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QUESTION OF RACE CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA RESULTING FROM THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Angel SANZ BRIZ (Spain)

1. In a letter dated 21 July 1960 (A/4419 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia requested that the item: "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa" be included in the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. An attached explanatory memorandum referred to the adoption by an overwhelming majority of resolution 1375 (XIV) at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly and to the fact that the Assembly's solemn appeal contained in it had failed to bring about any reconsideration by the Union Government of its racial policies. On the contrary, additional discriminatory measures had been put into effect and the system of apartheid had been progressively intensified and extended, culminating in acts of violent repression directed against the rights and interests of the overwhelming majority of the Union's population and leading to mounting tension and bitterness between the various racial groups in the Union. At a time when large areas of Africa were emerging into independent nationhood, the racial policies of the Union Government amounting to a mass denial of human rights constituted a continuing violation of the Charter. In the circumstances, it was the responsibility of the General Assembly, and would

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undoubtedly be its wish, to address itself once again to the question with a view to making appropriate recommendations designed to secure adherence to the provisions of the Charter as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

2. At its 127th meeting held on 22 September 1960, the General Committee decided to recommend inclusion of the proposed item. The representative of the Union of South Africa objected to inclusion of the item on the ground that it contravened the terms of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter.

3. At its 898th plenary meeting on 10 October 1960, the Assembly decided, over the objections of the South African representative who again stated that inclusion of the item contravened the terms of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, to include the item on its agenda and to refer it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

4. The Special Political Committee considered the question at fourteen meetings held between 24 March and 10 April 1961.

5. On 3 April, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, India and the United Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.59) under the terms of which the General Assembly, after considering that its resolutions 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, 917 (X) of 6 December 1955 and 1248 (XIII) of 30 October 1958, had declared that racial policies designed to increase discrimination were inconsistent with the Charter and with pledges of Members under Article 56, and recalling, inter alia, that South Africa had failed to comply with repeated requests and demands of the United Nations and world opinion and to reconsider or revise its racial policies or to observe its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, would: (1) deplore such continued and total disregard by the Government of the Union and furthermore its determined aggravation of racial issues by more discriminatory laws and measures and their enforcement, ~~ac~~companied by violence and bloodshed; (2) deprecate policies based on racial discrimination as reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity; (3) request all States to consider taking such separate and collective action as was open to them to bring about the abandonment of these policies; (4) affirm that the racial policies being pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa were a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights and inconsistent with the obligations of a Member State; (5) note with grave concern that these policies had led to international friction and that their continuance endangered

international peace and security; (6) remind the Government of the Union of South Africa of the requirement in Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Charter that all Members shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them under the Charter; (7) call upon the Government of the Union of South Africa once again to bring its policies and conduct into conformity with its obligations under the Charter. The United Arab Republic subsequently withdrew as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution (A/SPC/L.59/Rev.1 and Afghanistan and Indonesia (A/SPC/L.59/Rev.1/Add.1) joined as co-sponsors.

6. Also on 3 April, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Scmalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, and the United Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.60). Under its operative part, the General Assembly would: (1) deplore the continued disregard by the Government of the Union of South Africa of the resolutions of the General Assembly and its application of further discriminatory laws and measures the enforcement of which had led to violence and bloodshed; (2) deprecate policies based on racial discrimination as being reprehensible and repugnant to the dignity and rights of peoples and individuals and consider it to be the responsibility of all Members of the United Nations to take separate and collective action to bring about the elimination of these policies; (3) affirm that the racial policies being pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa and the laws and measures taken to implement them were inconsistent with the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights and incompatible with membership of the United Nations; (4) note with grave concern that those policies had led to international friction and that the unflinching stand of the South African Government by these policies endangered international peace and security; (5) solemnly recommend to all States to consider taking the following steps:

- (a) To break off diplomatic relations with the Union Government, or to refrain from establishing such relations,
- (b) To close the ports of each State to all vessels flying the South African flag,
- (c) To enact legislation prohibiting the ships of each State from entering South African ports,

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- (d) To boycott all South African goods and to refrain from exporting goods to South Africa,
- (e) To refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government and companies registered under the laws of the Union of South Africa;

(6) draw the attention of the Security Council to these recommendations in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Charter. Togo (A/SPC/L.60/Corr.1) subsequently withdrew as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution and Indonesia (A/SPC/L.60/Add.1 and Cuba (A/SPC/L.60/Add.2) joined as co-sponsors.

7. At the 24th meeting held on 7 April 1961, the representative of Mexico orally proposed two amendments to the five-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.59/Rev.1). The first would insert the phrase "perpetuate or" after the words "designed to" in the second preambular paragraph. The second would insert the phrase "within the framework of the United Nations Charter" after the words "open to them" in the third operative paragraph. The amendments were accepted by the co-sponsors and incorporated in the text after the second proposal had been revised to read "in conformity with the United Nations Charter" (A/SPC/L.59/Rev.2).

8. At the 24th meeting held on 10 April 1961, the Committee voted on the two draft resolutions (A/SPC/L.59/Rev.2 and A/SPC/L.60 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) paragraph by paragraph, having agreed, at the request of the representative of Ghana, to give priority in voting to the twenty-six Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.60 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2). The voting on the twenty-six Power draft resolution was as follows:

Preambular paragraph 1 was adopted by 79 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Preambular paragraph 2 was adopted by 80 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Preambular paragraph 3 was adopted by 82 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

Preambular paragraph 4 was adopted by 77 votes to none, with 13 abstentions.

Preambular paragraph 5 was adopted by 83 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Preambular paragraph 6 was adopted by 74 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 80 to none, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The first part of operative paragraph 2 up to and including the word "individuals" was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The rest of the paragraph was adopted by 53 votes to 11, with 25 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 75 to 7, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 62 to 7, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 41 to 32, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

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

Abstaining: Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Guatemala, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay.

Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 45 to 31, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

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

Abstaining: Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 47 to 29, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

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

Abstaining: Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Chile, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Japan, Laos, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay.

The vote on the revised five-Power draft resolution (A/SPC/L.59/Rev.2) was as follows:

The first paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 90 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The second paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 91 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The third paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 91 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The fourth paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 90 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 92 to 1, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fédération of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: Belgium.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 94 votes to none.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 80 to 3, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, Dominican Republic, Portugal.

Abstaining: Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 92 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 83 to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 93 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 7 was adopted by 90 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 93 to 1.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal.

Abstaining: None.

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

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

QUESTION OF RACE CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA RESULTING FROM THE
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF
SOUTH AFRICA

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1375 (XIV) of 17 November 1959 and its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

Considering that its resolutions 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952, 917 (X) of 6 December 1955 and 1248 (XIII) of 30 October 1958 have declared that racial

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policies designed to increase discrimination are inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with the pledges of Members under Article 56 of the Charter,

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

Recalling with regret the massacre at Poudoland despite the Security Council resolution S/4300 of 1 April 1960 which deplored an earlier massacre of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators in Sharpeville and consequently called on the Union Government to abandon its policies of apartheid,

Recalling also its repeated requests to the Government of the Union of South Africa to consider and revise its racial policies and to observe its obligations under the Charter,

Noting with alarm the dangerous situation arising out of the persistent violation of the Charter by the Government of the Union of South Africa,

1. Deplores the continued disregard by the Government of the Union of South Africa of the resolutions of the General Assembly and its application of further discriminatory laws and measures the enforcement of which has led to violence and bloodshed;

2. Deprecates policies based on racial discrimination as being reprehensible and repugnant to the dignity and rights of peoples and individuals and considers it to be the responsibility of all Members of the United Nations to take separate and collective action to bring about the elimination of these policies;

3. Affirms that the racial policies being pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa and the laws and measures taken to implement them are inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and incompatible with membership of the United Nations;

4. Notes with grave concern that these policies have led to international friction and that the unflinching stand of the Government of the Union of South Africa by these policies endangers international peace and security;

5. Solemnly recommends to all States to consider taking the following steps:

- (a) To break off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Union of South Africa, or to refrain from establishing such relations;
- (b) To close the ports of each State to all vessels flying the South African flag;
- (c) To enact legislation prohibiting the ships of each State from entering South African ports;
- (d) To boycott all South African goods and to refrain from exporting goods to South Africa;
- (e) To refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government and companies registered under the laws of the Union of South Africa;

6. Draws the attention of the Security Council to these recommendations in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

B

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 Union of South Africa,

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

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

Recalling also that the Government of the Union of South Africa has failed to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the United Nations and world public opinion and to reconsider or revise its racial policies or to observe its obligations under the Charter,

1. Deplores such continued and total disregard by the Government of the Union of South Africa and furthermore its determined aggravation of racial issues by more discriminatory laws and measures and their enforcement, accompanied by violence and bloodshed;

2. Deprecates policies based on racial discrimination as reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity;

3. Requests all States to consider taking such separate and collective action as is open to them, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to bring about the abandonment of these policies;

4. Affirms that the racial policies being pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa are a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and inconsistent with the obligations of a Member State;

5. Notes with grave concern that these policies have led to international friction and that their continuance endangers international peace and security;

6. Reminds the Government of the Union of South Africa of the requirement in Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Charter that all Members shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them under the Charter;

7. Calls upon the Government of the Union of South Africa once again to bring its policies and conduct into conformity with its obligations under the Charter.
