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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS FOR THE AGENDA OF THE TWELFTH
REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ITEM PROPOSED BY
BOLIVIA, COSTA RICA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, LIBERIA,
SUDAN AND URUGUAY

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

Letter dated 6 August 1957 addressed to the Secretary-General by
the Permanent Representatives of Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt,
India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan and Uruguay to the United Nations

New York, 6-August 1957

We have the honour to propose, under instructions from our respective
Governments, the inclusion of the following item in the supplementary list of
items for the agenda of the twelfth regular session of the General Assembly:

"The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the
policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa."

An explanatory memorandum relating to the above item in terms of rule 20 of
the rules of procedure is attached.

(Signed)

Permanent Representatives of:

Bolivia	Germán QUIROGA-GALDO
Costa Rica	Alberto F. CAÑAS
Egypt	Omar LOUTFI
India	Arthur S. LALL
Indonesia	Mohammed SHARIF
Liberia	Charles T.O. KING
Sudan	Yacoub OSMAN
Uruguay	Enrique RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

For the fifth successive year the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, considered the question of race conflict in the Union of South Africa resulting from the apartheid policy of the Government of the Union of South Africa and, on 30 January 1957, it adopted resolution 1016(XI), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

- "1. Deplores that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet observed its obligations under the Charter and has pressed forward with discriminatory measures which would make the future observance of those obligations more difficult;
- "2. Affirms its conviction that perseverance in such discriminatory policies is inconsistent not only with the Charter but with the forces of progress and international co-operation in implementing the ideals of equality, freedom and justice;
- "3. Calls upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to reconsider its position and revise its policies in the light of the obligations and responsibilities under the Charter and in the light of the principles subscribed to and the progress achieved in other contemporary multi-racial societies;
- "4. Invites the Government of the Union of South Africa to co-operate in a constructive approach to this question, more particularly by its presence in the United Nations;
- "5. Requests the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to communicate with the Government of the Union of South Africa to carry forward the purposes of the present resolution."

Since the adoption by the Assembly of the above resolution no communication has been made to Member States of the United Nations indicating that, as a result of the Secretary-General's action in terms of paragraph 5 thereof, steps have been taken or are contemplated by the Union of South Africa to carry forward the purposes of the resolution.

On the other hand, the Government of the Union of South Africa, disregarding the General Assembly's resolution, has continued to adopt various legislative and other measures in the further implementation of its declared policy of apartheid. Such measures have included removal of non-white people from their homes to isolated areas and the denial to non-white people of the enjoyment of their fundamental human rights in the political, economic, social and educational

fields. The further measures and actions taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa in the last year have enhanced tensions among the people of South Africa, and intensified among the non-white people a sense of deprivation of the fundamental rights which are specifically mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

It will be recalled that the General Assembly has, from the seventh session onwards, considered this question on several occasions and has adopted several resolutions recommending various methods for bringing about a peaceful solution of the problem in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Unfortunately, the Government of the Union of South Africa has so far shown no signs of giving consideration to the views of the General Assembly.

The apartheid policy of the Government of the Union of South Africa is contrary not only to the basic provisions of the Charter of the United Nations but violates the specific provisions of articles 1, 55 c and 56 of the Charter, and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as of several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

In the circumstances, the General Assembly will undoubtedly wish to give this matter its renewed consideration in order to prevent further deterioration of the situation, and so as to bring about a settlement in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.
