be reworded and rearranged to read as follows:

"10. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures for the implementation of this resolution as it affects the responsibilities of these organs;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of this resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

"12. Invites the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a unit within the Secretariat of the United Nations to deal exclusively with the policies of apartheid in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in order that maximum publicity may be given to the evils of that policy;

"14. Decides further to retain the item on the agenda of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly."

30. The revised forty-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1342/Rev.1) was the substantive text finally voted on and adopted by the Third Committee at its 1388th meeting, on 10 October, (see paragraphs 33-51 below).

VI. SIX-POWER DRAFT RESOLUTION

31. At the 1382nd meeting, on 4 October, Poland and Saudi Arabia jointly submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1339) containing an appeal to the Security Council and requesting the Secretary-General to provide the Council with all the General Assembly resolutions relating to the question of apartheid. As later revised in the light of the discussion and sponsored jointly by Guinea, Morocco, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Uruguay, this draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1339/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of resolution 1164 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council and all the amendments thereto,

"Having adopted other resolutions [] on this question during the twenty-first session of the General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the various recommendations embodied in the report of the United Nations Human Rights Seminar on Apartheid (A/6412),

"Noting that all the General Assembly recommendations on apartheid have so far been ignored by the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the authorities in Southern Rhodesia,

"Convinced more than ever that apartheid in South Africa constitutes a menace to international peace and security,

"1. Appeals to the Security Council urgently to take effective measures with a view to eradicating apartheid in South Africa and other adjacent territories;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Security Council with all the General Assembly resolutions passed on the question of apartheid in this and previous sessions together with all the reports available on this item."

32. The six-Power draft resolution was also voted on and adopted at the 1388th meeting, on 10 October 1966 (see paragraphs 52-58 below).

VII. VOTING

(a) Draft resolution submitted by forty Member States

33. At the 1388th meeting, on 10 October, on the motion of the representative of Pakistan, the Committee decided, by 63 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions, that the forty-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1342/Rev.1) should be given priority in the voting.

34. The preamble was adopted by 93 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

35. At the request of the representative of New Zealand, the word "all" in operative paragraph 1 was put to the vote separately. The Committee decided to retain the word by 62 votes to 17, with 17 abstentions.

36. At the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, a separate roll-call vote was taken on operative paragraphs 3, 4, 8 and 13. At the request of the representative of Belgium, a separate roll-call vote was taken on all the other operative paragraphs except operative paragraph 14.

37. Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 95 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Brazil, France, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

38. Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 94 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Panama, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

39. Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 70 votes to 2, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar,

Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

40. Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 84 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

41. Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 103 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo(Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

42. Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 97 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon,

Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

43. Operative paragraph 7 was adopted by 100 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia,

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Albania, Belgium, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

44. Operative paragraph 8 was adopted by 98 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia,

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: France, Greece, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

45. Operative paragraph 9 was adopted by 101 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi,

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Malawi, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

46. Operative paragraph 10 was adopted by 96 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland,

Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

47. Operative paragraph 11 was adopted by 97 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: South Africa.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

48. Operative paragraph 12 was adopted by 100 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

49. Operative paragraph 13 was adopted by 79 votes to 2, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway,

Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

50. Operative paragraph 14 was adopted by 104 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

51. The forty-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1342/Rev.1) as a whole was adopted by 86 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions (see paragraph 59 below, draft resolution A).^{3/}

At the request of the representative of Saudi Arabia the vote was taken by roll-call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

^{3/} For the statement on financial implications of the draft resolution, see A/C.3/L.1343.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(b) Draft resolution submitted by six Member States

52. At the 1388th meeting, on 10 October, the Third Committee also voted on the draft resolution proposed by Guinea, Morocco, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1339/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1).

53. The first four preambular paragraphs were adopted by 89 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

54. At the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, a separate roll-call vote was taken on the last preambular paragraph and on each of the operative paragraphs.

55. The last preambular paragraph was adopted by 66 votes to 2, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

56. Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 78 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

57. Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 88 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

58. The six-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1339/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1) as a whole was adopted by 78 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions (see paragraph 59 below, draft resolution B). At the request of the representative of Cuba, the vote was taken by roll-call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal,

/...

Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

59. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories

A

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1164 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Confirming that the United Nations has a fundamental interest in combating the policies of apartheid and that, as a matter of urgency, ways and means must be devised for its elimination,

Bearing in mind the obligation of all Member States under Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, which include the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Convinced that gross violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights continue to occur in certain countries, especially in colonies and dependent territories, with respect to

discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language and religion, and the suppression of freedom of expression and opinion, the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right to protection by independent and impartial judicial organs, and that these violations are designed to stifle the legitimate struggle of the people for independence and human dignity,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Deeply concerned by the evidence of persistent practices of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa and the racial discrimination practised in the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tome and Principe, brought to its attention by 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 Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, such practices constituting, according to General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965 and 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, crimes against humanity,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Seminar on apartheid,^{4/} held in Brasilia in 1966,

1. Reaffirms its strong condemnation of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur, especially in all colonial and dependent territories, including the policies of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, the Territory of South West Africa and racial discrimination in the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tome and Principe;

2. Regrets the policy of colonial Powers to circumvent the rights of peoples under their rule through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants, and the dislocation, dispossession, deportation and eviction of the indigenous inhabitants;

3. Further regrets the actions of those States which, through political, trading, economic and military collaboration with the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, are encouraging them to persist in their racial policies;

4. Urges all States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against South Africa, as well as with the relevant Security Council resolutions calling upon all States to impose an arms embargo against South Africa;

5. Calls upon all States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights and the right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

6. Urges all States to take effective measures, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, General Assembly resolutions pertaining to human rights and the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the suppression of the policies of apartheid and segregation and for the elimination of racial discrimination, wherever it occurs, especially in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;

7. Appeals to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and individuals: (a) to support the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to victims of colonialism and apartheid and (b) to encourage judicial associations and other appropriate organizations, and the public in general, to provide such relief and assistance;

8. Urges Member States to take all necessary measures, in accordance with their domestic laws, against the operation of propaganda organizations of the Government of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate apartheid and policies of racial discrimination and domination;

9. Invites States to become parties as soon as possible to all conventions which aim at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

10. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution as it affects the responsibilities of these organs;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

12. Invites the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a unit within the Secretariat of the United Nations to deal exclusively with the policies of apartheid, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, in order that maximum publicity may be given to the evils of that policy;

14. Further decides to place the item on the agenda of its twenty-second session.

B

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1164 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Having adopted resolution A above,

Bearing in mind the various recommendations embodied in the report of the United Nations Human Rights Seminar on apartheid,^{5/}

Noting that all the General Assembly recommendations on apartheid have so far been ignored by the Government of South Africa and the authorities in Southern Rhodesia,

Convinced more than ever that apartheid in South Africa constitutes a menace to international peace and security,

1. Appeals to the Security Council urgently to take effective measures with a view to eradicating apartheid in South Africa and other adjacent territories;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Security Council with all the General Assembly resolutions passed on the question of apartheid, in this and previous sessions, together with all the reports available on this item.
