

102. Mr. GOLOVKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking on a point of order, said that he did not think that the representative of Israel could add anything new at the current stage of the discussion and moved the adjournment of the meeting in accordance with rule 118 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

103. The CHAIRMAN, after reading out rule 118 of the rules of procedure, put the motion to the vote.

*The motion to adjourn the meeting was adopted by 38 votes to 3, with 30 abstentions.*

*The meeting rose at 7 p.m.*

## 2060th meeting

Wednesday, 9 October 1974, at 10.50 a.m.

Chairman: Mrs. Aminata MARICO (Mali).

A/C.3/SR.2060

### *Tribute to Mr. Sean MacBride, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize*

1. The CHAIRMAN noted with satisfaction the presence of Mr. Sean MacBride, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, and congratulated him on receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for 1974 jointly with Mr. Eisaku Sato, the former Prime Minister of Japan. The honour accorded to Mr. MacBride was a tribute to his work for the cause of human rights in Namibia and throughout the world.
2. Mrs. HEANEY (Ireland) associated the people, Government and delegation of Ireland with the congratulations extended by the Chairman to Mr. MacBride on the award to him, jointly with the former Prime Minister of Japan, of the Nobel Peace Prize. The award was a well-deserved honour, since he had spent his life in the service of the ideals and objectives for which the Third Committee was also striving. Moreover, it was appropriate to recall that Mr. MacBride's family, and in particular his parents, had played an eminent role in the struggle for independence in Ireland, which had resulted in his father's name being enshrined in a poem composed by another Irish Nobel prize-winner, William Butler Yeats. She expressed the hope that the freedom and independence achieved by Ireland would soon be enjoyed by the people to whom Mr. MacBride was currently devoting his life, and also in the other areas of southern Africa.
3. Mr. TRAVERT (France), speaking on behalf of the member countries of the European Economic Community, associated himself with the Chairman of the Committee and the representative of Ireland in congratulating Mr. MacBride and Mr. Sato on the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to them. Mr. MacBride's presence in the Committee was an honour and an encouragement to its work.
4. The Chairman had adequately expressed the appreciation of all members for the work Mr. MacBride had done as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. He had been one of the architects of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and had been the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland when that country had ratified the Geneva Conventions of 1949.<sup>1</sup> He had done much laudable work on behalf of the international community, especially in the field of human rights.
5. Mr. MacBRIDE (United Nations Commissioner for Namibia) said that he felt honoured to be present at the Committee's meeting and thanked the Chairman and members for their kind words of congratulations. The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to someone who worked in the field of human rights was important, since it constituted a recognition of the fact that the protection of human rights was essential for the maintenance of peace. In conclusion, he thanked the Third Committee for its contribution to the cause of the people of Namibia.

### AGENDA ITEM 53

- Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (*continued*)** (A/9603, chap. I, chap. V, sect. C.1; A/9666 and Add.1-5, A/9719, E/5474, E/5475, A/C.3/L.2101-2105):
- (a) Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (*continued*);
  - (c) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (*continued*)

### GENERAL DEBATE (*concluded*)

6. Mr. ETUK (Nigeria) said that his country was a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex), and whole-heartedly supported the efforts made by the international community to achieve the purposes of that Convention. Nigeria believed in the dignity of man, fairness and equal justice for all, and considered it quite legitimate to fight against inhuman practices, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, wherever they existed. It had condemned, and would continue to condemn, the recalcitrance of the Governments of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa with regard to the question of racial discrimination.
7. Nigeria also viewed colonialism and imperialism with abhorrence. In that connexion, it wished to congratulate Portugal on having taken the wise decision to grant independence to Guinea-Bissau. As a gesture of approval of the new progressive policy followed by Portugal towards its African Territories, the Head of State of Nigeria had released a Portuguese national from prison on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of Nigeria's independence. The new Government of Portugal should also be congratulated.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 970-973.

lated on thwarting an attempt at a unilateral declaration of independence by dissident elements opposed to progress towards independence in Mozambique. That action was in striking contrast to the United Kingdom's mishandling of the Rhodesian rebellion.

8. Whereas events in the Portuguese Territories of Africa had been encouraging, the situation in the Republic of South Africa had become even more alarming. The Government of that country had taken the unprecedented step of enacting laws which denied African citizens the right to acquire land in their own country. The Republic of South Africa had the unique distinction of being a country in which men could be declared redundant in their native land, and forced, together with their families, to leave their homes. An African in South Africa, no matter how able-bodied or qualified for a particular job, had no right to work. In order to eliminate such conditions, which were based on the existence of one law for the black and another for the white citizens of one and the same country, his delegation had favoured the adoption of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex). It wholeheartedly supported the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1863 (LVI) and annexed to document A/9666, and hoped it would be adopted unanimously.

9. Mr. ROPOTEAN (Romania) said that the United Nations had been steadily intensifying its activities aimed at combating racism and racial discrimination in all their forms and manifestations and, in particular, at eliminating such policies and practices in southern Africa. Romania had always attached great importance to the fight against racial discrimination, the elimination of which would be an important contribution to the general progress of civilization.

10. In the minds of the authors of the Charter of the United Nations, the guaranteeing of man's material and spiritual progress, and the maintenance of peace and international security, implied the promotion and firm respect of fundamental human rights and freedoms, regardless of race, sex, language or religion. Racial discrimination and the policy of *apartheid* were serious obstacles to the establishment and strengthening of friendly relations and co-operation among States and peoples. The racial policies of the South African Government and the practice of racial discrimination in other parts of southern Africa had been sources of abiding concern to the United Nations. It had adopted major international instruments condemning colonialism, *apartheid* and racism, and had undertaken activities designed to eradicate those evils. Furthermore, the General Assembly and the Security Council had adopted resolutions providing for concrete and effective action against *apartheid* and racial discrimination, and the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination had been observed in 1971, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV).

11. However, despite the world-wide condemnation of racial discrimination, despite the efforts made by the United Nations to eliminate racism and *apartheid*, and despite the most elementary demands of the human

conscience, there still existed régimes which engaged in those evil practices. In an age marked by great scientific and technological progress, which made possible an improvement in living conditions for all, and greater respect for human dignity, many human beings were being subjected to treatment which differed little from that inflicted upon slaves in past centuries. In certain parts of the world the most fundamental human rights and freedoms were brutally trampled under foot. His delegation felt that the failure of the United Nations to achieve full success in its fight against racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination was a consequence of the complex factors which gave rise to those practices. An analysis of those factors inevitably led to the conclusion that racial discrimination and *apartheid* could not be eradicated so long as peoples were deprived of the right to self-determination, whose enjoyment was an indispensable condition for ensuring respect for human rights. The action undertaken by the Organization could hardly be successful when millions of human beings continued to be subjected to colonial and neo-colonial exploitation.

12. The link between colonial exploitation and racial discrimination had long been recognized, and was reflected in all the documents produced by the United Nations on the subject, and particularly the remarkable study entitled *Racial Discrimination*,<sup>2</sup> which had been prepared by Mr. Santa Cruz, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and presented to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly. The economic factors and interests which led to colonialism were the basic causes of *apartheid* and racial discrimination. The exploitation of indigenous manpower and natural resources was one of the fundamental reasons for their continuing existence, and the huge profits amassed as a result of such practices explained why certain States refused to implement the measures adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly against the colonial and racist régimes.

13. The failure of the measures taken by the United Nations was also the result of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and the continued use or threat of force to combat national liberation movements. Such action violated the fundamental principles of international law embodied in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex).

14. The position of the Romanian Government with regard to racial discrimination, racism and *apartheid* derived from its firm opposition both to policies based on force and to attempts by one country to dominate another, and from its attachment to the universally recognized principles of self-defence. It felt a deep sense of solidarity with peoples struggling against foreign domination, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and wholeheartedly supported their efforts to achieve national independence. It resolutely condemned the policies of *apartheid* and racism practised by the minority régimes of South Africa and Rhodesia, and the continued colonial exploitation of the peoples of those

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XIV.2.

territories. In that connexion, his country welcomed the fundamental change in the policy of Portugal with regard to its African colonies.

15. The development and strengthening of relations with the African countries was a permanent feature of Romanian foreign policy to which the Romanian Government attached considerable importance from both the political and economic points of view. Those relations were a part of its general policy of struggling for the economic and social progress of all countries, and against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The Romanian people, which had itself made great sacrifices in order to shake off the yoke of foreign oppression, achieve independence and forge its national unity, had given, and would continue to give, its political, moral and material support to peoples struggling against colonial and imperialist domination. His country's firm commitment to their cause had been reaffirmed during visits to several African countries by the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr. Nicolae Ceaușescu.

16. Romania had always supported United Nations decisions aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination, and fully respected the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions prescribing concrete measures against the colonial and racist régimes of southern Africa. Moreover, it would continue its active participation in the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Such a policy at the international level was but an extension of its internal policy, the main purposes of which were the full development of socialist society and the human personality, the prosperity of the nation, a steady rise in living standards and the safeguarding of human freedom and dignity.

17. His delegation felt that if the goals of the Decade were to be attained, certain conditions must be fulfilled. First, a growing number of States should accede to and ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* (General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex). There must be increased multilateral support for the national liberation movements and for all those struggling against *apartheid* and racism. At the same time, the activities of the Office of Public Information in the field of *apartheid* should be expanded, with special emphasis on the threat which *apartheid* posed to international co-operation, economic and social development, and international peace and security. Finally, in its programmes for youth, the United Nations must pay special attention to educating young people in a spirit of racial equality and tolerance, and to persuading the young generation to participate in the joint effort to achieve the goals of the Decade.

18. Mr. DAMMERT (Peru) said that nearly 26 years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* continued to plague various parts of the world, despite all the efforts made by the international community to eradicate them. It was mainly in southern Africa that discrimination and segregation were practised, primarily on grounds of colour and, by extension, on economic, social, cultural, civil and political grounds. Such discrimination affected the development and progress not only of the peoples of southern Africa, but also of those of Asia and Latin America struggling against the same evils.

19. In South Africa, the indigenous population continued to be cruelly and sadistically oppressed by the white minority in power, which openly and flagrantly violated not only the Charter, but also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and countless resolutions and decisions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies. Likewise, the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia was openly discriminating against the people of Zimbabwe. Such flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms were a continual threat not only to peace in the area in question, but also to international peace and security. Moreover, it was well known that the two minority régimes were receiving, in violation of United Nations decisions, economic, military and political assistance, primarily from certain members of NATO.

20. The people and Government of Peru reaffirmed their support for all movements struggling to achieve freedom and independence for their peoples, to put an end to colonial domination, racial discrimination and other forms of foreign oppression, and to enable each people to shape its own destiny.

21. The previous year, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the General Assembly had launched the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. He noted with satisfaction that the Decade had begun with the admission of Guinea-Bissau to the Organization, and, in that connexion, commended Portugal on its new policy of decolonization. His delegation considered that the Programme for the Decade, together with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, were the two most effective instruments currently available to the international community for combating racism and racial discrimination. Since the adoption of the Programme for the Decade his Government had disseminated the Programme through centres of secondary and higher education, cultural institutions and other private and public bodies.

22. In conclusion, he expressed his delegation's confidence that the goals of the Decade would be achieved, provided that all members of the international community endeavoured to implement the Programme.

23. Mrs. PEREIRA (Guinea-Bissau) observed that despite positive developments in the fight against oppression throughout the world, and particularly in Africa, since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and despite many United Nations resolutions on the subject, colonialism, racism and *apartheid* continued to exist. The racist régimes of Salisbury and Pretoria were steadily intensifying their repressive measures against the liberation movements and practising torture in prisons and concentration camps. In the face of such facts, no one could remain indifferent or keep silent. The South African Government was applying its policy of *apartheid* in order to maintain its domination over the black population, which was subjected to the most brutal exploitation. The white minority held absolute power, denied blacks their fundamental rights and freedoms, and herded them into reservations known as "Bantustans".

24. Racism, whatever form it took, was an ideology of discrimination, having as its corollary the exploitation of man by man or of one people by another. The struggle against racial discrimination carried on by Africans in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia must be viewed as a combat against colonial domination. In that connexion, her delegation fully supported the decision taken by the General Assembly (resolution 3207 (XXIX)) to call upon the Security Council to review the relationship between South Africa and the United Nations; it also supported the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Moreover, it considered that the radical change in the situation of the African territories subjected to the colonial domination of Portugal was a warning to that last bastion of colonialism and racism in Africa.

25. The people of Guinea-Bissau believed in the equality of all human beings, and the Constitution of her country laid down the principle of equality for all, regardless of sex, age, ethnic or religious group, or cultural or social level.

26. Mr. SIMBA NDOMBE (Zaire) said that his delegation attached great importance to the item under consideration. Racism and racial discrimination had their roots in the Western world, whose peoples—as history showed—had sown the seeds of racism and practised racist policies against peoples of a different colour. The black peoples of the world, in their respective countries, did not practise racism, although they had experienced it for many centuries. It was well known that the way of life of Africans had largely remained at variance with that of their conquerors and, even today, certain customs and practices of the African peoples bore witness to their love for their fellow men of all colours.

27. On the other hand, the study on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking,<sup>3</sup> prepared by Mrs. Halima Warzazi on behalf of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, showed that coloured persons who lived in the Western countries as migrant workers, and thus contributed to the economic life of those countries, were subjected to racism.

28. Referring to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, he recalled that Zaire had supported the text that had subsequently been adopted as General Assembly resolution 2784 (XXVI), in which the Economic and Social Council had been invited to request the Commission on Human Rights to submit suggestions with a view to launching continued international action to combat racism on the basis of a “Decade for vigorous and continued mobilization against racism and racial discrimination in all its forms”. Zaire had also supported Assembly resolutions 2919 (XXVII) and 3057 (XXVIII) and complied with the spirit of those resolutions, particularly in so far as it sought inspiration in its glorious past, a past which had known nothing of racism. Through the mass media, the President of the Republic constantly preached respect for individual rights.

29. His delegation fully supported the draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council (A/9666,

annex) and attached particular importance to paragraph 7. It was convinced that the roots of racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa lay in the illegal occupation of African lands. Independence for the whole of southern Africa was therefore the key to eradicating those evils. His delegation appreciated the willingness shown by the new Portuguese Government to put an end to its past colonial and racist policies. However, the persistent subjugation of the vast majority of blacks in southern Africa by the white minority régimes could be explained only by the diplomatic support and economic and military assistance accorded the latter by certain Western Powers, in defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions. Those Powers advanced fallacious legal arguments to justify trade relations with southern Africa, while doing nothing to improve the situation of the black majority.

30. As the State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of Zaire had said in his statement to the General Assembly on 7 October 1974 (2259th plenary meeting), the United Kingdom bore full responsibility for its defeatism, inspired by the blood ties between the people of the United Kingdom and the white minority in southern Africa. That was the most glaring example of racism.

31. Mr. LUGO (Nicaragua) said that his delegation was pleased to welcome the three new Members of the United Nations and was especially pleased to congratulate Bangladesh and Guinea-Bissau on their attainment of independence through armed struggle.

32. Racism and racial discrimination were non-existent in Nicaragua, whose Constitution provided that all persons were equal before the law, irrespective of their race, religion or sex. The evil of racism and racial discrimination dated back to the time when man had first begun to claim possession and control of the earth's resources, when the law of might had prevailed and the weak had been oppressed.

33. His delegation supported the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council (A/9666, annex). The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination would represent a great contribution to the progress of mankind.

34. The CHAIRMAN, summarizing the debate that had taken place on the item under consideration, thanked the Director of the Division of Human Rights for his brilliant introduction of the item (2053rd meeting). The various statements that had been made bore witness to the will of Member States to support the objectives of the Decade and to a general desire to participate in the activities to be undertaken in connexion with the Decade. Most speakers had recognized that the time had come for positive action, since much remained to be done if racism and racial discrimination were to be eliminated.

#### CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

35. The CHAIRMAN noted that the Committee had before it amendments (A/C.3/L.2102, A/C.3/L.2103 and A/C.3/L.2104) to the draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council (A/9666, annex) and two

<sup>3</sup> E/CN.4/Sub.2/351 and 352.

other draft resolutions relating to the item under consideration (A/C.3/L.2101 and A/C.3/L.2105).

36. Miss CABALLERO (Mexico), introducing the draft resolution submitted by her delegation on measures to improve the situation of migrant workers (A/C.3/L.2101), said that its purpose was to throw light on a problem experienced by many States. Referring to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, she noted that not all Member States had co-operated in the study on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking prepared by Mrs. Warzazi, while other States would do well to amplify the information they had already supplied. The study in question was not yet complete, and it was for that reason that the Secretary-General was requested, in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, to inform the General Assembly in due course of the contents of the complete study.

37. As far as operative paragraph 3 (a) of the draft was concerned, she pointed out that migrant workers were usually persons from the underprivileged sector of society, and some measures should be taken under the labour laws or other relevant national legislation of the receiving State to ensure that their basic human rights were protected and that they were accorded treatment equal to that provided by the receiving State for its nationals. Her delegation recognized that the problem was especially grave in respect of migrant workers who entered a country without all the necessary legal papers. Such surreptitious entry often caused great suffering, which should be alleviated as much as possible.

38. Turning to operative paragraph 3 (b), she said that bilateral agreements were the quickest means of reducing the illicit traffic in alien workers.

39. Mr. POEDJJOETOMO (Indonesia) said that his delegation fully supported the draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council. The amendments Indonesia had submitted in document A/C.3/L.2102 were designed to help clarify the objectives of the Decade. The amendment to paragraph 5 (d) was aimed at ensuring that any law or regulation which in any way encouraged racial discrimination or *apartheid* could be identified and rescinded.

40. Mr. BAL (Mauritania) associated himself with the appeal to the international community made by the representative of Sweden at the 2054th meeting, and requested the member countries of NATO—and the United Kingdom in particular—to fulfil their responsibilities with regard to the protection of human rights and to contribute to the struggle against racial discrimination. He hoped that that appeal, which had come from a European country, would have some influence on the direct and indirect allies of South Africa. It was not enough to condemn *apartheid*; concerted action by all Member States was needed if that evil was to be eliminated.

41. Introducing, on behalf of the sponsors, the amendments in document A/C.3/L.2103 to the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council, he recalled that the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination had been launched through General Assembly resolution 2919 (XXVII). The preamble to the

draft resolution should, therefore, make some reference to that resolution.

42. The amendment to operative paragraph 3 was designed to make the language of the draft resolution more consistent with earlier texts adopted by the Third and Fourth Committees. The words “ruthless application of *apartheid*” were in any case open to misinterpretation, since they might be construed as implying that *apartheid* could be applied otherwise than ruthlessly. The amendment to operative paragraph 5 was designed to strengthen the appeal made in that paragraph.

43. The proposed new operative paragraph 6 was inspired by the desire to ensure that Member States which supported the racist régime of South Africa, while paying lip-service to the condemnation of *apartheid*, should face up to their responsibilities. In particular, an end should be put to the exchanges between South Africa and other countries which took place under the guise of sports activities.

44. He pointed out that the amendments had not been translated correctly into all the working languages. He was confident, however, that the Committee would unanimously adopt the draft resolution, together with the proposed amendments.

45. Miss WILLIAMS (Sierra Leone) said that she wished to revise her delegation's amendments (A/C.3/L.2104), which were designed to make the draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council more meaningful. The first proposed additional paragraph should be added to operative paragraph 5 as subparagraph (g), rather than to the preamble. Emphasis must be placed on effective participation in the activities of the Decade.

46. The words “in accordance with paragraph 18 (g) of the Programme” should be inserted immediately after the words “*Expresses the hope that*” in the proposed new operative paragraph 11. It was difficult to see how the detailed Programme for the Decade could be undertaken under the regular budget of the United Nations, and it was therefore essential to ensure that adequate funds were made available.

47. Miss DUBRA (Uruguay) recalled that when Mrs. Warzazi had presented her study on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, she had commented on the difficulty of obtaining replies from some States. The Uruguayan delegation therefore wished to add a new operative paragraph 2 to draft resolution A/C.3/L.2101 reading as follows: “*Requests States which have not yet done so to provide the fullest possible information to the Special Rapporteur responsible for continuing the above-mentioned study.*”

48. Her delegation supported in principle the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council (A/9666, annex) on the understanding that the moral and material assistance referred to in operative paragraph 6 (b) would be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and of paragraph 13 (h) of the Programme for the Decade.

49. Mr. EVANS (Australia) suggested that the phrase “who enter their countries legally or surreptitiously” should be omitted from operative paragraph 3 (a) of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2101. The phrase suggested that all migrant workers, whether they entered countries legally or illegally, should be protected by all States regardless of national legislation.

50. Miss CABALLERO (Mexico) said that the phrase in question distinguished between workers who entered countries legally, possessing all the documents required by both States concerned, and those who did not have all the necessary papers but could not be termed illegal migrant workers before they had been defined as such by the courts of the receiving State. Even if that was the case, she would still appeal for respect for their rights. National legislation should apply to all on an equal footing.

51. Mr. EVANS (Australia) said that it seemed to him that the protection of human rights of migrant workers in accordance with the national legislation of receiving States did not depend on the definition of their entry as legal, surreptitious or illegal. His proposal was designed to ensure wider acceptance of the draft resolution.

52. Miss CABALLERO (Mexico) said that she accepted the proposal of the Australian representative and also agreed to include the new operative paragraph 2 suggested by the representative of Uruguay in her delegation’s draft resolution A/C.3/L.2101, with the addition of the words “in co-operation with the Secretariat”.

53. Mr. GOLOVKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) pointed out that in the second preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2101, “16 March 1973” should be changed to “16 May 1973”.

54. Mr. CHANDLER (Barbados) referring to the fifth of the amendments to the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council, which appeared in document A/C.3/L.2103, suggested that in the proposed new paragraph 6 the word “together” should be omitted.

55. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq) pointed out that if the first of the Sierra Leonean amendments (A/C.3/L.2104) was incorporated as paragraph 5 (g) of the draft resolution recommended by the Council, the new subparagraph would not be consistent with the other subparagraphs of paragraph 5, which all called for some kind of action.

56. Mrs. SHAHANI (Philippines), referring to the second of the Sierra Leonean amendments, requested clarification with regard to the resources which had already been made available for the implementation of the Programme for the Decade.

57. Miss WILLIAMS (Sierra Leone) said that she wished to alter the first of her delegation’s amendments by replacing “Calling attention to” by “Complying with”. With regard to the second of those amendments, she would prefer it to be incorporated into the draft resolution as operative paragraph 10, and to renumber the existing paragraph 10 as paragraph 11.

58. Mr. AL-QAYSI (Iraq) said that he considered that the new version of the first Sierra Leonean amendment was

untimely, as the Programme for the Decade had only been launched in 1973 and replies from States were not yet due, so that there were no grounds for appealing to them to comply with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme.

59. He suggested that the proposed paragraph 5 (g) should be reworded as follows:

“Submitting in a timely fashion the reports on the action taken under the Programme for the Decade on the basis of the questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme.”

60. Miss WILLIAMS (Sierra Leone) suggested that the two versions of paragraph 5 (g) put forward by her delegation and the Iraqi delegation should be left to the Committee to discuss and vote on, if necessary.

61. Mr. SCHREIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights), replying to the question raised by the representative of the Philippines, said that the resources available to the Division of Human Rights were of course limited and had to be used for its activities in relation to the entirety of the United Nations activities in the field of human rights. The Division had studied the Programme for the Decade, as approved by the Assembly, in order to determine how adequate resources might be made available for it. Bearing in mind the fact that the Programme presented possibilities for a variety of activities which might be carried out, it had considered what resources might be needed immediately, and what funds would be needed as the Programme developed. In 1973 it had requested four posts for officials to work especially on the promotion and co-ordination of the Programme and the provision of services to the United Nations bodies entrusted with the implementation of the Programme as well as the world conference on combating racial discrimination envisaged in the Programme; that request had been referred to the Fifth Committee, and two posts had been allowed. The Division of Human Rights would do all it could to promote the activities under the Programme for the Decade. Further resources might be requested when the arrangements for the proposed conference were determined by the Economic and Social Council and new activities were decided on within the context of the work of the United Nations. Meanwhile the Division was doing everything possible within the limits of the available resources. It would also be attentive to suggestions that voluntary contributions might be received from Governments or private sources.

62. Answering the question raised by the representative of India at the Committee’s 2053rd meeting he said that contacts had been made with universities and with various scientific international organizations in accordance with paragraph 15 (f) of the Programme for the Decade and that those contacts would be pursued as energetically as possible. He also wished to state that the Office of Public Information would be informed of the suggestion made by certain representatives that it should be invited to intensify its activities by exposing all forms of racial discrimination.

63. Mrs. ABANKWA (Ghana), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/L.2105 on behalf of the sponsors, referred to the paragraphs of the resolution which, *inter alia*, appealed to

countries which had not become parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to accede to it. She also noted that in the preambular paragraph “14 November 1973” should be altered to “14 December 1973”.

64. Mr. HUSSAMY (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. GOLOVKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), Mr. GRAEFRATH (German Democratic Republic), Mr. JACHEK (Czechoslovakia), Mr. PARTHASARATHY (India) and Mr. RÍOS (Panama) said that they wished to co-sponsor draft resolution A/C.3/L.2105.

65. Miss DUBRA (Uruguay) said that her delegation supported draft resolution A/C.3/L.2105, but suggested that a paragraph should be added informing States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of the advisability of implementing article 14 of the Convention as a means of promoting the effectiveness and furthering the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

66. The CHAIRMAN requested the representatives of Mexico and Sierra Leone to prepare revised versions of their drafts for discussion at the next meeting.

67. Mrs. CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that she wished to set the record straight on a subject which had become a fact of history. The liberation struggle which had led to the emergence of the State of Bangladesh had arisen as a result of the systematic denial of the economic, social and other rights of the people of Bangladesh, who had formed the majority of the population of the former State of Pakistan as formerly constituted. The Government of Pakistan itself had since then condemned the actions of its military régime in 1971. She quoted from a statement made by the Governments of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan in connexion with the tripartite agreement signed in New Delhi on 9 April 1974, and from an apology made publicly by the Prime Minister of Pakistan on a visit to Bangladesh on 20 June 1974.

*The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.*

## 2061st meeting

Thursday, 10 October 1974, at 12.15 p.m.

*Chairman:* Mrs. Aminata MARICO (Mali).

A/C.3/SR.2061

### AGENDA ITEM 53

Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (*continued*) (A/9603, chap. I, chap. V, sect. C.1; A/9666 and Add.1-5, A/9719, E/5474, E/5475, A/C.3/L.2101/Rev.1, A/C.3/L.2102, A/C.3/L.2103, A/C.3/L.2104/Rev.1, A/C.3/L.2105:

- (a) Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (*continued*);
- (c) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (*continued*)

### CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (*continued*)

1. The CHAIRMAN announced that the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, the Philippines and Turkey had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2105.

2. Miss CABALLERO (Mexico) said that, in an effort to ensure its unanimous adoption, her delegation had made a further revision<sup>1</sup> of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2101/Rev.1 in the light of the suggestions made and objections raised by various delegations at the preceding meeting. The new version of operative paragraph 4 (a) read as follows:

“To extend to all migrant workers who enter their countries legally treatment equal to that provided for

their own nationals with regard to human rights and to the provisions of their labour legislation applicable to such migrant workers;”

Paragraph 4 (b) of document A/C.3/L.2101/Rev.1 was unchanged and the following new paragraph 4 (c) should be added to the draft resolution:

“Pending the conclusion of such agreements, to adopt the appropriate measures to ensure that the human rights of migrant workers who enter their territory surreptitiously are fully respected.”

3. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy) observed that the Mexican draft resolution had created difficulties for some delegations, including her own. She had some doubts as to the propriety of introducing a draft resolution on the problems of migrant workers and the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking under an agenda item on the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

4. In most cases—and certainly in the case of Italian migrant workers—the problems in question were non-racial and were caused by the fact that the migrant workers were aliens in the country of immigration. She therefore appealed to the representative of Mexico to consider submitting the draft resolution under the item concerning the report of the Economic and Social Council (item 12), which was broad enough to accommodate all topics that fell within the competence of the Third Committee.

<sup>1</sup> Subsequently circulated as document A/C.3/L.2101/Rev.2.