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MEASURES TAKEN IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION

Texts of (or extracts from) decisions taken by United Nations
organs containing provisions relevant to 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 other dependent countries and territories

(Provisional documentation prepared by the Secretary-General
in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council
resolution 1102 (XL).)

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ANNEX I: LIST OF CONVENTIONS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS CONCLUDED
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ANNEX II: TEXTS OF DECLARATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN THE
FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 1) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 2) Declaration of the Rights of the Child
- 3) Declaration on the Granting of Independence to
Colonial Countries and Peoples
- 4) United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of
All Forms of Racial Discrimination

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. At its 1415th plenary meeting held on 4 March 1966, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1102 (XL) by which, recalling the 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 and resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX) of the General Assembly on the questions of Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa respectively and stating "that the problem of racial discrimination involves in the world today one of the most vicious and widespread violations of human rights", the Council,

1. Invites the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-second session, 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 other dependent countries and territories, and to submit to the Council at its forty-first session its recommendations on measures to halt those violations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the Council a document containing the texts of (or extracts from) decisions taken by United Nations bodies which contain any relevant provisions;

3. Requests further the Secretary-General to supplement this document annually with the texts of (or extracts from) new decisions and to submit the document to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities."

2. Although no specific date was set by the Council for the preparation by the Secretary-General of the document referred to in paragraph 2 of the resolution 1102 (XL), the Secretariat has endeavoured to place before the forty-first session of the Council documentation which it believes members of the Council may wish to have available to them in a convenient form. In compiling the relevant provisions of the decisions taken by United Nations organs, the Secretariat was guided by the views expressed at the fortieth session of the Council and during the consideration by the Commission on Human Rights of Council's resolution 1102 (XL). The document should be considered, however, as being of a provisional character. In preparing the supplements referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1102 (XL), the Secretariat will give due consideration to the views which members of the Council may express at the present session.

3. The documentation relating to resolutions of United Nations organs is divided into two parts. Part I contains resolutions or extracts from resolutions of a general character which are not directed at specific countries. The relevant General Assembly resolutions are reproduced in chronological order. In order to avoid repetition, Economic and Social Council resolutions which transmit draft resolutions for approval by the General Assembly are not reproduced; other resolutions containing pronouncements by the Economic and Social Council are listed according to subject matter.

Part II contains resolutions or extracts from resolutions relating to particular countries and territories; they are classified according to the countries or territories to which they refer and are placed in chronological order. Only resolutions which relate to questions currently considered by United Nations organs are included. The most recent resolutions of a comprehensive character are reproduced in full. Extracts of earlier resolutions are also included where they contain relevant material not already covered by the more recent resolutions.

Annex I contains a list of conventions in the field of human rights concluded under the auspices of the United Nations; because of their length the texts of these conventions are not reproduced in full. Annex II contains, for the convenience of members of the Council, the full texts of relevant declarations adopted by the General Assembly in the field of human rights.

PART I. RESOLUTIONS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

A. GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

(1) Resolution 103 (1). Persecution and Discrimination

The General Assembly declares that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination, and calls on the Governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end.

Forty-eighth plenary meeting,
19 November 1946.

(2) Resolution 96 (1). The Crime of Genocide

Genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings; such denial of the right of existence shocks the conscience of mankind, results in great losses to humanity in the form of cultural and other contributions represented by these human groups, and is contrary to moral law and to the spirit and aims of the United Nations.

Many instances of such crimes of genocide have occurred when racial, religious, political and other groups have been destroyed, entirely or in part.

The punishment of the crime of genocide is a matter of international concern.

The General Assembly, therefore,

Affirms that genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices - whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds - are punishable;

Invites the Member States to enact the necessary legislation for the prevention and punishment of this crime;

Recommends that international co-operation be organized between States with a view to facilitating the speedy prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, and, to this end,

.....

Fifty-fifth plenary meeting,
11 December 1946.

- (3) Resolution 731 (VIII). Development of political rights of women in Territories where these rights are not fully enjoyed

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56 (I) of 11 December 1946 relating to the political rights of women, which was reaffirmed in resolution 640 (VII) of 20 December 1952,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 504 F (XVI) of 23 July 1953,

Urges States to take all necessary measures, particularly educational and legislative measures, leading to the development of the political rights of women in all Territories in which women do not enjoy full political rights, including Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

454th plenary meeting,
23 October 1953.

(4) 740 (VIII). Evidence of existence of forced labour

The General Assembly,

.....

Considering that systems of forced labour constitute a serious threat to fundamental human rights and jeopardize the freedom and status of workers in contravention of the obligations and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

.....

1. Affirms the importance which it attaches to the abolition of all systems of forced or "corrective" labour, whether employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views or on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a country;

.....

468th plenary meeting,
7 December 1953

(5) Resolution 842 (IX). Forced labour

The General Assembly,

.....

1. Endorses the condemnation by the Economic and Social Council of the existence of systems of forced labour which are employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views, and which are on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a given country;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the International Labour Organisation to continue their efforts towards the abolition of such systems of forced labour;

3. Supports the Council's appeal to all Governments to re-examine their laws and administrative practices in the light of present conditions and the increasing desire of the peoples of the world to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person;

.....

514th plenary meeting,
17 December 1954.

(6) Resolution 843 (IX). Status of women in private law: customs, ancient laws and practices affecting the human dignity of women

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Considering that, in certain areas of the world, women are subject to customs, ancient laws and practices relating to marriage and the family which are inconsistent with these principles,

Believing that the elimination of such customs, ancient laws and practices would tend to the recognition of the human dignity of women and contribute to the benefit of the family as an institution,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 547 H (XVIII) of 12 July 1954,

1. Urges all States, including States which have or assume responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, to take all appropriate measures in the countries and Territories under their jurisdiction with a view to abolishing such customs, ancient laws and practices by ensuring complete freedom in the choice of a spouse; abolishing the practice of the bride-price; guaranteeing the right of widows to the custody of their children and their freedom as to remarriage; eliminating completely child marriages and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty and establishing appropriate penalties where necessary; establishing a civil or other register in which all marriages and divorces will be recorded; ensuring that all cases involving personal rights be tried before a competent judicial body; ensuring also that family allowances, where these are provided, be administered in such a way as to benefit directly the mother and child;

2. Recommends that special efforts be made through fundamental education, in both private and public schools and through various media of communication, to inform public opinion in all areas mentioned in the second paragraph of the preamble above concerning the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and existing decrees and legislation which affect the status of women.

514th plenary meeting,
17 December 1954.

(7) Resolution 1510 (XV). Manifestations of racial and national hatred
The General Assembly,

.....
Being alarmed by the fact that tendencies to racial and national hatred are still not sufficiently combatted in many parts of the world by orienting youth in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing the principle that the United Nations is duty bound to combat these manifestations, to establish the facts and the causes of their origin, and to recommend resolute and effective measures which can be taken against them,

1. Resolutely condemns all manifestations and practices of racial, religious and national hatred in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural spheres of the life of society as violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

.....
943rd plenary meeting,
12 December 1960.

(8) Resolution 1779 (XVII). Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerances

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Human Rights and the report of the thirteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Deeply disturbed by the continued existence and manifestations of racial prejudice and of national and religious intolerance in different parts of the world,

Reiterating its condemnation of all manifestations of racial prejudice and of national and religious intolerance as violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 1510 (XV) of 12 December 1960,

Considering it essential to recommend further specific effective measures to eliminate these manifestations of prejudice and intolerance,

1. Invites the Governments of all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental and private organizations to continue to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of social prejudice and national and religious intolerance and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting these, and to take appropriate measures so that education may be directed with due regard to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959;

2. Calls upon the Governments of all States to take all necessary steps to rescind discriminatory laws which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance wherever they still exist, to adopt legislation if necessary for prohibiting such discrimination, and to take such legislative or other appropriate measures to combat such prejudice and intolerance;

3. Recommends the Governments of all States to discourage actively, through education and all media of information the creation, propagation and dissemination of such prejudice and intolerance in any form whatever;

4. Invites the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to co-operate fully with the Governments of States in their efforts to prevent and eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance;

5. Invites the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the present resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a report on compliance with the present resolution.

1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.

(9) Resolution 1850 (XVII). Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1698 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, whereby, inter alia, it urged the Administering Members to include, among the measures that would contribute to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, steps to ensure:

- (a) The immediate rescinding or revocation of all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations,
- (b) The adoption of legislative measures making racial discrimination and segregation punishable by law,
- (c) The discouragement of such practices based on racial considerations by all other means possible, including administrative measures,
- (d) The immediate extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1698 (XVI) and the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting with deep concern that racial discrimination in law and in practice, which is utterly repugnant to humanity, has not been eradicated in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Reiterating its view that racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

1. Solemnly reaffirms its resolute condemnation of the policy and practice of racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories;
2. Urges the Administering Members to give immediate effect to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in the Territories under their administration so that an end will be put to racial discrimination in all forms and in all fields;

3. Decides to refer the report of the Secretary-General on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the summary records of the discussion on that report to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.

(10) Resolution 2017 (XX). Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, contained in General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963,

Noting that racial discrimination continues to exist in some countries in spite of the decisive condemnation of it by the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction Economic and Social Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, and in particular the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, in the light of the Declaration, a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Recognizing that, in order to put into effect the purposes and principles of the Declaration, all States should take immediate and positive measures, including legislative and other measures, to prosecute and/or outlaw organizations which promote or incite to racial discrimination, or incite to or use violence for purposes of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin,

1. Calls upon all States in which racial discrimination is practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
2. Requests the States where organizations are promoting, or inciting to, racial discrimination to take all necessary measures to prosecute and/or outlaw such organizations;
3. Requests the States which have not yet done so to inform the Secretary-General without delay of the measures they have taken to implement the Declaration;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, in time for consideration at its twenty-first session, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration;
5. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to recommend, in the light of the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields envisaged in Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX), any further measures which could be undertaken by the appropriate United

Nations bodies with a view to eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, and to submit these recommendations to the General Assembly;

6. Recommends that a seminar on the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination should be held under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in the context of the programme for the International Year for Human Rights.

1366th plenary meeting;
1 November 1965.

(11) Resolution 2027 (XX). Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1776 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 on the need for the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming its desire to contribute to respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which are directed at heightening the effectiveness of United Nations action in this sphere,

Recognizing the need, during the United Nations Development Decade, to devote special attention on both the national and the international level to progress in the field of human rights, and to encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting that, despite repeated recommendations, certain countries persist in practising segregation, in violation of the fundamental laws of justice, freedom and respect for human rights,

1. Urges all Governments to make special efforts during the United Nations Development Decade to promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and invites them to include in their plans for economic and social development measures directed towards the achievement of further progress in the implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in subsequent declarations and instruments in the field of human rights;

2. Calls upon the technical assistance authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to give all possible assistance, within the framework of their programmes during the United Nations Development Decade, with a view to achieving progress in the field of human rights;

3. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of the question of the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should, in studying the question of transferring the resources released as a result of disarmament, bear in mind the economic needs of all countries, particularly of the less developed countries, in order to help them to achieve the safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

1381st plenary meeting,
18 November 1965.

(12) Resolution 2105 (XX). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962 and 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963,

Recalling also its resolutions 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 by which it assigned 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 tasks relating to South West Africa, and its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 by which it entrusted to the Special Committee additional functions relating to information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the reports prepared by the Special Committee for the years 1964 and 1965,

Noting with deep regret that five years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination,

Deploring the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers, and in particular the unacceptable attitude of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to independence,

Concerned about 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,

Noting the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee regarding the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable,

Deploring further the attitude of certain States which, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Special Committee, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and even to provide them with aid which is being used by the two Governments to intensify the repression of the oppressed African populations,

Fully aware that the continuation of colonial rule and the practice of apartheid as well as all forms of racial discrimination threaten international peace and security and constitute a crime against humanity,

Having adopted resolutions on specific Territories considered by the Special Committee,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII) and 1956 (XVIII);
2. Notes with appreciation the work accomplished 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 congratulates it on the efforts it has made to implement the Declaration;
3. Approves the reports of the Special Committee and again invites the administering Powers to implement the recommendations contained therein;
4. Deeply regrets the refusal of certain colonial Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly;
5. Calls upon the colonial Powers to discontinue their policy of violating the rights of colonial peoples through the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and the dislocation, deportation and transfer of the indigenous inhabitants;
6. Requests the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to continue to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of resolution 1514 (XV) to all Territories which have not yet attained independence;
7. Approves the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1966, including the possibility of holding a series of meetings in Africa and the sending of visiting groups to Territories, particularly in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas;
8. Requests the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate ways, as well as the steps to be taken, to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence;
9. Requests the Special Committee, whenever it considers it appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people;
10. Recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle by the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and invites all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories;
11. Requests all States and international institutions, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

12. Requests the colonial Powers to dismantle the military bases installed in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

13. Requests the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of developments in any Territory examined by it which may threaten international peace and security and to make suggestions which might assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to promote the large-scale dissemination of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently informed of the serious threat to peace posed by colonialism and apartheid, and calls upon all administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his efforts;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of its mandate.

1405th plenary meeting,
20 December 1965.

B. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

1. Situation with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms

Resolution 1074 C (XXXIX). Periodic Reports on Human Rights and Reports on Freedom of Information

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 888 B (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962 regarding periodic reports on human rights,

Considering that in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, nationality, sex, language or religion should be strictly observed throughout the world,

2. Notes that while the situation throughout the world with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms continues to be unsatisfactory in the fields of civil and political rights as well as social, economic, and cultural rights, and particularly in connexion with the policy of apartheid and the widespread racial, ethnic and religious discrimination throughout the world which prompted the General Assembly to adopt the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the reports contain useful information indicating that some progress was achieved in the protection of human rights during 1960-1962, including rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. Notes further that measures were taken by various countries, including the conclusion of multilateral and regional agreements among Member States: to eliminate or prohibit discrimination, particularly - but not only - discrimination based on race, or sex; to protect the rights of suspects and defendants in criminal procedures, in particular by such steps as restricting detention in custody and strengthening the right to counsel by broadening counsel's rights and by providing free legal aid; to repeal provisions concerning various kinds of compulsory labour; to extend, increasingly, social insurance coverage to the agricultural population; to apply social insurance protection to workers and employees who are citizens of a foreign State; to improve the conditions of work by widening the scope of minimum wage laws, shortening working hours and lengthening statutory vacations at full pay; to make education more widely available by the extension of tuition-free instruction or by assistance to cover students' expenses by grants or loans repayable after graduation;

5. Expresses concern that, despite the terms of Council resolution 888 (XXXIV), which calls upon Member States to submit reports on developments in the field of human rights, relating, inter alia, to the right to self-determination and the right to independence, no information regarding implementation of these rights has yet been received from States administering dependent territories;

.....

1392nd plenary meeting
28 July 1965

2. Freedom of information

- (a) Resolution 306 (XI). Report of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press (fourth session) to the Economic and Social Council

B

Considering that the duly authorized radio operating agencies in some countries are deliberately interfering with the reception by the people of those countries of certain radio signals originating beyond their territories,

The Economic and Social Council

Declares this type of interference to be a violation of the accepted principles of freedom of information; condemns all measures of this nature as a denial of the right of all persons to be fully informed concerning news, opinions and ideas regardless of frontiers;

.....

D

The Economic and Social Council

Considering that for economic reasons serious problems have arisen in various countries of the world with regard to the supply of newsprint,

Considering that this situation has caused certain Governments to intervene officially in the sale and purchase of newsprint, either by restricting the amount of foreign currency allocated for its importation or by rationing it among the various organs of the Press, or by regulating the use by Press enterprises of the newsprint placed at their disposal,

Considering that governmental interference in these matters has led in certain cases to confiscation or other forms of arbitrary and discriminatory action, which it is desirable to avoid,

Invites the Member States concerned to put an end to such confiscatory measures and discriminatory actions as being contrary to freedom of the Press.

.....

9 August 1950

(b) Resolution 387 B (XIII). Report of the Committee on the Draft Convention on
Freedom of Information

.....

The Economic and Social Council

Recognizing freedom of information as one of the fundamental freedoms referred to in the Charter, and the high importance accorded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any medium, regardless of frontiers,

.....

1. Views with extreme concern all governmental action aimed at the systematic exclusion of bona fide correspondents, the imposition of arbitrary personal restraints and the infliction of punishments upon such correspondents solely because of their attempts faithfully to perform their duties in gathering and transmitting news;

2. Urges strongly that personal restraints be removed and sentences imposing arbitrary punishments be revoked; and

3. Appeals to governments to do all within their power to safeguard the right of correspondents freely and faithfully to gather and transmit news.

531st plenary meeting
1 September 1951

(c) Resolution 888 E (XXXIV). International co-operation to assist in the development of information media in less developed countries

The Economic and Social Council,

.....

Recalling that Council resolution 718 I (XXVII) of 24 April 1959 requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a survey designed to provide the elements for the programme of concrete action desired by the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction the survey which has been carried out by means of a series of regional meetings in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

Expressing its concern that the survey discloses 70 per cent of the population of the world to be lacking in adequate information facilities and to be thus denied effective enjoyment of the right to information,

Considering that the information media have an important part to play in education and in economic and social progress generally and that new techniques of communication offer special opportunities for acceleration of the education process,

1. Invites the Governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media;

.....

1231st plenary meeting
24 July 1962

3. Forced labour

(a) Resolution 524 (XVII). Forced labour: reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour

The Economic and Social Council,

.....

3. Condemns systems of forced labour which are employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views, and which are on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a given country;

4. Appeals to all governments to re-examine their laws and administrative practices in the light of present conditions and the increasing desire of the peoples of the world to re-affirm faith in fundamental human rights, and in the dignity and worth of the human person;

.....

787th plenary meeting
27 April 1954

(b) Resolution 607 (XXI). Forced labour.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report on forced labour prepared by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the International Labour Office in response to General Assembly resolution 740(VIII) of 7 December 1953 and Council resolution 524(XVII) of 27 April 1954,

.....

1. Condemns all forms of forced labour, wherever they exist, which are contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, in particular, all systems of forced labour which are employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views, and which are on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a given country;

2. Urges that action be taken towards the elimination of forced labour wherever it may exist;

.....

919th plenary meeting
1 May 1956

4. Status of women

(a) Resolution 154 (VII). Report of the second session of the Commission on the Status of Women

.....
D
The Economic and Social Council,

Deplores all legislative measures which forbid mixed marriages between persons differing as to colour, race, nationality, citizenship or religion, and in general such other legislative or administrative provisions as restrict the freedom to choose a spouse (with the exception of restrictions based on family relationships, age, the nature of the functions being exercised, or other similar reasons) as well as those legislative or administrative provisions which deny to a woman the right to leave her country of origin and reside with her husband in any other; and

.....

G

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that restrictions with regard to the equality of rights of men and women constitute an infringement of the fundamental rights of the human person and are incompatible with the obligations assumed by the States Members of the United Nations under the terms of the United Nations Charter,

Noting that there exist, in a certain number of countries, discriminatory practices with regard to the economic and social condition of women, which are not compatible with the dignity of woman and which make it more difficult for her to participate in the economic life of such countries,

Invites the States Members of the United Nations to adopt the necessary measures so that:

(a) Whatever their nationality, their race, their language or their religion, women shall benefit by the same rights as men in regard to employment and remuneration therefor, as provided for in Council resolution 121 (VI), leisure, social insurance and professional training; and

(b) In each country there should be legal safeguards for the rights of mothers and children;

Draws attention to divergencies in various local systems in this field, some of them restricting the rights of married women to act as guardians, to control property and earnings, and to undertake independent business ventures, and to engage in various other activities.

20 August 1948

(b) Resolution 504 F (XVI). Political rights of women

The Economic and Social Council

Considering that in some areas of the world, including certain Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, women do not enjoy full political rights, and that progress in this field can be achieved more readily if the education of women receives greater emphasis,

1. Invites the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council, as appropriate, in collaboration with the governments of all States which administer territories, including Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, where women do not enjoy full political rights, to take all necessary measures leading to the development of political rights of women in such territories, in particular by means of education;

.....

736th plenary meeting
23 July 1953

(c) Resolution 547 H (XVIII) Customs, ancient laws and practices affecting the human dignity of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that there are areas of the world, including certain Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, where women are subject to customs, ancient laws and practices in respect of marriage and the family which are inconsistent with the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Believing that the elimination of such customs, ancient laws and practices would tend to the recognition of the human dignity of women and contribute to the benefit of the family as an institution,

1. Requests the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council, as appropriate, in collaboration with States, including States administering Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, where such customs, ancient laws and practices exist, to take all appropriate measures to ensure complete freedom in the choice of a spouse; to abolish the practice of the bride-price; to guarantee the right of widows to the custody of their children and their freedom as to remarriage; to eliminate completely child marriages and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty, establishing appropriate penalties where necessary; to establish a civil register in which all marriages and divorces will be recorded; to ensure that all cases involving personal rights be tried before a duly appointed magistrate; to ensure also that family allowances, where these are provided, be administered in such a way as to benefit directly the wife and children;

2. Recommends that special efforts be made through fundamental education, in both private and public schools, and through various media of communications, to inform public opinion in all areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above, including Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, concerning the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and existing decrees and legislation which affect the status of women.

805th plenary meeting
12 July 1954

(d) Resolution 587 D II (XX). Parental rights and duties

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that in the legal system of some countries parental authority belongs exclusively to the father; that in many others it is exercised primarily by the father, whose decision prevails in case of disagreement between the parents; that in some countries, upon the death or removal from authority of the father, parental authority does not pass to the mother as a matter of right or is withdrawn from her in the event of her remarriage; that in some countries, on the dissolution of the marriage, the father receives the custody of the children as a matter of right regardless of the apportionment of blame between the spouses,

.....

Recommends that States Members of the United Nations take all necessary measures to ensure equality as between parents in the exercise of rights and duties with respect to their children.

890th plenary meeting
3 August 1955

(e) Resolution 587 D III (XX). Domicile of married women

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that in the legal systems of many countries the domicile of the wife follows that of her husband; that in these countries the wife, upon marriage, loses her original domicile and acquires the domicile of her husband which she retains until the dissolution of the marriage, even if residing separately,

Believing that such legal systems are incompatible with the principle of equality of spouses during marriage proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and noting that their application results in particular hardships for married women in countries where domicile determines the jurisdiction of courts in matrimonial matters and where the law of the place of domicile governs the personal status of the individual,

Recommends that Governments take all necessary measures to ensure the right of a married woman to an independent domicile.

890th plenary meeting
3 August 1955

(f) Resolution 884 B (XXXIV). Equal pay for equal work

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixteenth session,

Sharing its opinion that the legal and factual inequality between men and women in questions concerning wages and salaries, still existing in many countries, constitutes a serious obstacle to the achievement of real equality of men and women in the economic field, and that effective measures on national and international levels should be taken to remove this discrimination against women.

Emphasizing in this connexion particularly the responsibilities of Governments for the removal of discrimination against women in the question of wages and salaries and for the consistent application of the principle of equal pay for equal work.

1. Calls upon

(a) Governments of Member States, which have not yet ratified or otherwise implemented the principles of Convention No. 100 of the International Labour Organisation concerning equal remuneration, to do so, as appropriate under the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, and also to implement the provisions of recommendation No. 90 of the International Labour Organisation and, by the adoption of the relevant legislative and practical measures in all economic fields, to apply and promote consistently the principle of equal pay for equal work in accordance with the said convention:

.....

1224th plenary meeting
16 July 1962

(g) Resolution 884 C (XXXIV). Access of girls and women to elementary education
The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the access of girls to elementary education, and considering that almost half the children of school age in the world do not receive school education, and that the number of girls who attend school is even less than that of boys,

Bearing in mind that education will help women to take their proper place in the cultural, social and economic life of their country,

.....

1. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies

(a) Take into account, where necessary in their plans, the need to expand elementary education, which must be universal, compulsory and free for children of both sexes;

(b) Ensure that both sexes have equal rights and facilities for receiving elementary education, taking advantage of new techniques where these can be helpful;

(c) Take the necessary steps to increase the attendance in elementary schools, especially by girls;

(d) Take steps to develop education for the adults who have not received elementary education, especially for women;

(e) Consider the conclusions and recommendations of the regional conferences on the development of education with a view to their gradual implementation;

(f) Implement fully the provisions of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its eleventh session;

.....

1224th plenary meeting
16 July 1962

(h) Resolution 884 D I (XXXIV). Inheritance laws as they affect the status of women
The Economic and Social Council,

.....

Noting that, in the legal systems of many countries, inheritance rights of women, in intestate as well as in testamentary succession, are not equal to those of men,

Noting that, in some systems, the law deprives women of all inheritance rights, while in other systems the share of a woman is a fraction of the share of a male heir in the same degree of relationship,

Noting also that, in some systems, the male heir is always preferred to the female in the order of succession, and that in some countries the inheritance rights and the capacity of women to make a will, to accept or refuse an inheritance, or to be administrators or executors of estates, are affected by marriage in a manner incompatible with the principle of equality of the spouses,

Noting further that, in some legal systems, the interest of the widow in the estate is either smaller than that of the widower, or is affected by special restrictions,

Recommends that Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies take all possible measures to ensure equality of inheritance rights of men and women by providing that men and women, in the same degree of relationship to the deceased, shall be entitled to equal shares in the estate and shall have equal rank in the order of succession, and by providing further that the inheritance rights and the capacity of women to make a will, to accept or refuse an inheritance and to be administrators or executors of estates shall not be affected by marriage and that the interest of the widow in the estate shall be equal to that of the widower.

1224th plenary meeting
16 July 1962

(i) Resolution 1068 F (XXXIX). Status of women in private law

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the principle of equality of rights for men and women is solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that men and women are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation as well as the reports of the regional United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law,

Noting that, in some countries, the same legal grounds and legal defences in proceedings for divorce, annulment of marriage and judicial separation are not available to men and women on an equal basis,

Noting also that the principle of equality of rights for men and women with regard to legal status and capacity in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage and judicial separation is not ensured by law in some countries,

Noting further that there is no equality in the rights of men and women in the event of dissolution of marriage by death in some countries,

1. Recommends that Governments of Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality of rights between men and women in the event of dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation;

2. Recommends the following principles for ensuring such equality, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries:

(a) Facilities for reconciliation should be made available;

(b) A divorce or judicial separation shall be granted only by a competent judicial authority and shall be legally recorded;

(c) Both spouses shall have the same rights and shall have available the same legal grounds and legal defences in proceedings for divorce, annulment of marriage and judicial separation;

(d) The right of either spouse to give or withhold full and free consent should be ensured by law in the event of divorce on the ground of mutual consent, in countries where mutual consent is a ground for divorce;

(e) In proceedings regarding custody of children the interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration;

(f) Divorce, annulment of marriage, judicial separation or dissolution of marriage by death shall not have as a consequence an inequality in legal status and capacity of men and women.

C. RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

- (1) Resolution 6 (XVI). Manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance of a similar nature

The Commission on Human Rights,

Noting with deep concern the manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance of a similar nature which have recently occurred in various countries and which might be once again the forerunner of other heinous acts endangering the future,

Expressing its gratification that Governments, peoples and private organizations have spontaneously reacted in opposition to these manifestations,

Taking into account the recommendations on the subject by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/300, para. 194, resolution 3 B (XII)),

1. Condemns these manifestations as violations of principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in particular as a violation of the human rights of the groups against which they are directed, and as a threat to the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all peoples;

2. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take all appropriate action to prevent effectively such acts and to punish them where they have been committed;

3. Calls upon public authorities and private organizations to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of the racial prejudice and religious intolerance reflected in such manifestations and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting such prejudice, and to take appropriate measures so that education may be directed with due regard to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 1386 (XIV);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies in whose territory such manifestations have occurred, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to obtain any information or comments relevant to such manifestations and public reaction to them, the measures taken to combat them, and their causes or motivations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit all the above information and comments, from time to time, as received, to the members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

6. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its next session, to evaluate the materials received in response to the above requests, to draw such conclusions therefrom as seem to be justified, to recommend such action as seems to be desirable, and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights.

664th meeting
14 March 1960

- (2). Resolution 2 (XXII). 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 Commission on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind its special responsibilities for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms everywhere,

Considering that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1102 (XL), asked that the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-second session, should 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 other dependent countries and territories, and to submit to the Council at its forty-first session its recommendations on measures to halt those violations,

Considering further that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in its resolution of 18 June 1965, drew the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the evidence submitted by petitioners concerning violations of human rights committed in Territories under Portuguese administration and also in South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and expressed its profound shock at the violations of human rights committed in order to stifle the legitimate aspirations of the African population to self-determination and independence,

Expressing its profound indignation at violations of human rights committed in colonies and dependent Territories and taking into account the designation, in General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX), of such violations of human rights as the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination as "crimes against humanity",

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the standards proclaimed therein and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting that the materials, procedures and time available to the Commission at its twenty-second session are insufficient for complying in full with the mandate given in Council resolution 1102 (XL),

A

1. Condemns violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur;
2. Supports the measures provided for in the Special Committee's resolution of 18 June 1965;
3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly:
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) 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 occurs, but particularly in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;
 - (c) That it arrange for the celebration of Human Rights Day in 1966 with the theme of protection for the victims of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;
 - (d) That it request the Special Committee to apprise the Commission on Human Rights of the relevant information coming to the Committee's attention and of its discussions and decisions on questions of violations of human rights in colonial and dependent countries and territories;
 - (e) That it urge all States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa;
 - (f) That it appeal to public opinion and, in particular, to juridical associations to render assistance to the victims of the policies of racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid;
4. Expresses the hope that the International Seminar on Apartheid that will be held in Brazil in August 1966 will study and recommend effective and concrete measures against the policy of apartheid;

5. Instructs the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to examine all relevant United Nations materials including the Special Committee's resolution of 18 June 1965 and the documents referred to in paragraph 3 (d) of the present resolution and in Council resolution 1102 (XL), and to submit to the Commission at its twenty-third session such recommendations or comments as it considers appropriate.

6. Requests the Economic and Social Council to transmit this resolution to the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

B

1. Informs the Council that, in order completely to deal with the question of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all countries, it will be necessary for the Commission to consider fully the means by which it may be more fully informed of violations of human rights with a view to devising recommendations for measures to halt them;

2. Decides 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, including appropriate assistance to the Special Committee in giving effect to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to the decisions of the General Assembly based on the Declaration in so far as questions of human rights and fundamental freedoms are concerned and having regard to whatever opinions and recommendations may be expressed by the Special Committee on this question.

877th meeting
25 March 1966

PART II

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO PARTICULAR COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

A. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS.

1. Apartheid policies of the Government of South Africa

- (a) Call for cessation of the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa, and establishment under the Secretary-General of a small group of experts to examine methods of resolving the situation in South Africa

Resolution adopted at the 1078th meeting (4 December 1963)

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

.....

"Recognizing the need to eliminate discrimination in regard to basic human rights and fundamental freedoms for all individuals within the territory of the Republic of South Africa without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Expressing the firm conviction that the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination as practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa are abhorrent to the conscience of mankind and that therefore a positive alternative to these policies must be found through peaceful means,

.....

"2. Urgently requests the Government of the Republic of South Africa to cease forthwith its continued imposition of discriminatory and repressive measures which are contrary to the principles and purposes of the Charter and which are in violation of its obligations as a Member of the United Nations and of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

....."

- (b) Resolution urging the South African Government to renounce the execution of the persons sentenced to death for acts resulting from their opposition to the policy of apartheid, to end forthwith the trial in progress and to grant an amnesty to all persons already imprisoned, interned or otherwise restricted for having opposed the policy of apartheid, particularly to the defendants in the Rivonia trial

Resolution adopted at the 1128th meeting (9 June 1964)

"The Security Council,

.....

"Noting with great concern that the arbitrary Rivonia trial instituted against the leaders of the anti-apartheid movement has been resumed, and that the imminent verdict to be delivered under arbitrary laws prescribing long terms of imprisonment and the death sentence may have very serious consequences,

.....

"1. Urges the South African Government:

(a) to renounce the execution of the persons sentenced to death for acts resulting from their opposition to the policy of apartheid;

(b) to end forthwith the trial in progress, instituted within the framework of the arbitrary laws of apartheid; and

(c) to grant an amnesty to all persons already imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid, and particularly to the defendants in the Rivonia trial;

....."

(c) Condemnation of the apartheid policies and supporting legislation, endorsement of the main conclusion of the Group of Experts, and establishment of an Expert Committee of all members to undertake a technical and practical study as to the feasibility, effectiveness, and implications of measures which could be taken by the Council under the Charter

Resolution adopted at the 1135th meeting (18 June 1964)

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, brought to the attention of the Security Council by fifty-eight Member States in their letter of 27 April 1964,

"Being gravely concerned with the situation in South Africa arising out of the policies of apartheid which are contrary to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and inconsistent with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as South Africa's obligations under the Charter,

"Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the report of the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to the Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963 (S/5471),

"Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council of 7 August 1963 (S/5386), 4 December 1963 (S/5471) and 9 June 1964 (S/5761),

"Convinced that the situation in South Africa is continuing seriously to disturb international peace and security,

"Deploring the refusal of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with pertinent Security Council resolutions,

"Taking into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Group of Experts,

"1. Condemns the apartheid policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the legislation supporting these policies, such as the General Law Amendment Act, and in particular its ninety-day detention clause;

"2. Urgently reiterates its appeal to the Government of the Republic of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policies of apartheid;

"3. Notes the recommendations and the conclusions in the Report of the Group of Experts;

"4. Urgently appeals to the Government of the Republic of South Africa to:

(a) renounce the execution of any persons sentenced to death for their opposition to the policy of apartheid;

(b) grant immediate amnesty to all persons detained or on trial, as well as clemency to all persons sentenced for their opposition to the Government's racial policies;

(c) abolish the practice of imprisonment without charges, without access to counsel or without the right of prompt trial;

"5. Endorses and subscribes in particular to the main conclusion of the Group of Experts that 'all the people of South Africa should be brought into consultation and should thus be enabled to decide the future of their country at the national level';

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to consider what assistance the United Nations may offer to facilitate such consultations among representatives of all elements of the population in South Africa;

"7. Invites the Government of the Republic of South Africa to accept the main conclusion of the Group of Experts referred to in paragraph 5 above and to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to submit its views to him with respect to such consultations by 30 November 1964;

"8. Decides to establish an Expert Committee, composed of representatives of each present member of the Security Council, to undertake a technical and practical study, and report to the Security Council as to the feasibility, effectiveness, and implications of measures which could, as appropriate, be taken by the Security Council under the United Nations Charter;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to the Expert Committee the Secretariat's material on the subjects to be studied by the Committee, and to co-operate with the Committee as requested by it;

"10. Authorizes the Expert Committee to request all United Nations Members to co-operate with it and to submit their views on such measures to the Committee no later than 30 November 1964, and the Committee to complete its report not later than three months thereafter;

"11. Invites the Secretary-General in consultation with appropriate United Nations specialized agencies to establish an educational and training programme for the purpose of arranging for education and training abroad for South Africans;

"12. Reaffirms its call upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles, and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa;

"13. Requests all Member States to take such steps as they deem appropriate to persuade the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with this resolution."

2. Situation in the Territories under Portuguese Administration

(a) Resolution 163 (1961) of 9 June 1961

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the situation in Angola,

"Deeply deploring the large-scale killings and the severely repressive measures in Angola,

.....

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, declaring Angola among others a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the General Assembly declared without dissent that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation, and asked for immediate steps to be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom,

"1. Reaffirms General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV) of 20 April 1961 and calls upon Portugal to act in accordance with the terms of that resolution;

.....

"3. Calls upon the Portuguese authorities to desist forthwith from repressive measures and further to extend every facility to the Sub-Committee to enable it to perform its task expeditiously;

....."

(b) Resolution 218 (1965), adopted at the 1268th meeting, on 23 November 1965

The Security Council

Having examined the question of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration submitted by thirty-two African States,

Recalling its resolutions 180 (1963) of 31 July 1963 and 183 (1963) of 11 December 1963,

Noting with deep concern the continual refusal of Portugal to take the necessary steps to implement the aforementioned resolutions of the Security Council,

Considering that in spite of the measures laid down by the Security Council in paragraph 5 of resolution 180 (1963), the Government of Portugal is intensifying its measures of repression and military operations against the African population with a view to defeating their legitimate hopes of achieving self-determination and independence,

Convinced that the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, and in particular Council resolutions 180 (1963) and 183 (1963), is the only means to achieve a peaceful solution of the question of Portuguese Territories in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

1. Affirms that the situation resulting from the policies of Portugal both as regards the African population of its colonies and the neighbouring States seriously disturbs international peace and security;
2. Deplores the failure of the Government of Portugal to comply with previous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and to recognize the right of the peoples under its administration to self-determination and independence;
3. Reaffirms the interpretation of the principle of self-determination as laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and in Security Council resolution 183 (1963);
4. Calls upon Portugal to give immediate effect to the principle of self-determination as referred to in paragraph 3 above in the Territories under its administration;

5. Reaffirms its urgent demand to Portugal for:

- (a) The immediate recognition of the right of the peoples of the Territories under its administration to self-determination and independence;
- (b) The immediate cessation of all acts of repression and the withdrawal of all military and other forces at present employed for that purpose;
- (c) The promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and the establishment of conditions that will allow the free functioning of political parties;
- (d) Negotiations, on the basis of the recognition of the right to self-determination, with the authorized representatives of the political parties within and outside the Territories with a view to the transfer of power to political institutions freely elected and representative of the peoples, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
- (e) The granting of independence immediately thereafter to all the Territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples;

6. Requests all States to refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the people of the Territories under its administration, and take all the necessary measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government for this purpose, including the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition to be used in the Territories under Portuguese administration;

7. Requests all States to inform the Secretary-General on whatever measures are undertaken towards implementation of paragraph 6 of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the provisions of this resolution, to provide such assistance as he may deem necessary and to report to the Security Council not later than 30 June 1966.

3. Situation in Southern Rhodesia

(a) Resolution 202 (1965) adopted at the 1202nd meeting, on 6 May 1965.

The Security Council,

Having examined the situation in Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962, 1883 (XVIII) of 14 October 1963 and 1889 (XVIII) of 6 November 1963 and the resolutions of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, especially its resolution of 22 April 1965 (A/AC.109/112),

Endorsing the requests which the General Assembly and the Special Committee have many times addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to obtain:

- (a) The release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees,
- (b) The repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation, and in particular the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and the Land Apportionment Act,
- (c) The removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights,

Noting that the Special Committee has drawn the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia and, in particular, to the serious implications of the elections announced to take place on 7 May 1965 under a constitution which has been rejected by the majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia and the abrogation of which has repeatedly been called for by the General Assembly and the Special Committee since 1962,

Deeply disturbed at the further worsening of the situation in the Territory due to the application of the aforementioned Constitution of 1961 and to recent events, especially the minority Government's threats of a unilateral declaration of independence,

1. Notes the United Kingdom Government's statement of 27 October 1964 specifying the conditions under which Southern Rhodesia might attain independence;
2. Notes further and approves the opinion of the majority of the population of Southern Rhodesia that the United Kingdom should convene a constitutional conference;

3. Requests the United Kingdom Government and all States Members of the United Nations not to accept a unilateral declaration of independence for Southern Rhodesia by the minority Government;
 4. Requests the United Kingdom to take all necessary action to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence;
 5. Requests the United Kingdom Government not to transfer under any circumstances to its colony of Southern Rhodesia, as at present governed, any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, but to promote the country's attainment of independence by a democratic system of government in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population;
 6. Further requests the United Kingdom Government to enter into consultations with all concerned with a view to convening a conference of all political parties in order to adopt new constitutional provisions acceptable to the majority of the people of Rhodesia, so that the earliest possible date may be set for independence;
 7. Decides to keep the question of Southern Rhodesia on its agenda.
-

(b) Resolution 216 (1965), adopted at the 1258th meeting, on 12 November 1965.

The Security Council

1. Decides to condemn the unilateral declaration of independence made by a racist minority in Southern Rhodesia;
 2. Decides to call upon all States not to recognize this illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to refrain from rendering any assistance to this illegal régime.
-

B. GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

1. Question of Aden

(a) Resolution 1949 (XVIII). Question of Aden

The General Assembly,

...

6. Recommends that the people of Aden and the Aden Protectorate should be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination with regard to their future, the exercise of that right to take the form of a consultation of the whole population, to be held as soon as possible on the basis of universal adult suffrage;

7. Calls upon the administering Power:

(a) To repeal all the laws which restrict public freedoms;

(b) To release all political prisoners and detainees and those who have been sentenced following actions of political significance;

(c) To allow the return of those people who have been exiled or forbidden to reside in the Territory because of political activities;

(d) To cease forthwith all repressive action against the people of the Territory, in particular military expeditions and the bombing of villages;

...

1277th plenary meeting
11 December 1963

(b) Resolution 1972 (XVIII). The situation in Aden

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1949 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 on the question of Aden.

Having noted the petitioner's statement on the recent developments in that Territory,

Deeply concerned at the critical and explosive situation obtaining in Aden and the Aden Protectorate as a result of the state of emergency, and at the arrest and detention of nationalist leaders and trade-unionists as well as the deportation of others, a situation which constitutes a denial of fundamental rights and endangers peace and security in the region.

1. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take, as a matter of urgency, measures which would be most effective to secure:

- (a) The immediate release of the nationalist leaders and trade-unionists;
- (b) An end to all acts of deportation of residents of the Territory;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Government of the United Kingdom with a view to its implementation."

1281st plenary meeting
16 December 1963

(c) Resolution 2023 (XX). Question of Aden

The General Assembly

Having considered the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Aden, which includes, in addition to Aden, the Eastern and Western Aden Protectorates as well as the Islands of Perim, Kuria Muria, Kamaran and other off-shore islands,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1949 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, and the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee on 9 April 1964, 11 May 1964 and 17 May 1965,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Having taken note of the declarations of the representative of the administering Power,

Deeply concerned at the critical and explosive situation which is threatening peace and security in the area, arising from the policies pursued by the administering Power in the Territory,

1. Approves the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Aden and endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Aden;
2. Endorses the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee on 9 April 1964, 11 May 1964 and 17 May 1965;
3. Deplores the refusal of the administering Power to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee;
4. Further deplores the attempts of the administering Power to set up an unrepresentative régime in the Territory, with a view to granting it independence contrary to General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1949 (XVIII), and appeals to all States not to recognize any independence which is not based on the wishes of the people of the Territory freely expressed through elections held under universal adult suffrage;
5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and to freedom from colonial rule and recognizes the legitimacy of their efforts to achieve the rights laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

6. Considers that the maintenance of the military bases in the Territory constitutes a major obstacle to the liberation of the people of the Territory from colonial domination and is prejudicial to the peace and security of the region, and that the immediate and complete removal of these bases is therefore essential;
7. Notes with deep concern that military operations against the people of the Territory are still being carried out by the administering Power;
8. Urges the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland immediately to:
 - (a) Abolish the state of emergency;
 - (b) Repeal all laws restricting public freedom;
 - (c) Cease all repressive actions against the people of the Territory, in particular military operations;
 - (d) Release all political detainees and allow the return of those people who have been exiled or forbidden to reside in the Territory because of political activities;
9. Reaffirms paragraphs 6 to 11 of resolution 1949 (XVIII) and urges the administering Power to implement them immediately;
10. Appeals to all Member States to render all possible assistance to the people of the Territory in their efforts to attain freedom and independence;
11. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation prevailing in the area as a result of British military action against the people of the Territory;
12. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies and the international relief organizations to offer all possible assistance to the people who are suffering as a result of the military operations in the Territory;
13. Requests the Secretary-General to take such action as he may deem expedient to ensure the implementation of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the Special Committee;
14. Requests the Special Committee to examine again the situation in the Territory and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session;
15. Decides to maintain this item on its agenda.

2. Question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland

(a) Resolution 1817 (XVII). Question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland
The General Assembly,

...

Noting that the constitutional provisions now contemplated for these Territories and the electoral legislation in force are discriminatory, do not meet the wishes of the peoples and are not consistent with the Declaration

...

2. Invites the administering Power immediately to suspend the present constitutional provisions and to proceed without further delay to hold elections in the three Territories on the basis of direct universal adult suffrage;

...

1196th plenary meeting
18 December 1962

(b) Resolution 1954 (XVIII). Question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland
The General Assembly,

...

3. Once more requests the administering Power to convene immediately a constitutional conference for each of the three Territories, in which all groups representing all opinions will participate with a view to devising democratic constitutional arrangements which will lead to general elections based on universal suffrage and, thereafter, to immediate independence;

...

1277th plenary meeting
11 December 1963

(c) Resolution 2063 (XX) Question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland
The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,

Having examined further the report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to the request made by the Special Committee in its resolution of 2 November 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1817 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and 1954 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963,

Noting the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first regular session in July 1964, and the Declaration adopted by the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in October 1964 to the effect that the United Nations should guarantee the territorial integrity of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland and should take measures for their speedy accession to independence and for the subsequent safeguarding of their sovereignty.

Noting with deep concern the economic and social situation prevailing in the three Territories and their imperative and urgent need for United Nations assistance.

Having regard to the grave threat to the territorial integrity and economic stability of these Territories constituted by the policies of the present régime in the Republic of South Africa.

Regretting that the administering Power of these Territories has not taken effective and complete steps to implement General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 1817 (XVII) and 1954 (XVIII).

1. Approves the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to freedom and independence;
3. Once again invites the administering Power to take urgent steps to implement fully General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 1817 (XVII) and 1954 (XVIII) in conformity with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the three Territories;
4. Renews its request that the administering Power should take immediate steps to return to the indigenous inhabitants all the land taken from them, whatever the form of or pretext for such alienation;
5. Requests the Special Committee to consider, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, what measures are necessary for securing the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session;
6. Expresses its satisfaction to the Secretary-General for his efforts and endorses the recommendations contained in his report;
7. Decides to establish a Fund for the Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, to be made up of voluntary contributions and to be administered by the Secretary-General in close consultation with the Governments of the three Territories and with the co-operation and assistance of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistant Board, the Economic Commission for Africa and the specialized agencies concerned;
8. Considers that the efforts to provide economic, financial and technical assistance, through United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and the specialized agencies, should continue in order to remedy the deplorable economic and social situation of the three Territories;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint resident representatives in the three Territories, as recommended in paragraph 22 of his report, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session on the operation of the Fund established under paragraph 7 above.

3. Question of Fiji

Resolution 2068 (XX). Question of Fiji

The General Assembly,

Having examined the question of Fiji,

Having studied the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Fiji,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962 and 1951 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 5 November 1964,

Noting with regret that the administering Power has not yet taken effective measures to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly,

Taking into account the fact that any further delay to the implementation of those resolutions would create further hardships for the people of the Territory,

Considering that the constitutional changes contemplated by the administering Power would foment separatist tendencies and stand in the way of the political, economic and social integration of the people as a whole,

1. Approves the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Fiji, and endorses the conclusions and recommendations set forth therein;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Fiji to freedom and independence in conformity with the provisions of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Invites the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to implement immediately the resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Requests the administering Power to take, as a matter of urgency, measures to repeal all discriminatory laws and to establish an unqualified system of democratic representation based on the principle of "one man, one vote";

5. Further requests the administering Power to report to the Special Committee and to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution;
6. Invites the Special Committee to keep the question under consideration and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session;
7. Decides to include the question of Fiji in the provisional agenda of its twenty-first session.

1398th plenary meeting,
16 December 1965

4. Question of Oman

Resolution 2073 (XX). Question of Oman

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Oman,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1948 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963,

Having heard the statements made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and by the petitioners,

Deeply concerned at the serious situation arising from colonial policies and foreign intervention by the United Kingdom in the Territory,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Oman and expresses appreciation to the Committee for its efforts;

2. Deplores the attitude of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the authorities in the Territory for refusing to co-operate with the Ad Hoc Committee on Oman and for not facilitating its visit to the Territory;

3. Recognizes the inalienable right of the people of the Territory as a whole to self-determination and independence in accordance with their freely expressed wishes;

4. Considers that the colonial presence of the United Kingdom in its various forms prevents the people of the Territory from exercising their rights to self-determination and independence;

5. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to effect immediately the implementation in the Territory of the following measures;

(a) Cessation of all repressive actions against the people of the Territory;

(b) Withdrawal of British troops;

(c) Release of political prisoners and political detainees and return of political exiles to the Territory;

(d) Elimination of British domination in any form;

6. Invites 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 examine the situation in the Territory;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

1399th plenary meeting,
17 December 1965

5. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

(a) Resolution 1819 (XVII). The situation in Angola

The General Assembly

.....

Resolutely condemning the mass extermination of the indigenous population of Angola and other severe repressive measures being used by the Portuguese colonial authorities against the people of Angola,

Deploing the armed action being taken by Portugal for the suppression of the people of Angola and the use in this process of arms supplied to Portugal by certain Member States,

Noting that in the Territory of Angola, as in other Portuguese colonies, the indigenous population is denied all fundamental rights and freedoms, that racial discrimination is in fact widely practised and that the economic life of Angola is to a large extent based on forced labour,

.....

2. Solemnly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Angola to self-determination and independence, and supports their demand for immediate independence;

3. Condemns the colonial war being carried on by Portugal against the people of Angola and demands that the Government of Portugal put an end to it immediately;

4. Again calls upon the Portuguese authorities to desist forthwith from armed action and repressive measures against the people of Angola;

5. Urges the Government of Portugal, without any further delay:

(a) to release all political prisoners;

(b) to lift the ban on political parties;

(c) to undertake extensive political, economic and social measures that would ensure the creation of freely elected and representative political institutions and transfer of power to the people of Angola in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples;

.....

1196th plenary meeting
18 December 1962

(b) Resolution 2107 (XX). Question of Territories under Portuguese administration
The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territories under Portuguese administration,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 163 (1961) of 9 June 1961, 180 (1963) of 31 July 1963, 183 (1963) of 11 December 1963 and 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965, and General Assembly resolutions 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 1819 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and 1913 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Special Committee, adopted on 3 July 1964 and 10 June 1965.

Noting with deep concern that, in spite of the measures laid down by the Security Council in the afore-mentioned resolutions, the Government of Portugal is intensifying the measures of repression and military operations against the African people of these Territories with a view to defeating their legitimate aspirations to self-determination, freedom and independence,

Further noting with deep concern that the activities of the foreign financial interests in these Territories are an impediment to the African people in the realization of their aspirations to freedom and independence,

Considering that the evidence submitted by the petitioners confirmed that the **Government** of Portugal has continued to use the aid and weapons that it receives from its military allies against the populations of Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and other Territories under its administration,

Convinced that the attitude of Portugal towards the African population of its colonies and of the neighbouring States constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

1. Reaffirms the right of the peoples of the African Territories under Portuguese administration to freedom and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve the rights laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. Approves the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territories under Portuguese administration and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
3. Appeals to all States, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to render the people of the Territories under Portuguese administration the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights;
4. Condemns the colonial policy of Portugal and its persistent refusal to carry out the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;
5. Condemns the policy of the Government of Portugal which violates the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the establishment, on a large scale, of foreign immigrants in the Territories and by the exporting of workers to South Africa;
6. Requests all States to prevent such activities on the part of their nationals in the foreign financial interests which are an impediment to the attainment by the people of their legitimate rights of freedom and independence;
7. Urges Member States to take the following measures, separately or collectively:
 - (a) To break off diplomatic and consular relations with the Government of Portugal or refrain from establishing such relations;
 - (b) To close their ports to all vessels flying the Portuguese flag or in the service of Portugal;
 - (c) To prohibit their ships from entering any ports in Portugal and its colonial territories;
 - (d) To refuse landing and transit facilities to all aircraft belonging to or in the service of the Government of Portugal and to companies registered under the laws of Portugal;
 - (e) To boycott all trade with Portugal;
8. Requests all States, and in particular the military allies of Portugal within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to take the following steps:
 - (a) To refrain forthwith from giving the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the African people in the Territories under its administration;

(b) To take all the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply of arms and military equipment to the Government of Portugal;

(c) To stop the sale or shipment to the Government of Portugal of equipment and materials for the manufacture or maintenance of arms and ammunition;

9. Appeals to all the specialized agencies, in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance so long as the Government of Portugal fails to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

10. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese administration and to the people who have suffered from military operations;

11. Requests the Security Council to consider putting into effect against Portugal the appropriate measures laid down in the Charter, for the purpose of carrying out its resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination;

12. Decides to include the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration in the provisional agenda of its twenty-first session.

1407th plenary meeting
21 December 1963

6. Racial policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

(a) Resolution 719 (VIII). Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa

The General Assembly,

.....

5. Expresses its regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa:

(a) Has refused to make use of the Commission's good offices or to utilize any of the alternative procedures for the settlement of the problem recommended by the four previous resolutions of the General Assembly;

(b) Has continued to implement the provisions of the Group Areas Act in spite of the provisions of three previous resolutions;

(c) Is proceeding with further legislation contrary to the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the Immigrants Regulation Amendment Bill which seeks to prohibit the entry into South Africa of wives and children of South African nationals of Indian origin;

6. Considers that these actions of the Government of the Union of South Africa are not in keeping with its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

.....

9. Again calls upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to refrain from implementing the provisions of the Group Areas Act;

.....

457th plenary meeting
11 November 1953

(b) Resolution 721 (VIII). The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa
The General Assembly,

.....

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 103 (I) of 19 November 1946, 377 A (V), section E, of 3 November 1950 and 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, particularly the passages in those resolutions which state respectively that 'it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination'; that 'enduring peace will not be secured solely by collective security arrangements against breaches of international peace and acts of aggression, but that a genuine and lasting peace depends also upon the observance of all the Principles and Purposes established in the Charter of the United Nations, upon the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and other principal organs of the United Nations intended to achieve the maintenance of international peace and security, and especially upon respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and on the establishment and maintenance of conditions of economic and social well-being in all countries'; and that 'in a multi-racial society harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured when patterns of legislation and practice are directed towards ensuring the equality before the law of all persons regardless of race, creed or colour, and when economic, social, cultural and political participation of all racial groups is on a basis of equality';

.....

469th plenary meeting
8 December 1953

(c) Resolution 1662 (XVI). Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1179 (XII) of 26 November 1957, 1302 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, 1460 (XIV) of 10 December 1959 and 1597 (XV) of 13 April 1961,

.....

2. Notes with deep regret that the Government of South Africa has repeatedly ignored the resolutions of the General Assembly, has not replied to the communications from the Governments of India and Pakistan on this subject and has not shown any disposition to arrive at a solution to this problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the repeated recommendations of the Assembly;

3. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan, in conformity with the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly;

.....

1067 plenary meeting
28 November 1961

- (d) Resolution 1663 (XVI). The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

The General Assembly

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

Considering that in its resolutions 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, 917 (X) of 6 December 1955 and 1248 (XIII) of 30 October 1958 the General Assembly has declared that racial policies designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with the pledges under Article 56 of the Charter;

Noting that in its resolutions 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, 511 (VI) of 12 January 1952 and 616 A (VII) of 5 December 1952 the General Assembly has successively affirmed that the policy of racial segregation (apartheid) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

.....

2. Strongly deprecates the continued and total disregard by the Government of South Africa of its obligations under the Charter and furthermore its determined aggravation of racial issues by ever-increasing discriminatory laws and measures and their ruthless enforcement accompanied by violence and bloodshed;

3. Condemns policies based on racial superiority as reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity;

.....

6. Reaffirms that the racial policies being pursued by the Government of South Africa are a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are totally inconsistent with South Africa's obligations as a Member State;

.....

1067th plenary meeting
28 November 1961

(e) Resolution 1761 (XVII). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

The General Assembly

.....

Further recalling its resolutions 44 (I) of 8 December 1946, 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, 615 (VII) of 5 December 1952, 1179 (XII) of 26 November 1957, 1302 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, 1460 (XIV) of 10 December 1959, 1597 (XV) of 13 April 1961 and 1662 (XVI) of 28 November 1961, on the question of the treatment of peoples of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin,

.....

Regretting that the actions of some Member States indirectly provide encouragement to the Government of South Africa to perpetuate its policy of racial segregation, which has been rejected by the majority of that country's population,

1. Deplores the failure of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and its flouting of world public opinion by refusing to abandon its racial policies;

2. Strongly deprecates the continued and total disregard by the Government of South Africa of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and, furthermore, its determined aggravation of racial issues by enforcing measures of increasing ruthlessness involving violence and bloodshed;

3. Reaffirms that the continuance of those policies seriously endangers international peace and security;

4. Requests Member States to take the following measures, separately or collectively, in conformity with the Charter, to bring about the abandonment of those policies;

(a) Breaking off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa or refraining from establishing such relations;

(b) Closing their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;

(c) Enacting legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports;

(d) Boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa;

(e) Refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;

.....

(f) Resolution 1881 (XVIII). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

The General Assembly,

.....

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, which stress the fact that the harsh repressive measures instituted by the Government of South Africa frustrate the possibilities for peaceful settlement, increase hostility among the racial groups and precipitate violent conflict,

Considering reports to the effect that the Government of South Africa is arranging the trial of a large number of political prisoners under arbitrary laws prescribing the death sentence,

Considering that such a trial will inevitably lead to a further deterioration of the already explosive situation in South Africa, thereby further disturbing international peace and security,

1. Condemns the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its failure to comply with the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council calling for an end to the repression of persons opposing apartheid;

2. Requests the Government of South Africa to abandon the arbitrary trial now in progress and forthwith to grant unconditional release to all political prisoners and to all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed the policy of apartheid;

.....

1238th plenary meeting
11 October 1963

(g) Resolution 2054 (XX). The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

Considering the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Group of Experts established under Security Council resolution 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963,

Recalling Security Council resolution 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964,

Gravely concerned at the aggravation of the explosive situation in the Republic of South Africa as a result of the continued implementation of the policies of apartheid by the Government of South Africa in violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Profoundly disturbed at the fact that the policies and actions of the Government of South Africa are thus aggravating the situation in neighbouring territories in southern Africa,

Noting the measures taken by Member States in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Having studied the notes, annexed to the Special Committee's report of 17 June 1965, on the build-up of military and police forces in the Republic of South Africa and on recent investments by foreign-owned corporations in that country,

Considering that prompt and effective international action is imperative in order to avert the grave danger of a violent racial **conflict** in Africa, which would inevitably have grave repercussions throughout the world,

Recalling its resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 recommending the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa.

1. Urgently appeals to the major trading partners of the Republic of South Africa to cease their increasing economic collaboration with the Government of South Africa, which encourages that Government to defy world opinion and to accelerate the implementation of the policies of apartheid;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and requests it to continue to perform its functions;

3. Decides to enlarge the Special Committee by the addition of six members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of the following criteria;

(a) Primary responsibility with regard to world trade;

(b) Primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security;

(c) Equitable geographical distribution.

4. Condemns the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and its continued implementation of the policies of apartheid;

5. Firmly supports all those who are opposing the policies of apartheid and particularly those who are combating such policies in South Africa;

6. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter is essential in order to solve the problem of apartheid and that universally applied economic sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution;

7. Deplores the actions of those States which, through political economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa are encouraging it to persist in its racial policies;

8. Again requests all States to comply fully with all the resolutions of the Security Council on this question and to halt forthwith the sale and delivery to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles, and equipment and materials intended for their manufacture and maintenance;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to take appropriate measures for the widest possible dissemination of information on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa and on United Nations efforts to deal with the situation, and requests all Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee in this regard;

10. Invites the specialized agencies;

(a) To take the necessary steps to deny technical and economic assistance to the Government of South Africa, without, however, interfering with humanitarian assistance to the victims of the policies of apartheid;

(b) To take active measures, within their fields of competence, to compel the Government of South Africa to abandon its racial policies;

(c) To co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of its terms of reference;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary means, including appropriate financial means, for the effective accomplishment of its task.

1395th plenary meeting
15 December 1965

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1978 B (XVIII) of 16 December 1963,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General in pursuance of that resolution,

Considering the recommendation contained in paragraphs 161 to 164 of the report of 16 August 1965 submitted by the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the plight of numerous persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of apartheid and repression, and at the plight of their families,

Considering that humanitarian assistance to such persons and their families is in keeping with the purposes of the United Nations,

1. Expresses its great appreciation to the Governments which have made contributions in response to General Assembly resolution 1978 B (XVIII) and to the appeal made on 26 October 1964 by the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, to be used for grants to voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa and other appropriate bodies, towards:

(a) Legal assistance to persons charged under discriminatory and repressive legislation in South Africa;

(b) Relief for dependants of persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for acts arising from opposition to the policies of apartheid;

(c) Education of prisoners, their children and other dependants;

(d) Relief for refugees from South Africa;

3. Requests the President of the General Assembly to nominate five Member States, each of which should appoint a person to serve on a Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, which will decide on the uses of the Fund;

4. Authorises and requests the Committee of Trustees to take steps to promote contributions to the Fund, and to promote co-operation and co-ordination in the activities of voluntary organizations concerned with relief and assistance to the victims of the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the Committee of Trustees in the discharge of its responsibilities;

6. Appeals to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the Fund.

7. Question of South West Africa

(a) Resolution 1568 (XV). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

.....

Noting with grave concern that the administration of the Territory, particularly in recent years, has been conducted in a manner increasingly contrary to the Mandate, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice and the resolutions of the General Assembly,

.....

1. Regrets that the Government of the Union of South Africa has so far failed to respond to the repeated appeals of the General Assembly asking it to revise a policy which infringes the fundamental rights and freedoms of the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa and imposes upon them disabilities of various kinds, hindering their political, economic and social advancement;

2. Deplores and disapproves the policy practised by the Government of the Union of South Africa contrary to its obligations under the international Mandate of 17 December 1920 for South West Africa;

3. Deprecates the application, in the Territory of South West Africa, of the policy of apartheid, and calls upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to revoke or rescind immediately all laws and regulations based on that policy;

.....

954th plenary meeting
18 December 1960

(b) Resolution 1702 (XVI). Question of South West Africa
The General Assembly,

.....

Bearing in mind the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the special report of the Committee on South West Africa on the measures to be taken to ensure the institution of the rule of law and such democratic processes, reforms and programmes of assistance as will enable the Mandated Territory of South West Africa to assume the full responsibilities of sovereignty and independence within the shortest possible time,

.....

Noting with increased disquiet the progressive deterioration of the situation in South West Africa as a result of the ruthless intensification of the policy of apartheid, the deep emotional resentments of all African peoples, accompanied by the rapid expansion of South Africa's military forces, and the fact that Europeans, both soldiers and civilians, are being armed and militarily reinforced for the purpose of oppressing the indigenous people, all of which create an increasingly explosive situation which if allowed to continue, will endanger international peace and security,

.....

2. Decides to establish a United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa, consisting of representatives of seven member States nominated by the President of the General Assembly, whose task will be to achieve, in consultation with the Mandatory Power, the following objectives:

.....

(c) The release of all political prisoners without distinction as to party or race;

(d) The repeal of all laws or regulations confining the indigenous inhabitants in reserves and denying them all freedom of movement, expression and association, and of all other laws and regulations which establish and maintain the intolerable system of apartheid;

(e) Preparations for general elections to the Legislative Assembly, based on universal adult suffrage, to be held as soon as possible under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

(f) Advice and assistance to the Government resulting from the general elections, with a view to preparing the Territory for full independence;

(g) Co-ordination of the economic and social assistance with which the specialized agencies will provide the people in order to promote their moral and material welfare;

(h) The return to the Territory of indigenous inhabitants without risk of imprisonment, detention or punishment of any kind because of their political activities in or outside the Territory;

.....

1083rd plenary meeting
19 December 1961

(c) Resolution 1703 (XVI). Petitions relating to the Territory of South West Africa
The General Assembly,

.....

Having authorized the Committee on South West Africa, by resolution 749 A (VIII)
of 28 November 1953, to examine petitions in accordance with the Mandates procedure
of the League of Nations,

.....

Noting with the gravest concern, as evidenced in the petitions, the unswerving
determination of the Mandatory Power to intensify the application of its apartheid
policy and of other policies contrary to the principles and purposes of the Mandate,
and that any attempts to protest or resist those policies have been met only by the
dismissal from employment, arrest, deportation and exile of the persons, leaders and
members of African political organizations concerned,

Noting with the gravest concern and regret that South African military troops
stationed in the Territory have been considerably reinforced, and that the local
police, aided by the military forces, have raided Native homes, locations and
reserves in search of evidence of political activity and to clear urban areas, which
are regarded as European, of passless Natives,

Noting particularly that all these actions are repugnant to the letter and
spirit of the Mandate, and have led to mounting tension and unrest in the Territory,

Noting with the deepest disappointment and regret that the unbending line of
policy and method pursued by the South African Government in its administration of the
Territory, contrary to its solemn obligations under the Mandate, has resulted in the
oppression of the indigenous inhabitants and, in particular, that fourteen Africans
were charged with alleged public violence in connexion with the disturbances that
occurred in the Windhoek Location in December 1959, in which eleven Africans were
killed and others wounded when police and soldiers opened fire on a crowd of Location
residents who were protesting the impending removal to the new location at Katutura,

.....

1. Urgently calls upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the
Administration of South West Africa immediately to desist from further acts of force
in the Mandated Territory designed either to suppress African political movements
or to enforce apartheid measures imposed by law and administrative rulings, to refrain
from vexatious prosecutions of Africans on political grounds, and to ensure the free
exercise of political rights and freedom of expression to all sections of the
population;

.....

(d) Resolution 1805 (XVII). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

.....

7. Urges the Government of South Africa to refrain from:

(a) Employing direct or indirect action involving the forcible removal of indigenous inhabitants from their homes or their confinement in any particular location;

.....

1194th plenary meeting
14 December 1962

(e) Resolution 1899 (XVIII). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

.....

Noting with deep concern the continuing deterioration of the situation in South West Africa resulting from the intensification of the policies of apartheid, which has been unanimously censured and categorically condemned by the General Assembly in resolutions 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 and 1881 (XVIII) of 11 October 1963,

.....

3. Condemns the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in applying the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly;

.....

1257th plenary meeting
13 November 1963

(f) Resolution 2074 (XX). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Mandated Territory of South West Africa,

Having studied the report of the Special Committee on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Having examined the situation in South West Africa,

Mindful of the obligations of the United Nations towards the peoples of South West Africa,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, as well as the resolutions adopted on 21 May 1964 and 17 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,

Noting with regret the policy of the Government of South Africa to circumvent the political and economic rights of the indigenous people of South West Africa through a large-scale settlement of foreign immigrants,

Noting with deep concern the serious threat to international peace and security in that part of Africa, which has been further aggravated by the racist rebellion in Southern Rhodesia,

1. Approves the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to South West Africa;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee contained in its report on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to freedom and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. Condemns the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination practised by the Government of South Africa in South West Africa, which constitute a crime against humanity;
5. Considers that any attempt to partition the Territory or to take any unilateral action, directly or indirectly, preparatory thereto constitutes a violation of the Mandate and of resolution 1514 (XV);
6. Considers further that any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory of South West Africa constitutes an act of aggression;
7. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to remove immediately all bases and other military installations located in the Territory of South West Africa and to refrain from utilizing the Territory in any way whatsoever as a military base for internal or external purposes;
8. Condemns the policies of financial interests, operating in South West Africa, which mercilessly exploit human and material resources and impede the progress of the Territory and the right of the people to freedom and independence;
9. Condemns the policy of the Government of South Africa to circumvent the political and economic rights of the indigenous people of the Territory through a large-scale settlement of foreign immigrants in the Territory;
10. Condemns the Government of South Africa for its refusal to co-operate with the United Nations in implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
11. Requests all States to take immediate action to carry out paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII);
12. Appeals to all States to give the indigenous people of South West Africa all necessary moral and material support in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence;
13. Requests the Security Council to keep watch over the critical situation prevailing in South West Africa in the light of the ninth preambular paragraph of the present resolution.

8. Question of Southern Rhodesia

(a) Resolution 2012 (XX). Question of Southern Rhodesia

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned at the situation in Southern Rhodesia,

.....

"Noting the attitude of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that a unilateral declaration of independence for Southern Rhodesia would be an act of rebellion and that any measure to give it effect would be an act of treason,

"1. Condemns any attempt on the part of the Rhodesian authorities to seize independence by illegal means in order to perpetuate minority rule in Southern Rhodesia;

"2. Declares that the perpetuation of such minority rule would be incompatible with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

.....

"4. Calls upon the United Kingdom to take all possible measures to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence and, in the event of such a declaration, to take all steps necessary to put an immediate end to the rebellion, with a view to transferring power to a representative government in keeping with the aspirations of the majority of the people;

.....

1357th plenary meeting
12 October 1965

(b) Resolution 2022 (XX). Question of Southern Rhodesia

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to

.....

"Noting that the increasing co-operation between the authorities of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal is designed to perpetuate racist minority rule in southern Africa and constitutes a threat to freedom, peace and security in Africa,

.....

"2. Reaffirms the right of the people of Southern Rhodesia to freedom and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle for the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"3. Solemnly warns the present authorities in Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in its capacity as administering Power, that the United Nations will oppose any declaration of independence which is not based on universal adult suffrage;

"4. Condemns the policies of racial discrimination and segregation practised in Southern Rhodesia, which constitute a crime against humanity;

"5. Condemns any support or assistance rendered by any State to the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"6. Calls upon all States to refrain from rendering any assistance whatsoever to the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"7. Requests that the administering Power effect immediately:

- (a) The release of all political prisoners, political detainees and restrictees;
- (b) The repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation, and, in particular, the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and the Land Apportionment Act;

(c) The removal of all restrictions of African political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights;

"8. Requests once more the Government of the United Kingdom to suspend the Constitution of 1961 and to call immediately a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political parties will take part, with a view to making new constitutional arrangements on the basis of universal adult suffrage and to fixing the earliest possible date for independence;

.....

1368th plenary meeting
5 November 1965

(c) Resolution 2024 (XX). Question of Southern Rhodesia

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the explosive situation created in Southern Rhodesia following the unilateral declaration of independence,

"Noting the measures taken by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

"1. Condemns the unilateral declaration of independence made by the racist minority in Southern Rhodesia;

"2. Invites the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement immediately the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council in order to put an end to the rebellion by the unlawful authorities in Southern Rhodesia;

.....

1375th plenary meeting
11 November 1965

9. Question of Tibet

(a) Resolution 1723 (XVI). Question of Tibet

"The General Assembly

.....

"Gravely concerned at the continuation of events in Tibet, including the violation of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and the suppression of the distinctive cultural and religious life which they have traditionally enjoyed,

"Noting with deep anxiety the severe hardships which these events have inflicted on the Tibetan people, as evidenced by the large-scale exodus of Tibetan refugees to the neighbouring countries,

"Considering that these events violate fundamental human rights and freedoms set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations, and have the deplorable effect of increasing international tension and embittering relations between peoples,

.....

"2. Solemnly renews its call for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination;

.....

1085th plenary meeting
20 December 1961

(b) Resolution 2079 (XX). Question of Tibet

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1353 (XIV) of 21 October 1959 and 1723 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on the question of Tibet,

Gravely concerned at the continued violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet and the continued suppression of their distinctive cultural and religious life, as evidenced by the exodus of refugees to the neighbouring countries,

1. Deplores the continued violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet;
2. Reaffirms that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;
3. Declares its conviction that the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Tibet and the suppression of the distinctive cultural and religious life of its people increase international tension and embitter relations between peoples;
4. Solemnly renews its call for the cessation of all practices which deprive the Tibetan people of the human rights and fundamental freedoms which they have always enjoyed;
5. Appeals to all States to use their best endeavours to achieve the purposes of the present resolution.

1403rd plenary meeting
18 December 1965

C. RESOLUTIONS OF 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. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa, and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland

Resolution adopted at the 373rd meeting on 18 June 1965

The Special Committee,

Having held meetings from 25 May 1965 to 18 June 1965 successively at Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, at Dar es Salaam, the capital of the United Republic of Tanzania, and at Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, and having heard the spokesmen of the Governments of those countries,

Having examined the situation in the following colonial Territories: Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and having heard the petitioners from those Territories,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, and in particular 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, which invites the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in those Territories which may threaten international peace and security,

Having heard the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of that organization,

Profoundly disappointed and disquieted by the persistent refusal of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler regime of Southern Rhodesia to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Profoundly shocked by the atrocities and violations of human rights committed by those Governments in order to stifle the legitimate aspirations of the African populations to self-determination and independence,

Conscious of the seriousness of the threats of military and economic reprisals uttered by the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and the minority settler regime of Southern Rhodesia against neighbouring African States,

Noting the concern expressed by the Governments of the independent States of Africa bordering on the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting in particular with concern that according to the evidence submitted by the petitioners efforts are being made by the Government of South Africa for the installation of military bases, the production of poisonous gas and preparations for the manufacture of atomic weapons,

Greatly concerned by the co-operation and collaboration between the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler regime of Southern Rhodesia, an alliance the purpose of which is to strengthen their military potential with a view to increasing the repressive measures taken against the African populations subject to their domination,

1. Draws the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council to the explosive situation existing in this region of Africa owing to the intolerable behaviour of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler regime of Southern Rhodesia;
2. Recommends that the General Assembly and the Security Council, each acting within its own competence, should take the positive measures laid down in the Charter with a view to:
 - (a) ensuring respect for the rights of the African populations in the region and in particular their rights to self-determination and independence, and putting an end to the dangerous activities of the Portuguese and South African Governments and of the minority settler regime of Southern Rhodesia,
 - (b) strengthening the confidence which the peoples under colonial domination place in the United Nations;
3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make all the measures necessary to publicize the work of the Special Committee as widely as possible, so that world opinion may be sufficiently informed concerning the grave threats to peace constituted by colonialism and apartheid;
4. Requests all States to publicize the report of the Special Committee by all the means at their disposal so that all peoples may be informed of the atrocities committed by the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler regime of Southern Rhodesia;

5. Requests further all States and all international institutions to refuse assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler regime of Southern Rhodesia, so long as the latter fail to renounce their policy of colonial domination and the practice of apartheid;

6. Draws the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the evidence submitted by the petitioners respecting the violations of human rights committed in the Territories under Portuguese administration, in South West Africa and in Southern Rhodesia;

7. Expresses its satisfaction that its visit to Africa has enabled it to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the colonial issue and has strengthened its determination to achieve the elimination of colonialism throughout the world as rapidly as possible;

8. Expresses its pleasure at the participation of the Organization of African Unity in its work in Africa and hopes that the co-operation thus established between the two organizations with regard to decolonization will be intensified in the future.

2. Question of Aden

(a) Resolution adopted at the 338th meeting on 17 May 1965

"The Special Committee,

Having examined the question of Aden and Aden Protectorate (report of the Sub-Committee on Aden (A/AC.109/L.194)),

.....

"6. Calls upon the United Kingdom Government to convene immediately a conference of representatives of all sectors of public opinion of the whole Territory, with a view to deciding on the necessary constitutional measures for the holding of immediate general elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage and with full respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms, to be followed by the establishment of representative organs and government for the whole of the Territory and for the granting of immediate independence;

....."

(b) Resolution adopted at the 399th meeting on 22 March 1966

The Special Committee,

Having received and examined the petitions concerning the detention and imprisonment carried out by the administering Power against the population of Aden,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2023 (XX) of 5 November 1965,

1. Deplores the action of the administering Power in effecting mass arrests of the Adeni people;
2. Calls upon the administering Power to desist from these acts and cease all repressive actions against the people of the Territory;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to convey to the administering Power the grave concern of the Special Committee regarding the deteriorating situation in the Territory.

(c) Resolution adopted at the 447th meeting on 15 June 1966

"The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of Aden,

Having heard the petitioners,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 1949 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2023 (XX) of 5 November 1965,

Deeply concerned at the critical and explosive situation which is threatening peace and security in Aden and Aden Protectorates, arising from the policies pursued by the administering Power in the Territory,

Deploping the refusal of the administering Power to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the Territory of Aden and Aden Protectorates,

Recalling the various statements and declarations made by the administering Power concerning the Territory,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
2. Deplores the setting up by the administering Power of an unrepresentative regime in the Territory, with a view to granting it independence contrary to General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1949 (XVIII) and appeals to all States not to recognize such independence as is not based on the wishes of the people of the Territory freely expressed through elections held under universal adult suffrage;
3. Calls upon the administering Power to declare unequivocally its acceptance of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and its readiness to co-operate with the United Nations in their implementation without delay;

4. Reaffirms the view that the responsibilities which devolve on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power cannot be shifted or circumvented through any action by an unrepresentative regime referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Declares, consequently, that the Conference envisaged in document A/AC.109/161/Add.1/Rev.1 or any other conference of a similar nature is not in accordance with the terms of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. Deplores any defence arrangement that the United Kingdom Government might enter into with the unrepresentative regime in the Territory and considers such arrangements as inconsistent with the objectives of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and a serious hindrance to the future free exercise of the right to freedom and sovereignty by the people of the Territory;

7. Notes with deep concern that military operations against the people of the Territory are still being carried out by the administering Power;

8. Urges the administering Power immediately to:

- (a) abolish the state of emergency;
- (b) repeal all laws restricting public freedom;
- (c) cease all repressive actions against the people of the Territory, in particular, military operations;
- (d) release all political detainees and allow the return of those people who have been exiled or deported for political reasons;

9. Appeals to all States to render all assistance to the people of the Territory in their efforts to attain freedom and independence;

10. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation prevailing in the area as a result of British military action against the people of the Territory;

11. Again invites the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the specialized agencies and other international organizations with a view to providing assistance to the refugees from the Territory of Aden and Aden Protectorates;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and the administering Power, to appoint immediately a special mission to Aden for the purpose of recommending practical steps necessary for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in particular for determining the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of elections and of making a report to him as soon as possible for transmission to the Special Committee;

13. Decides to maintain the question of Aden on its agenda."

3. Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland

Resolution adopted at the 439th meeting on 9 June 1966.

The Special Committee,

Having heard the petitioners,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1817 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1954 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2063 (XX) of 16 December 1965 concerning the situation in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,

Noting with concern the growing interference by the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa in the economic, financial and military fields in the three Territories and the assistance received by that Government from certain countries,

Deeply concerned at the economic and social situation prevailing in the three Territories and their urgent need for United Nations assistance,

Gravely concerned at the serious threat to territorial integrity and economic stability of these Territories created by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa,

Having regard to the various declarations made by the administering Power regarding the independence of these Territories,

Considering that the presence of United Nations special representatives in each of these Territories is necessary for the purpose of following up their progress towards independence,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the date for the independence of Bechuanaland and regrets that no dates have so far been fixed by the administering Power for the independence of the other two Territories;

2. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure that the independence to be granted to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland should be based on the free expression of all the people in fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Renews its request that the administering Power take immediate steps to return to the indigenous inhabitants all the lands taken away from them;

4. Decides to establish a sub-committee with a view to studying and suggesting all necessary measures for securing the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the three Territories as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of its resolution 2063 (XX);

5. Appeals to all States to contribute to the Fund established by the General Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 2063 (XX);
 6. Considers that the efforts to provide economic, financial and technical assistance through United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and specialized agencies should continue in order to remedy the economic and social situation of the three Territories;
 7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to appoint United Nations special representatives in each of the three Territories for the purpose of following up the progress towards independence and to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible;
 8. Decides to keep the question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland under constant review.
-

4. Territories under Portuguese administration

Resolution adopted at the 363rd meeting on 10 June 1965

The Special Committee,

Having re-examined the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination in Africa,

Having heard the statements made by the petitioners and the representative of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions S/4835 of 9 June 1961, S/5380 of 31 July 1963 and S/5481 of 11 December 1963, General Assembly resolutions 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 1819 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and 1913 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, and its own resolution of 3 July 1964 (A/AC.109/90),

Noting with deep concern that in spite of the measures laid down by the Security Council in its resolution S/5380 of 31 July 1963, the Government of Portugal is intensifying its measures of repression and military operations against the African populations with a view to defeating their legitimate hopes of achieving self-determination and independence,

Considering that the evidence submitted by the petitioners has confirmed that Portugal is continuing to use against the populations of Angola, Mozambique and other Territories under its domination, the aid and weapons that it receives from its military allies,

Convinced that the attitude of Portugal, both as regards the African population of its colonies and the neighbouring States, constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa,

1. Reaffirms the right of the populations of the African Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve the rights laid down in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples;

2. Appeals to all States and requests them to grant the African populations of Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and other Territories under Portuguese domination, the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

3. Condemns the colonial policy of Portugal and its persistent refusal to carry out the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee;

4. Calls upon all States, and in particular, the military allies of Portugal within the framework of NATO, to refrain from supplying that country with arms and munitions and all other forms of assistance so long as the Portuguese Government fails to renounce its policy of colonial domination;

5. Requests the High Commissioner for Refugees and the specialized agencies of the United Nations to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination;

6. Appeals to all the specialized agencies of the United Nations and in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, and requests them to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance so long as the Portuguese Government fails to renounce its colonial policy, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Draws the urgent attention of the Security Council to the continued deterioration of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination as well as to the consequences of the threats made by Portugal against the independent African States that border upon its colonies;

8. Requests the Security Council to consider putting into effect against Portugal the appropriate measures laid down in the Charter, for the purpose of carrying out its resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination;

9. Decides to transmit to the Security Council the records of the meetings held by the Committee on this question during its visit in Africa, including the statements of the petitioners and of the representative of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to all the States mentioned in paragraph 4 above;

11. Requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to transmit this resolution to the President of the Security Council;

12. Decides to maintain the question of the Territories under Portuguese domination on its agenda.

5. Question of Southern Rhodesia

(a) Resolution adopted at the 328th meeting on 22 April 1965

The Special Committee,

Having further examined the situation in Southern Rhodesia,

.....

5. Calls upon the administering Power to effect immediately:

(a) The release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(b) The repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation, and in particular, the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and the Land Apportionment Act;

(c) The removal of all restrictions on African political activity and establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights;

.....

(b) Resolution adopted at the 347th meeting on 28 May 1965

The Special Committee,

Having re-examined the question of Southern Rhodesia,

.....

Recalling Security Council resolution 202 (1965) of 6 May 1965 and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, 1760 (XVII) of 31 October 1962, 1883 (XVIII) of 14 October 1963, 1889 (XVIII) of 6 November 1963 and 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 22 April 1965 (A/AC.109/112),

.....

1. Reaffirms the right of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle for enjoyment of the rights set forth in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. Regrets that the United Kingdom Government has not yet responded to the appeal made to it by the Special Committee on 25 May 1965 to secure the release of Mr. Nkomo and the Rev. Sithole and other political prisoners so as to enable them to appear before the Special Committee;

.....

(c) Resolution adopted at the 427th meeting on 31 May 1966

The Special Committee,

Having heard the petitioners during its consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling the various resolutions of the Security Council and, in particular, resolution 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965 which, inter alia, called upon all States to do their utmost to break off all Economic relations with Southern Rhodesia, including an embargo on oil and petroleum products,

Recalling further that since the illegal declaration of independence by the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has, on a number of occasions, declared the racist minority regime to be unlawful.

Considering that the Government of the United Kingdom has in a number of instances taken prompt measures, including the unjust use of military force in other colonies, to restore or preserve so-called constitutionality as defined by the administering Power,

Gravely concerned at the consequences which the negotiations between the representatives of the racist minority regime and the United Kingdom Government might entail for the rights of the African people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence,

Noting with regret that the administering Power has made no effort to open negotiations with the leaders of African political parties with a view to establishing in Southern Rhodesia a government consistent with the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe,

1. Deplores the failure of the United Kingdom Government to bring down the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and to establish democratic rule in this colony in accordance with the various resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

2. Expresses its total disapproval of the negotiations between the United Kingdom and the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and draws the attention of the United Kingdom Government to the harmful consequences those negotiations might entail for the legitimate rights of the African people of Zimbabwe;

3. Condemns the Governments of Portugal and South Africa for their continued support of the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia;

4. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve those rights;
5. Considers that the situation in Southern Rhodesia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, as has already been established by the Security Council in its resolution 221 of 9 April 1966;
6. Draws once again the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia with a view to recommending mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter and to taking appropriate measures to secure the effective application of sanctions in case of default by any State;
7. Recommends to the Security Council that it request the Government of the United Kingdom to take measures provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter in order, by the use of air, sea or land forces, to prevent any supplies, including oil and petroleum products, from reaching Southern Rhodesia;
8. Calls upon the United Kingdom Government to hold consultations with the leaders of the African political parties with a view to the establishment of an elected government consistent with the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe and to fix an early date for this purpose;
9. Calls upon the United Kingdom Government to take all necessary measures, including the use of force, to abolish the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the immediate application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
10. Calls upon all States to render moral and material support to the people of Zimbabwe in furtherance of their struggle to achieve freedom and independence;
11. Requests the specialized agencies concerned and other international assistance organizations to aid and assist the refugees from Southern Rhodesia and those who are suffering from oppression by the racist minority regime of Southern Rhodesia;
12. Decides to maintain the question of Southern Rhodesia on its agenda and to keep it under urgent and constant review.

6. Question of South West Africa

(a) Resolution adopted at the 372nd meeting on 17 June 1965

"The Special Committee,

.....

"Considering that the South African Government has persistently failed to discharge its international obligations in the administration of South West Africa and that by its insistence on pursuing the policy of apartheid in defiance of world opinion it has forfeited its moral authority to administer the Territory,

"Considering that in general the behaviour of the South African Government towards the African populations under its administration, and its persistent refusal to observe the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples constitutes not only a serious challenge to the United Nations but also a continuing threat to peace and security,

.....

"2. Recognizes as legitimate the struggle of the people of South West Africa for the effective exercise of the rights set forth in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples;

....."

(b) Resolution adopted at the 439th meeting, on 9 June 1966

"The Special Committee,

Having heard the petitioners,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965 and other resolutions of the General Assembly, and of the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to South West Africa,

Noting with concern the policy of the South African Government to suppress and circumvent the political and economic rights of the indigenous people of South West Africa through large-scale settlement of immigrants in the Territory,

Noting further with deep concern the continued presence of military bases and other military installations in South West Africa, in violation of General Assembly resolutions 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve this right;

2. Condemns the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination practised by the Government of South Africa in South West Africa which constitute a crime against humanity;

3. Condemns the activities of the financial interests operating in South West Africa which exploit the human and material resources and impede the progress of the Territory and the right of the people to freedom and independence;

4. Condemns the policy of the Government of South Africa to suppress and circumvent the political and economic rights of the indigenous people of the Territory through a large-scale settlement of foreign immigrants in the Territory;

5. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the serious situation prevailing in South West Africa and its aggravation caused by the racist rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and its consequences for international peace and security;

6. Recommends to the Security Council to make it obligatory for all States to implement the measures contained in General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 and in particular those mentioned in paragraph 7 thereof;

7. Further recommends to the Security Council to take the necessary measures to ensure the withdrawal of all military bases and installations from the Territory;
8. Appeals to all States to give moral and material support to the African population of South West Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence;
9. Invites the Secretary-General to approach the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, with a view to extending assistance to the refugees from South West Africa;
10. Decides to establish a sub-committee to make a thorough study of the situation and, among other matters, to recommend an early date for the independence of the Territory;
11. Decides to transmit the present resolution to the President of the Security Council;
12. Decides further to maintain the item of South West Africa on its agenda and to keep it under constant review."

ANNEX I

List of Conventions in the field of human rights concluded under
the auspices of the United Nations

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (in force since 12 January 1951)
2. Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (in force since 22 April 1954)
3. Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (in force since 6 June 1960)
4. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (not yet in force)
5. Convention on Political Rights of Women (in force since 7 July 1954)
6. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (in force since 11 August 1958)
7. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (in force since 9 December 1964)
8. Convention on the International Right of Correction (in force since 24 August 1962)
9. Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926 as amended by the Protocol of 7 December 1953 (in force 7 July 1955)
10. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery (in force since 30 April 1957)
11. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (not yet in force)

ANNEX II

TEXTS OF DECLARATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(General Assembly resolution 217A (III) adopted on 10 December 1948)

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

proclaims

THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to

promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

2. Declaration of the Rights of the Child

(General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV) adopted on 20 November 1959)

PREAMBLE

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Whereas the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth,

Whereas the need for such special safeguards has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924, and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the statutes of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Whereas mankind owes to the child the best it has to give,

Now therefore,

The General Assembly

Proclaims this Declaration of the Rights of the Child to the end that he may have a happy childhood and enjoy for his own good and for the good of society the rights and freedoms herein set forth, and calls upon parents, upon men and women as individuals, and upon voluntary organizations, local authorities and national Governments to recognize these rights and strive for their observance by legislative and other measures progressively taken in accordance with the following principles:

PRINCIPLE 1

The child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this Declaration. Every child, without any exception whatsoever, shall be entitled to these rights, without distinction or discrimination on account of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, whether of himself or of his family.

PRINCIPLE 2

The child shall enjoy special protection, and shall be given opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means, to enable him to develop physically, mentally morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. In the enactment of laws for this purpose, the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration.

PRINCIPLE 3

The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality.

PRINCIPLE 4

The child shall enjoy the benefits of social security. He shall be entitled to grow and develop in health; to this end, special care and protection shall be provided both to him and to his mother, including adequate pre-natal and post-natal care. The child shall have the right to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and medical services.

PRINCIPLE 5

The child who is physically, mentally or socially handicapped shall be given the special treatment, education and care required by his particular condition.

PRINCIPLE 6

The child, for the full and harmonious development of his personality, needs love and understanding. He shall, wherever possible, grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents, and, in any case, in an atmosphere of affection and of moral and material security; a child of tender years shall not, save in exceptional circumstances, be separated from his mother. Society and the public authorities shall have the duty to extend particular care to children without a family and to those without adequate means of support. Payment of State and other assistance towards the maintenance of children of large families is desirable.

PRINCIPLE 7

The child is entitled to receive education, which shall be free and compulsory, at least in the elementary stages. He shall be given an education which will promote his general culture, and enable him, on a basis of equal opportunity, to develop his abilities, his individual judgement, and his sense of moral and social responsibility, and to become a useful member of society.

The best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his education and guidance; that responsibility lies in the first place with his parents.

The child shall have full opportunity for play and recreation, which should be directed to the same purposes as education; society and the public authorities shall endeavour to promote the enjoyment of this right.

PRINCIPLE 8

The child shall in all circumstances be among the first to receive protection and relief.

PRINCIPLE 9

The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. He shall not be the subject of traffic, in any form.

The child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age; he shall in no case be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development.

PRINCIPLE 10

The child shall be protected from practices which may foster racial, religious and any other form of discrimination. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood, and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow men.

3. Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
(General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) adopted on 14 December 1960)

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom, in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end

Declares that:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

4. United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII) adopted on 20 November 1963)

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality of all human beings and seeks, among other basic objectives, to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims further that all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law and that all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination and against any incitement to such discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, and that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples proclaims in particular the necessity of bringing colonialism to a speedy and unconditional end,

Considering that any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination either in theory or in practice,

Taking into account the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the international instruments adopted by the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of discrimination,

Taking into account the fact that, although international action and efforts in a number of countries have made it possible to achieve progress in that field, discrimination based on race colour or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world continues none the less to give cause for serious concern,

Alarmed by the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures, in the form, inter alia, of apartheid, segregation and separation, as well as by the promotion and dissemination of doctrines of racial superiority and expansionism in certain areas,

Convinced that all forms of racial discrimination and, still more so, governmental policies based on the prejudice of racial superiority or on racial hatred, besides constituting a violation of fundamental human rights, tend to jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security.

Convinced also that racial discrimination harms not only those who are its objects but also those who practise it,

Convinced further that the building of a world society free from all forms of racial segregation and discrimination, factors which create hatred and division among men, is one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations,

1. Solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world, in all its forms and manifestations, and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person;

2. Solemnly affirms the necessity of adopting national and international measures to that end, including teaching, education and information, in order to secure the universal and effective recognition and observance of the principles set forth below;

3. Proclaims this Declaration:

Article 1

Discrimination between human beings on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin is an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and as a fact capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples.

Article 2

1. No State, institution, group or individual shall make any discrimination whatsoever in matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the treatment of persons, groups of persons or institutions on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin.

2. No State shall encourage, advocate or lend its support, through police action or otherwise, to any discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin by any group, institution or individual.

3. Special concrete measures shall be taken in appropriate circumstances in order to secure adequate development or protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment by such individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no circumstances have as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups.

Article 3

1. Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of civil rights, access to citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing.

2. Everyone shall have equal access to any place or facility intended for use by the general public, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin.

Article 4

All States shall take effective measures to revise governmental and other public policies and to rescind laws and regulations which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists. They should pass legislation for prohibiting such discrimination and should take all appropriate measures to combat those prejudices which lead to racial discrimination.

Article 5

An end shall be put without delay to governmental and other public policies of racial segregation and especially policies of apartheid, as well as all forms of racial discrimination and separation resulting from such policies.

Article 6

No discrimination by reason of race, colour or ethnic origin shall be admitted in the enjoyment by any person of political and citizenship rights in his country, in particular the right to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage and to take part in the government. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

Article 7

1. Everyone has the right to equality before the law and to equal justice under the law. Everyone, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin, has the right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual, group or institution.

2. Everyone shall have the right to an effective remedy and protection against any discrimination he may suffer on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin with respect to his fundamental rights and freedoms through independent national tribunals competent to deal with such matters.

Article 8

All effective steps shall be taken immediately in the fields of teaching, education and information, with a view to eliminating racial discrimination and prejudice and promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Article 9

1. All propaganda and organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form shall be severely condemned.

2. All incitement to or acts of violence, whether by individuals or organizations, against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin shall be considered an offence against society and punishable under law.

3. In order to put into effect the purposes and principles of the present Declaration, all States shall take immediate and positive measures, including legislative and other measures, to prosecute and/or outlaw organizations which promote or incite to racial discrimination, or incite to or use violence for purposes of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin.

Article 10

The United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations shall do all in their power to promote energetic action which, by combining legal and other practical measures, will make possible the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination. They shall, in particular, study the causes of such discrimination with a view to recommending appropriate and effective measures to combat and eliminate it.

Article 11

Every State shall promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and shall fully and faithfully observe the provisions of the present Declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.