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Twenty-first session

THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA\*

Note verbale dated 21 September 1966 from the Permanent Mission  
of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in connexion with United Nations General Assembly resolution 2054 (XX) concerning the policy of apartheid practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, has the honour to communicate the following:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always resolutely acted against every kind of colonial oppression and racial discrimination. The policy of apartheid practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa constitutes a form of racist colonial oppression and is at complete variance with fundamental human rights, United Nations Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights, respectively.

The basic problem of the continuing existence of a racist régime in South Africa is the fact that this régime enjoys the assistance of western Powers and their capitalist circles. The Member States of the military grouping of NATO grant the South African régime not only economic and political, but also military assistance and aid. They continue to develop their economic and commercial relations with South Africa, all that is in absolute opposition to resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, respectively.

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\* Item 34 of the provisional agenda.

The policy of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, which along with the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese colonialists in Angola and Mozambique creates a reactionary block in southern Africa endangering independent African States, has become a dangerous threat to international peace and security. It is, therefore, absolutely imperative that the Security Council, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter, take measures that will force the Government of the Republic of South Africa immediately and once for all to put an end to the policy of apartheid. To that effect, it is necessary to adopt universal binding sanctions under Article 41 of the Charter. It is necessary to bring an end to every kind of military assistance to the Republic of South Africa and to discontinue any economic relations with the South African régime, to forbid foreign investment and, above all, to introduce complete embargo in the imports of oil and oil products to the Republic of South Africa.

The Declaration against colonialism contained in resolution 1514 (XV) has to be applied also in relation to the South African régime. The South African people have full right to take over the power in their country into their own hands. As well as other colonial peoples, they are fully entitled to use, on the ground of their right to self-determination, all forms of liberation fight against colonial aggression, and the Members of the United Nations as well as the Organization itself are duty bound to grant full assistance to their just struggle.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic implements all decisions of the United Nations organs concerning apartheid. Following the 1963 decision, the General Consulate of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Johannesburg has been closed. In accordance with a decision of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade issued an order to stop every direct and indirect export of goods from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Republic of South Africa as well as import of goods from the Republic of South Africa to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporations are not entitled to conclude any trade or commercial agreements with persons or companies in the Republic of South Africa, or in the interest of persons or companies in the Republic of South Africa. It is still in good memory that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic played, in the time of her membership in the Security Council in 1964, an active role during all deliberations on the policy of apartheid.

One of the contributions of the Czechoslovak people to the struggle against the policy of apartheid has been the decision of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to offer to the oppressed indigenous population of South Africa, for the period from 1965 to 1966, ten scholarships in Czechoslovakia corresponding, in terms of fiscal value, to \$US2,660, for each scholarship during one school year.

An expression of support given by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republics to all United Nations actions against the policy of apartheid was the participation of a Czechoslovak observer in the Seminar on Apartheid in Brasilia, Brazil, held in August and September 1966. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supports conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Seminar, and she will make every effort that the competent United Nations organs undertake all steps necessary for a speedy implementation thereof.

The Permanent Mission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic would appreciate it very much if the text of this note were circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

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