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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolutions 2923 A to F (XXVII) of 15 November and 13 December 1972, on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, the General Assembly made a number of requests to States and specialized agencies, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of various provisions in resolutions D and E.

2. By letter dated 28 November 1972, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 2923 E (XXVII) to the President of the Security Council and drew his particular attention to paragraphs 7 and 8.

3. By a note dated 13 December 1972, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolutions 2923 A to E (XXVII) to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and drew their particular attention to paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution B; 5 and 6 of resolution D; and paragraphs 11, 13 and 14 of resolution E, which contained requests addressed to them. The Secretary-General also requested that the attention of the national organizations concerned be drawn to the relevant provisions of these resolutions. The substantive parts of the replies received are reproduced in annex I.

4. By letters dated 13 December 1972, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs transmitted resolutions 2923 A to E (XXVII), on behalf of the Secretary-General, to the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system and drew their particular attention to requests addressed to them in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution D, and paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution E.

5. By letter dated 8 January 1973, the Under-Secretary-General transmitted resolution 2923 F (XXVII), on behalf of the Secretary-General, to the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation.

6. The substantive parts of the replies by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system are reproduced in annex II.

7. Information on the implementation by the United Nations Secretariat of resolution 2923 D (XXVII) on "dissemination of information on apartheid" is contained in the following section.

## II. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON APARTHEID

### A. Unit on Apartheid

8. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2923 D (XXVII) and in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid, <sup>1/</sup> the Unit on Apartheid, in consultation with the Special Committee and in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Public Information and United Nations Information Centres abroad, intensified its efforts to disseminate information on the evils of apartheid and the efforts of the United Nations towards the eradication of apartheid.

9. The "Notes and Documents" series published by the Unit in English and French covers a wide range of information on various aspects of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions. These publications include papers by experts, notably those from the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and anti-apartheid movements in other countries; reviews of the activities of the Special Committee on Apartheid and other United Nations organs concerned; reports on opposition to apartheid in South Africa and on the growing international campaign against apartheid; facts and figures on repression in South Africa; and relevant documents and statements. The demand by liberation movements, anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental organizations, universities, libraries and individuals for these publications has been steadily increasing. A large number of reprints of the Unit's publications continue to appear in newspapers, periodicals and publications in a number of countries.

10. At the request of the Special Committee, the Unit recently started publication of a bulletin entitled "Action Against Apartheid", with a very limited circulation, as a means of keeping the anti-apartheid movements and the non-governmental organizations actively involved in campaigns against apartheid, informed of the activities of United Nations organs, and of promoting an exchange of information on the progress of the international campaign against apartheid. It contains:

(a) Notes on current activities of the Special Committee and other United Nations organs, specialized agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity against apartheid;

(b) Notes on relevant activities of Governments and organizations around the world;

(c) Lists of current United Nations documents and publications;

(d) Bibliographies of relevant publications of anti-apartheid movements and other organizations.

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8722), paras. 220-228.

11. In response to requests by United Nations Information Centres abroad, and in consultation with the Special Committee, the Unit also arranged, within the budgetary provision made for this purpose, for the translation of selected publications into other languages. The Unit enjoyed the close co-operation of the Office of Public Information in this matter, and the translations were issued in Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, German, Japanese, Italian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish and Swahili.

#### B. Office of Public Information

12. During the period under review, the Office of Public Information continued to develop its activities for the dissemination of information on apartheid and gave to the subject one of its highest priorities.

13. In so far as publications are concerned, the quarterly magazine, Objective: Justice, remains the principal vehicle for the dissemination of information on apartheid, while the general publications of OPI, such as the Monthly Chronicle, have continued to cover the subject of apartheid. Each of the four issues of Objective: Justice published during the year, in English and French, contains articles on subjects related to apartheid. In addition, reprints of the following articles in Objective: Justice were issued during the year: "Maltreatment and torture of prisoners in South Africa", in English, Arabic and Danish; and "Foreign investment in apartheid South Africa", in English.

14. Three bulletins in the series, United Nations and Southern Africa, issued periodically in English and French, concerned action on apartheid: the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Bulletin No. 14); the Programme of Action against Colonialism and Apartheid in southern Africa, adopted by the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in southern Africa, held at Oslo in April 1973 (Bulletin No. 16); and the International Trade Union Conference against Apartheid (Bulletin No. 20). The circulation of these bulletins has been greatly expanded.

15. A 32-page pamphlet entitled A Crime against Humanity: Questions and Answers on Apartheid in South Africa was issued in English, French, Russian and Spanish, as well as German, Hindi, Japanese, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene and Urdu in order to meet the increasing demand for such information.

16. Suggestions for Speakers, an annual publication distributed widely by information centres and non-governmental organizations as a guide on United Nations activities, contains a special chapter on apartheid and racial discrimination.

17. The annual United Nations Day Pamphlet for Schools, a publication in English, French and Spanish which has chosen Human Rights as its theme for 1973 and is designed especially for primary school children, contains a description of the work of the Special Committee on Apartheid and exhorts its readers to learn about the plight of oppressed people in South Africa.

18. The Press Services continued to cover and report on the activities of all United Nations bodies concerned with the subject of apartheid.

19. The Visual Service of OPI also placed special stress on the coverage of all news developments on the problem of apartheid and related topics. Among new films now being prepared is one on assistance to victims of apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa and another on Namibia. The following are among films now in circulation:

- (a) Exile (Victims of apartheid in London);
- (b) They Speak Out (Views on apartheid by non-United Nations personalities);
- (c) Twentieth Century Slavery;
- (d) United Nations investigates prison conditions in South Africa.

20. News items of all meetings on the subject of apartheid were distributed to the television newsreel agencies. Photographic coverage of meetings on apartheid at Headquarters and in the field was also provided. In this connexion, special coverage was arranged for the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa held at Oslo.

21. The news developments on the problem of apartheid and related topics continued to be reported regularly by the News and Central Programme Section of the Radio Service. The news material is used in daily and weekly broadcasts in 18 languages from United Nations Headquarters. It includes discussions in the General Assembly and other bodies and is made available to some 120 radio and television correspondents accredited at Headquarters. The Radio Service also produced a series of weekly programmes which covered information on the questions of apartheid and related topics.

22. Perspective, a 15-minute programme which deals with a United Nations theme, devoted 10 programmes in the past 12 months to this topic. This series is written in English and adapted to 10 other languages - Amharic, Arabic, Chinese, French, Greek, Hebrew, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish and Urdu - by the different sections of United Nations Radio, as well as into many other local languages by broadcasting organizations abroad. The Week at the United Nations and the Weekly News Summary, which are very widely distributed and used by broadcasting stations all over the world, give regular coverage to activities of United Nations organs with respect to apartheid.

23. During 1973, United Nations radio officers visited several African countries to collect recorded material in English and French on apartheid, decolonization and other issues. A radio officer also attended the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa. The recorded material included interviews with representatives of liberation movements. Special series based on the over-all material were produced and incorporated into the Perspective series. A total of six programmes on these themes have been produced in French within the series Perspective internationale.

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24. The 1973 Triangular Fellowship Programme, organized by OPI in collaboration with UNESCO, brought to Headquarters a group of African radio and television broadcasters from Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Upper Volta and Zaire. The seminar briefings and discussions included major United Nations issues in general and the questions of apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa in particular.

25. The OPI made available to the Non-Governmental Organizations all United Nations publications and other information material available on apartheid. A number of special briefings on apartheid, by officers of the Special Committee on Apartheid and Secretariat officials, were organized at Headquarters in the course of the year and were attended by over 100 representatives of accredited non-governmental organizations.

26. The United Nations Information Centres have continued to intensify their efforts to obtain the greatest possible publicity for the United Nations struggle against apartheid. Besides distributing the material on apartheid prepared by the media divisions of the Office of Public Information - such as publications, photographs, audio-visual materials and the like - many information centres produce original information material especially adapted to the characteristics of those countries. They also translate and adapt the material they receive from Headquarters. Within the limitations of their resources, the centres reflect the entire spectrum of activities of OPI and, consequently, they provide continuous information on apartheid not only to the press, radio and television in their areas but also to educational institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations and, in general, to organs for dissemination and to leaders of public opinion.

ANNEX I

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BHUTAN

/Original: English/  
/21 February 1973/

The Royal Government of Bhutan have always condemned the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination. Bhutan has extended its moral support to the national movement of oppressed people of South Africa who are waging a brave and determined struggle for equality and justice. Bhutan has no relations whatsoever with the Government of South Africa nor does Bhutan have any trade or commercial relations with that country.

CYPRUS

/Original: English/  
/10 July 1973/

... The Government of Cyprus supports fully and implements General Assembly resolutions 2923 A to E (XXVII) of 15 November 1973.

The stand of the Government of Cyprus, as published in United Nations documents A/8208 of 7 December 1970 and A/8833 of 20 October 1972, remains unchanged.

DENMARK

/Original: English/  
/17 September 1973/

In a note to the Secretary-General of 4 October 1972 the views of the Government on the problems of racial discrimination and apartheid were submitted in the form of a comprehensive statement. In the note the Danish Government reaffirmed its opposition to all policies and ideologies rooted in such prejudice and based upon a systematic denial of fundamental human rights. The elimination of apartheid must, in the view of the Danish Government, remain one of the most important aims of United Nations activity. The foremost task of the United Nations in this regard is to enlighten public opinion on racial problems and to co-ordinate national efforts to this end. The overwhelming condemnation of apartheid that has emanated from the debates and the resolutions within the United Nations is of vital importance for the development of an enlightened international opinion against such policies.

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With regard to the specific points raised in the paragraphs of resolution 2923 (XXVII) mentioned in the Secretary-General's note, the Danish Government has on many occasions made its position clear during the debates within United Nations organs. The Danish Government would like to point out that it has consistently supported the suppressed people of southern Africa by contributing humanitarian and educational assistance through international organizations, funds, aid programmes and through liberation movements.

Prevailing conditions in southern Africa have given rise to increasing concern among all segments of the Danish population. A number of private organizations are actively involved in disseminating information on the policies of apartheid, and on the international efforts in this field. Information media devote considerable time to problems concerning racial discrimination and the situation in southern Africa.

Finally, it may be pointed out, that the Danish Government, in line with its desire to encourage discussion of and international efforts against all forms of suppression in southern Africa gave financial support to the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo in April 1973.

#### EGYPT

Original: English

24 August 1973

... on several occasions the Administration of Information of the Arab Republic of Egypt has issued booklets and publications dealing with the current events in Africa in which it opposed and condemned the atrocities of the policies of racial discrimination practiced by South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portugal. The latest booklet published by the Administration of Information of Egypt on this subject was in 1971 under the title "Racial Discrimination in Africa".

The Administration actually is in the process of publishing a new up-to-date booklet on the development of racial discrimination practised by the above-mentioned racist régimes against the people of Africa.

The publications which the Administration also communicates regularly to other departments dealing with information in Egypt condemn such policies carried out by the racist régimes in Africa highlighting the analogies of the problems of liberation existing in the Arab and the African world.

Moreover, the Egyptian broadcast press and television regularly broadcast and disseminate information on the evil of racial discrimination practised by the colonialists in the non-independent territories.

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FINLAND

/Original: English/  
/5 September 1973/

The well-known views of the Finnish Government on the question of the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa have been presented in our note No. 1858 of 4 October 1972, issued in document E/CN.4/1093/Add.7, and concerning, inter alia, resolutions 2764 (XXVI) and 2775 (XXVI), these views were likewise expressed in a statement of the Finnish delegation in the Special Political Committee on 19 October 1972.

Finland has supported the international humanitarian actions taken for the defence of victims of apartheid. We have annually contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and will continue to do so.

The Finnish Government considers that the racial policies pursued by the Government of South Africa are not only contrary to the basic human rights and to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations but also constitute a continuous danger to the sound and peaceful development of that region of the world.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/  
/1 August 1973/

The German Democratic Republic emphatically supports the measures laid down in General Assembly resolutions 2923 A to E (XXVII) of 15 November 1972 against the policies of apartheid pursued by the Government of South Africa which are contrary to international law.

In harmony with its anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policy the German Democratic Republic has already in the past consistently applied all decisions against the apartheid régime in South Africa taken by the General Assembly and the Security Council, and will do so also in the future. The German Democratic Republic does not only not maintain any relations with the Republic of South Africa, it also renders active political and material assistance to the national liberation movements of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia in their just struggle against racism and colonialism.

Among other things, the following can be reported on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions:

Measures in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 2923 D (XXVII):

1. The German Democratic Republic mass media inform the people continually and extensively on

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- The incessant crimes of the apartheid régime in South Africa;
- The just struggle of the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia;
- The foreign policy measures of the Government and of non-governmental organizations of the German Democratic Republic directed against racism and apartheid;
- The solidarity of people and Government with the liberation fighters of South Africa and Namibia;
- The activities undertaken by the United Nations bodies and other international forces waging and supporting the struggle to uproot apartheid.

Proceeding from the central decisions of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the organs of socialist State power, press, radio, television, film and other information media of the German Democratic Republic have, in their information policies, always been guided by the principle of contributing actively to strengthening peace, international security and understanding in the spirit of the United Nations Charter and promoting all-round solidarity with all peoples fighting against apartheid, racism and colonialism, for national and social liberation, equality and independence.

2. The Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic, founded in 1959, is doing, among other things, effective national and international work to fight apartheid and deepen the solidarity with the liberation organizations African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Every year the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic holds solidarity events jointly with representatives of the ANC on the occasion of Freedom Day on 26 June which has been commemorated by all anti-apartheid fighters since 1950.

Within the framework of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonially Suppressed Peoples in the south of Africa, Guinea (Bissau) and the Cape Verde Islands, which was observed from 25 to 31 May 1973, in compliance with a corresponding recommendation of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, prominence was given to manifestations of solidarity by citizens of the German Democratic Republic and their mass organizations with the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

At present an exhibition on the subject "60 Years ANC" is being staged by the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic. It will be shown in the German Democratic Republic capital, Berlin, other cities, enterprises, universities and schools of the German Democratic Republic. It offers information on the

important role of this South African liberation organization in the struggle against oppression.

3. Also the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB), the Free German Youth (FDJ), the Peace Council, the German Democratic Republic Africa Friendship Society, the League for the United Nations, the Human Rights Committee, the Association of Journalists and other organizations of the German Democratic Republic are contributing in word and deed to the world-wide anti-apartheid campaign.

Only recently Mr. Heinz Neukrantz, Secretary of the FDGB National Executive, speaking at the international anti-apartheid trade union conference held in Geneva in June 1973, said that the trade unions of the German Democratic Republic fully support the purposes of this world forum of working people, especially the unanimously adopted programme of action against apartheid.

In its foreign bulletin the German Democratic Republic Human Rights Committee published a much-headed contribution by Professor Dr. B. Graefrath, member of the Committee's presidium and director of the International Law Department at Berlin Humboldt University, on the draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. In it the author made constructive proposals to perfect the draft and expressed the Committee's conviction that with the international discussion on the draft Convention a further step in the struggle against the apartheid régime had been initiated.

The German Democratic Republic Peace Council has been working actively for quite some time in the Commission on National Independence, Colonialism, Racism, Apartheid and Development of the World Peace Council.

The German Democratic Republic delegation to the World Congress of Peace Forces to be held in Moscow from 2 to 7 October 1973 will take the opportunity of their co-operation in the commission on National Liberation - Struggle against Colonialism and Racism to effectively support the world-wide struggle to overcome the policy of apartheid.

In preparation for the Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in the German Democratic Republic capital from 28 July to 5 August 1973, student representatives of the German Democratic Republic have drawn up a comprehensive documentation entitled "The Youth of the World Accuses Imperialism". In it junior historians, economists, jurists and medical men take issue, among other things, with the crime of apartheid. In the process of drawing up this paper - a joint effort of several universities and institutes of university standard of the German Democratic Republic - the student teams concerned held numerous scientific conferences and discussions in residential areas, enterprises and at schools. This documentation will play a major role in discussions during the Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students, especially at the seminar on "Apartheid and ... Racism - A Plight of the 20th Century", scheduled for 31 July 1973.

Measures in accordance with paragraphs 11, 13 and 14 of resolution 2923 E (XXVII):

1. The Government of the German Democratic Republic consistently observes the sanctions laid down by the Security Council and other United Nations decisions to eliminate the apartheid régime. It has for long severed all relations with South Africa.
2. The State Secretariat for Physical Culture and Sport, the National Olympic Committee, the German Gymnastics and Sports Association and all sports clubs of the German Democratic Republic affiliated to it respect the Olympic principles of non-discrimination in sports. In accordance with decisions of the International Olympic Committee they do not maintain any relations with South Africa.
3. The national liberation organizations of the people of South Africa, ANC, and of the people of Namibia, SWAPO, have for many years received material assistance from donations made by the people of the German Democratic Republic and their mass organizations in token of their solidarity. Such assistance includes, for instance:
  - The scientific and vocational training of representatives of these liberation organizations at universities, institutes of university standard, training colleges, enterprises and other institutions of the German Democratic Republic;
  - Curative treatment of ill or wounded liberation fighters;
  - Supply of materials to liberation organizations such as clothing, medicaments, stored blood, medical instruments and other requirements;
  - The financing of air travels by ANC and SWAPO officials to enable them to take part in international conferences and other meetings.

The above-mentioned measures are both expression and continuation of the peace policy pursued by the German Democratic Republic since its founding in 1949, an inherent element of which is intolerance toward all forms and methods of imperialist racial discrimination. The German Democratic Republic will adhere to this principled line also in the future. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic had this in mind when declaring at the eighth People's Chamber session on 13 June 1973 that as a future member of the United Nations the German Democratic Republic, in its efforts for the maintenance of peace and the elimination of existing hotbeds of war and disarmament measures, will also "come out in support of the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid".

HUNGARY

/Original: English/

/30 July 1973/

The Acting Permanent Representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations wishes to use this opportunity to emphasize once again that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has been acting in the spirit of the resolutions and is prepared to do so in the future as well. Racial discrimination and all of its overt or covert forms and manifestations are alien to the socialist system of the Hungarian People's Republic. This position fully prevails in the Constitution and laws of the Hungarian People's Republic. In accordance with the spirit and purposes of the United Nations Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions on apartheid and racism the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has been lending its support to every effort aimed at the complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

According to its possibilities the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has been providing material and moral assistance to the Organization of African Unity and to the peoples and national liberation movements of South Africa combating apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism, in order to promote their effective and organized struggle. The Hungarian People's Republic was among the first States to accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Hungarian People's Republic was also among the first who voluntarily undertook the membership of the Special Committee on Apartheid and has been contributing, according to its possibilities, to help the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination.

In the spirit of resolutions 2923 (XXVII), the Hungarian Solidarity Committee has been organizing actions against apartheid and racial discrimination. Within the scope of these actions meetings have been held in the largest cities and universities of Hungary condemning the criminal policies of apartheid of the South African Government, and at the same time, emphasizing the responsibility of its main supporters for the ever endangering situation in South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Similar actions has been carried on by the Hungarian radio, television and other news media. Hungarian sport teams have never participated in any of the racially-selected international sport competitions and they are not prepared to do so in the future. Upon the instruction of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic the Hungarian trading companies and firms and the Hungarian Air Line are forbidden to keep or manage contact with the South African racist régime.

JAPAN

/Original: English/

/31 July 1973/

The basic position of the Government of Japan on the question of the "policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa" was fully expounded by the Representative of Japan on 18 October 1972 in the Special Political Committee during its consideration of the question at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly. As was stated on that occasion, the Government of Japan has consistently maintained the policy of opposing any form of racial discrimination. Japan has neither diplomatic relations with South Africa, nor has it any intention of having any in the foreseeable future. It has observed strictly and without equivocation the arms embargo against South Africa in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Moreover, the Government of Japan has constantly discouraged any investments in South Africa and it should be emphasized that Japan has no investments in that country.

As for the measures to encourage information media to contribute to the campaign against apartheid, the Government of Japan, with a view to fostering greater awareness within the country, has been making strenuous efforts for the broadest possible dissemination of information in this respect. For instance, it has prepared such materials as "The Works of the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly" which contains not only the full texts of the relevant resolutions, but also the thorough explanation of the consideration of this question at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly. Those materials have been duly distributed to the information media as well as to the public libraries and the universities. In this connexion, however, it should be noted that in Japan information media are entities entirely independent of the Government and that the Government has no direct control over the content of their reports.

With regard to non-governmental organizations concerned with the campaign against apartheid, there are already in existence two such organizations in Japan, namely, "Discussion Group on African Problems" and "Action Committee of Japan for African Support and Solidarity".

The Government of Japan, as a manifestation of its warm understanding and deep sympathy towards the victims of apartheid, has been making annual contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. As regards the said programme, it should be noted that Japan's annual contribution which previously amounted to \$20,000 dollars has been increased to \$80,000 dollars as from the current fiscal year.

Regarding the efforts for the cessation of sports exchanges with South Africa, the Government of Japan has been using every available opportunity to discourage private sports organizations from involving themselves in sports exchanges with

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South African organizations which support the policy of apartheid. The Government of Japan has distributed the texts of resolution 2923 (XXVII) and other related resolutions to its agencies and private sports organizations for their special attention. Here again, however, it should be noted that in Japan private sports organizations are entities entirely independent of the Government and that the Government has no direct control over those organizations.

SWEDEN

/Original: English/  
/17 September 1973/

In a note to the Secretary-General of 4 October 1972, the views of the Swedish Government on the problems of racial differentiations and apartheid were submitted in the form of a comprehensive statement. In the note the Swedish Government reaffirmed its opposition to all policies and ideologies rooted in racial discrimination.

The elimination of apartheid must, in the view of the Swedish Government, remain one of the most important aims of United Nations activity. The foremost task of the United Nations in this regard is to enlighten public opinion on racial problems and to co-ordinate national efforts to this end. The overwhelming condemnation of apartheid that has emanated in the debates and the resolutions within the United Nations is of vital importance for the development of an enlightened international opinion against such policies.

With regard to the specific points raised in the paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 2923 (XXVII) mentioned in the Secretary-General's note, the Swedish Government has on many occasions made its position clear during the debates within United Nations organs. In the present context, the Swedish Government will only like to point out that it has consistently given active support to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. The work of the Fund is of great humanitarian importance and the Swedish Government will continue to give such support. The Swedish Government has also given assistance to the African National Congress.

Prevailing conditions in southern Africa have given rise to increasing concern among all segments of the Swedish population. A number of private organizations are actively involved in disseminating information on the policies of apartheid, and on the international efforts in this field. Information media devote considerable time to problems concerning racial differentiation and the situation in southern Africa.

Finally, it may be pointed out that the Swedish Government, in line with its desire to encourage discussion of and international efforts against all forms of suppression in southern Africa, gave financial support to the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in southern Africa, held at Oslo in April 1973.

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SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

/Original: English/  
/5 April 1973/

Faithful to her firm stand against apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination, and in full adherence to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2923 D (XXVII), the Syrian Arab Republic is contributing effectively and continuously to the campaign against the vicious crime of apartheid and racial discrimination.

As to paragraph 6 of resolution 2923 D (XXVII), although apartheid and racial discrimination are alien to the Syrian society and the Arab heritage, non-governmental organizations concerned with the campaign against apartheid already exist in the Syrian Arab Republic, and have contributed actively to the international campaign against apartheid. His Excellency may recall in this connexion, the conference on apartheid which was held by the Syrian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Damascus (1971) and attended by a representative from the Special Committee on Apartheid.

The Syrian Arab Republic, through its active membership in the United Nations and the Special Committee on Apartheid, will continue to extend her full and unconditional support to the international efforts aimed at the eradication of apartheid and all forms of racial practices wherever they occur.

With regard to paragraph 11 of resolution 2923 E (XXVII), the Syrian Arab Republic, faithful to her firm line of policy against colonization and apartheid, will continue to extend full support to the national movements of the oppressed people of South Africa.

With regard to paragraph 13 of resolution 2923 E (XXVII), it is a well-known fact that the Syrian Arab Republic does not maintain any kind of relations whatsoever with the racist Government of South Africa.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/  
/13 September 1973/

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which consistently upholds the principle of equality among nations, has in the past resolutely opposed, and continues to oppose, the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in all their forms and manifestations. This position of principle has been set forth repeatedly in statements by the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR at sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and in those of its organs which deal with questions related to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

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As a member of the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid, the Ukrainian SSR is participating actively in the international campaign against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination practised by the South African racist régime.

In April 1973, a delegation of experts from the Ukraine took part in the International Conference for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in southern Africa, held at Oslo, and representatives of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions participated in the work of the International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid, held at Geneva in June 1973. In the Ukrainian SSR, great importance is attached to the full implementation of the decisions adopted at such international forums.

Public organizations and the press, radio, television and other mass information media in the Ukrainian SSR actively participate in the campaign against apartheid and widely disseminate information on the evils of apartheid and propaganda about the international efforts towards the eradication of this shameful phenomenon of our times. Sportsmen and sports organizations in the Ukrainian SSR act in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations on the prohibition of apartheid in sports and the boycotting of racist sports teams.

As one of the sponsors of the draft resolutions on the International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid, the Programme of work of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the situation in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid, and the dissemination of information on apartheid, the Ukrainian SSR voted at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in favour of the adoption of resolution 2923 A to E (XXVII), directed against the policies of apartheid, and is implementing its provisions.

In accordance with resolution 2923 B (XXVII), the Ukrainian SSR in March 1973 made a regular annual contribution to the International Defence and Aid Fund headed by Canon Collins for the purposes of providing assistance to the victims of the policy of apartheid.

The Ukrainian SSR, which fully supports and implements all resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations directed against apartheid, has not maintained, and does not now maintain, any political, economic or other relations with the South African racist régime. The Ukrainian SSR has always given, and will continue to give, its full support and assistance to the peoples who are struggling against colonialism and apartheid for their freedom and independence.

The Ukrainian SSR once again declares its readiness to support any firm measures taken by the United Nations to hasten the complete elimination of colonialism and apartheid.

The Ukrainian SSR angrily condemns apartheid as a crime against humanity and supports the speedy adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention on the

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Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. The adoption of that Convention would be of great significance in the establishment of an international legal basis for the implementation of effective measures against the proponents of apartheid who flagrantly flout human rights in the southern part of the African continent.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/  
/24 July 1973/

The position of the Soviet Union regarding the question of apartheid and racial discrimination has been stated on many occasions in General Assembly and Security Council documents, particularly in document A/8670-S/10568 of 28 March 1972.

The Soviet Union, guided by the Leninist principles of foreign policy, has always expressed its strong support for the speedy and final elimination of colonial and neo-colonial racist régimes which hamper the free and democratic development of nations and peoples.

Colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid are contrary to communist ideology and the socialist foundations of the multinational Soviet State. Faithful to the ideals of humanism and internationalism, the Soviet Union is providing every kind of political, diplomatic and other assistance to nations, particularly to the peoples of the African continent who are fighting courageously for liberation and independence. Consolidation of the alliance with the peoples who are struggling for national and social liberation is one of the fundamental principles of the Soviet State's foreign policy.

The Soviet Union also actively supports the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, within the United Nations system. Thus, at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, it voted in favour of resolution 2923 A to E (XXVII) which is aimed at putting an end to the policy and practice of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

In response to the recommendations of the General Assembly, many public organizations and institutions have been established and are active in the Soviet Union; they are studying the problems of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The Soviet press, radio, television and other mass news media systematically inform the country's population of the evils of colonialism, racism and apartheid. Soviet sports organizations unreservedly support United Nations decisions designed to prohibit South African teams selected on the basis of racial criteria from participating in international sports competitions.

The Soviet Union approves the implementation of the most resolute and effective measures against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in all its

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manifestations and has consistently acted upon and continues to act upon the decisions of the Security Council and the recommendations of the General Assembly on these matters.

The Soviet Union has supported and in every way implemented Security Council and General Assembly resolutions concerning prohibiting any form of assistance to the South African Government. It has no diplomatic, consular, trade or other relations with the racist régime of South Africa.

The Soviet Union will continue to provide every kind of support to the peoples waging a struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid and to take all possible action with a view to the speedy elimination and total eradication of colonialism, racism and the shameful practice and policy of apartheid.

ANNEX II

REPLIES FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE  
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

/Original: English/

/21 September 1973/

It will be recalled that, at its forty-eighth session in June 1964, the International Labour Conference unanimously adopted a Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa. The Declaration was communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and drawn to the attention of the Special Committee on Apartheid.

In accordance with the terms of this Declaration, the Director-General submits every year, for consideration by the Conference, a special report concerning the application of the Declaration.

During the fifty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference, on 19 June 1973, when the Ninth Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa was under consideration, the Chairman of the Workers' Group made the following statement:

"Last year when we examined the Eighth Special Report of the Director-General on Apartheid, I informed the Conference that the Workers' group had decided to convene, under United Nations and ILO auspices, a special conference on apartheid during the 1973 session of the International Labour Conference.

I am proud to report to the present session, that our conference against apartheid was held as planned on 15 and 16 June in this hall. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented by Mr. Farah, Assistant Secretary-General, and the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid by Ambassador Ogbu of Nigeria. Three hundred and eighty delegates coming from more than 200 trade union organizations, representing 180 million workers from all over the world participated in the Conference, which, after a full debate, unanimously adopted a resolution (for the text, see A/9169, annex I).

It may also be noted that on 11 June 1973, the representative of the International Organisation of Employers made the following statement to the fifty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference:

"The question of human rights, human dignity and social justice has been one of the most important preoccupations of the International Labour Organisation.

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Every year the Director-General of the ILO submits to the Conference a special report on apartheid - specifying the various actions taken by the ILO with regard or in response to the Declaration adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1964.

A most important resolution on human rights adopted by the International Labour Conference concerns apartheid and the ILO's contribution to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Such a resolution was adopted at the 56th Session of the Conference in 1971.

This resolution, among other things, called on employers' and workers' organisations to intensify their efforts to promote effective action to secure the elimination of apartheid and its causes.

Pursuant to the terms of the above-mentioned resolution, special consideration has been given to the problem of apartheid by employers under the aegis of the International Organisation of Employers, which groups 92 national employers' federations in 82 countries throughout the world.

Among the fundamental objectives of the International Organisation of Employers is the defence of freedom of enterprise and of all human rights including the right to associate in independent employers' associations.

The Executive Committee of the International Organisation of Employers held a special meeting last Saturday to discuss this matter and the role of the International Organisation of Employers and of employers in general in the elimination of apartheid. The Executive Committee unanimously adopted a Declaration which I have been asked, in my capacity as President of the IOE General Council, to communicate to the 58th Session of the International Labour Conference.

The Declaration reads as follows:

'The Executive Committee of the International Organisation of Employers,

'Having met at Geneva on 9 June 1973 to consider the ILO's Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa,

'Adopts the following Declaration:

'The International Organisation of Employers, dedicated to see in today's world an economic and social development based on all the fundamental human rights and freedoms and including the freedom to pursue economic activities,

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'Conscious of the fact that any form of economic organization must have the ultimate aim of improving human living standards without distinction as to race, creed or sex within a socio-economic political order which guarantees human freedom,

'Reaffirming its deep-rooted opposition to and condemnation of any form of racial discrimination where it is practised,

'Recalling the resolution unanimously supported by employers concerning apartheid and the contribution of the ILO to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1971 which, among other things, called on employers' organizations to promote effective action to secure the elimination of apartheid,

'Welcoming the continuous action taken by the ILO to maximize the effectiveness of the ILO Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa adopted on 8 July 1964 which represents the united views of governments, employers' and workers' organizations from all over the world on the question of apartheid,

'Noting with concern that discrimination based on apartheid continues to be the declared official policy practised in the Republic of South Africa, despite deep-rooted social forces of change that are at work and of which some of the South African employers are themselves the prime movers,

'Convinced that the policy of apartheid based on work reservations, in addition to being reprehensible on moral grounds, is incompatible with the viability of any modern industrial society,

'Deploping the exclusion of the majority of the labour force from participation in trade unions registrable under the South African law,

'Convinced that no lasting industrial peace can be achieved when freedom is denied to the workers on the basis of race and that opposition to the social forces of change will lead to further industrial unrest and will not ensure the security needed for the social progress of all citizens,

'Conscious that international leaders in industry and commerce have a vital role to play by assisting in the social and economic field through peaceful means and to the fullest extent possible, within and outside South Africa, the efforts to eliminate apartheid and to apply universally-recognised labour standards aimed at the transformation of South Africa into a society offering the same rights as regards freedom of association, employment opportunities and working conditions to all its citizens, without distinction as to race, creed or sex,

'Pledges its renewed support to the effective action of the ILO Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters in the Republic of South Africa,

'Appeals to the Republic of South Africa to fulfil its obligation in respect of human rights and to repeal its discriminatory legislation with the aim of giving equal rights and protection of those rights to all workers and in particular by guaranteeing:

- equality of opportunity in respect of admission to employment and training;
- equality in conditions of work and respect for the principle of equal pay for equal work;
- freedom of association and the right to organize and collective bargaining;

'Appeals further to all employers in South Africa to take urgent measures to promote the conditions necessary for acceptance of the well-established standards in the field of human rights approved by the International Labour Organisation;

'Calls on all employers individually and collectively to abstain from any action which would encourage the continuance of the policy of apartheid;

'Urges all employers to give full support in their field of competence to all action seeking to guarantee freedom and dignity, economic security and equal opportunity for all peoples of South Africa;

'Invites all employers to encourage and give all possible support to South African employers and trade union leaders to intensify their efforts to promote the necessary changes in the labour and social fields through peaceful means in South Africa;

'Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to instruct the Director-General to explore all possible action and make the necessary recommendations concerning any additional measures that would assist in making the Government of South Africa renounce its policy of apartheid.'

Mr. President, our Organisation does not claim to have the monopoly of the employers' defence of human rights or of their struggle against apartheid. We therefore sincerely hope that employers from all parts of the world will give their wholehearted support to the Declaration I have just read.

The International Organisation of Employers takes note with pleasure that the Workers will be holding a special meeting to give consideration to the question and we wish them all success."

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/

/25 May 1973/

Concerning the dissemination of information on apartheid (paragraph 3 of resolution 2923 D (XXVII)), we will, as in the past, continue to extend all possible co-operation in the matter. As the Director-General pointed out in his message of 1 January 1971, which was widely reproduced by the mass media, in support of the International Year to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, "the fundamental objective of the Food and Agriculture Organization is, through its own specialized endeavours, to reduce tensions and help preserve the peace". The Food and Agriculture Organization therefore "adds its voice to all those others who call for a rapid and final end to the intolerable perversion of racism and racial discrimination".

In the same spirit the Food and Agriculture Organization endeavours to carry out the request contained in the above-mentioned resolution, i.e. to co-operate closely with the United Nations Office for Public Information in disseminating information on apartheid as and when the opportunity occurs. For example, the Food and Agriculture Organization bimonthly Review on Development, Ceres, will publish a special issue on Africa and apartheid, in which one or more of the aspects of apartheid affecting rural development will figure among the topics discussed.

Regarding paragraph 12 of resolution 2923 E (XXVII), as we have mentioned on earlier occasions, the Food and Agriculture Organization has no relations with the Government of South Africa. With regard to paragraph 11 of the same resolution, the Food and Agriculture Organization presented a paper to the recent International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973, in which the work of the Organization in assisting victims of apartheid and colonialism was summarized. I attach a copy of that paper for your information. It should be noted that the paper was written in mid-January and a number of developments have since taken place including the preparation of a project request, by the Food and Agriculture Organization team in consultation with all the local authorities concerned, for submission by the Government of Tanzania through the Resident Representative to the United Nations Development Programme for financing.

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/30 August 1973/

With regard to what has been done in the past by the UNESCO Office of Public Information to inform the public of problems concerning apartheid, we would call attention to articles such as Apartheid in Practice in UNESCO Features No. 609; the review of the new edition of the booklet "Apartheid - its effects on education, science, culture and information" published in the UNESCO Chronicle in May 1972; the special number of the UNESCO Courier in March 1967; articles in the UNESCO Courier issues of November 1967, "Apartheid and the Church"; October 1969 "Fight Against Racism in South Africa"; and November 1971 "Answers to Racism" and so on.

The adoption of resolution 2923 A to E (XXVII) of the General Assembly has confirmed apartheid as one of the priority themes in the programme of the UNESCO Office of Public Information. That Office is prepared to co-operate closely with the United Nations Office of Public Information and the Unit on Apartheid, as requested in paragraph 3 of resolution 2923 D (XXVII). Any arrangements which would allow our services to channel editorial materials through our own outlets to the mass media as well as to distribute public information materials on apartheid to National Commissions, UNESCO Clubs and National Federations, non-governmental organizations and the like would be most welcome, particularly in this year of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Any such material could be used provided it complies with our usual criteria of general interest, journalistic style and objectivity.

As concerns paragraph 4 of resolution 2923 D (XXVII), an educational kit on southern Africa has been prepared by the anti-Apartheid Movement under contract with UNESCO. It consists of 500 standard pages and some visual aids: wall charts, slides and overhead projections. Subject to the decisions of the UNESCO Publications Board, as requested by the administrative regulations governing the secretariat, UNESCO will take steps to ensure that the kit is published and widely distributed.

With reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 2923 E (XXVII), information concerning the UNESCO programme for aid to refugees is attached. 2/

On resolution 2923 E (XXVII), paragraph 12, UNESCO does not collaborate with the Government of South Africa, that country not being a member State of the organization.

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2/ An extract from the Approved Programme and Budget for 1973/1974 was enclosed.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/7 August 1973/

This resolution was brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its fifty-first session in January 1973 and subsequently to the attention of the World Health Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. The documents submitted to the Executive Board and World Health Assembly have been made available to Member States and were also available to the information media.

The position of the World Health Organization with respect to apartheid has been summarized in the memorandum transmitted to the Secretary-General under date of 17 July 1973 in response to his inquiry pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII). Attention has also been drawn to this matter in similar memoranda transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1971 and 1972 in response to earlier resolutions of the General Assembly.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

/Original: French/

/9 January 1973/

This resolution will be submitted to the Executive Council of UPU at its next session (May 1973), in accordance with article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and UPU. In due course, I shall forward to you the document issued for this purpose by the International Bureau of UPU, together with the report requested for 31 July 1973.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/10 January 1973/

In accordance with the procedure followed by the World Meteorological Organization, these resolutions will be submitted to the next session of the Executive Committee which will be held in Geneva from 12 to 28 September 1973. You will therefore appreciate that it will not be possible to provide the information requested by you before 31 July 1973. I shall, however, communicate with you again immediately after the session of the Executive Committee.

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INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/  
/4 January 1973/

These resolutions shall be brought to the attention of the IMCO Council at its forthcoming regular session in June 1973. You shall be informed of any action taken by the Council before the deadline mentioned in your letter (i.e. 31 July 1973).

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/  
/9 January 1973/

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization will provide you with information in due course on any action taken in response to the request contained in paragraph 12 of the resolution.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

/Original: English/  
/14 February 1973/

The United Nations Development Programme has not entertained any requests from South Africa for its assistance since the adoption by the General Assembly of its first resolution, in December 1965, appealing to specialized agencies to deny economic and technical assistance to South Africa.

I also wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Governing Council, at its thirteenth session in January 1972, approved a Programme of Educational Assistance to African Refugees - including refugees from South Africa - in the United Republic of Tanzania, Guinea and Zambia, for which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is the Executing Agency.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

/Original: English/  
/28 March 1973/

For many years, the only contact of the United Nations Children's Fund with the Government of South Africa stems from the fact that, without solicitation, the Government makes a voluntary contribution to the Fund. Currently, this contribution is the equivalent of \$44,625 in South African rand. Naturally, receipt of the contribution is acknowledged and, since the funds are non-convertible, are spent in South Africa for supplies needed in UNICEF programmes, largely in

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neighbouring countries who, in this case, specify the types of supplies they want in the full knowledge that these will be purchased in South Africa. The prices paid are advantageous, taking into account the cost of freight for similar items from alternate sources. The balance is spent for pharmaceuticals used in our anti-malaria programmes in many countries, as this is the only other item we know of produced in the country which the United Nations Children's Fund can use. The country of origin is not indicated on such supplies.

We have understood that acceptance and utilization of this contribution is not "collaboration" within the meaning of the term as used in the resolution under reference and in other relevant resolutions. This is based on the fact that not only is the contribution very small, but it is unsolicited and can be regarded as, in effect, a contribution in kind. Naturally, if our understanding is incorrect, we should wish to be so advised.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

/Original: English/  
/8 January 1973/

As you know, the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in this field are confined to providing assistance to refugees from the territories in question and this Office has no project within those territories. We have therefore no specific information to provide under the terms of this resolution.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

/Original: English/  
/23 January 1973/

With particular reference to paragraph 12 of resolution 2923 E (XXVII), I would like to stress that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research does not collaborate in any way with the Government of South Africa.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

/Original: English/  
/8 January 1973/

The Government of South Africa, in terms of the World Food Programme's General Regulations, was a voluntary participant in the Programme's activities, and contributed to its resources, during part of the experimental period 1963-65. The Government ceased to be a member nation of the Food and Agriculture Organization

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at the end of 1963. Although by the same General Regulations the Government of South Africa, being a State Member of the United Nations, is entitled to continue its participation in the Programme, it has not made any donations to it since August 1964. The Government of South Africa has never been a recipient of the Programme's assistance.

Pressing needs of the Programme necessitated occasional purchases of maize or maize meal from South Africa in support of World Food Programme-assisted projects in neighbouring countries. This practice has not been repeated by the Programme since May 1968. It is not intended to resort to these measures again, unless the exigency of relieving human suffering in neighbouring countries makes it necessary to undertake expeditious purchases from that country.

With the exception of one or two cases in the early years of the Programme, no South African vessel has been employed to transport World Food Programme commodities. It must be stated, however, that the Programme is supporting a fairly large number of development projects in the two land-locked countries of Botswana and Lesotho. The food needs of these projects are met by shipments via South African ports and inland transportation, using South African railways. There is no alternative. World Food Programme supplies to a third land-locked country, Swaziland, are channelled via the Mozambique port of Lourenço Marques.

The foregoing are the only instances of collaboration between the World Food Programme and the Government of South Africa.

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