

tions of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas in the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures”,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly condemned, *inter alia*, the unholy alliance between South African racism and zionism,

Taking note of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975,⁴ proclaimed by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, which promulgated the principle that “international co-operation and peace require the achievement of national liberation and independence, the elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, zionism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in all its forms, as well as the recognition of the dignity of peoples and their right to self-determination”,

Taking note also of resolution 77 (XII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twelfth ordinary session,⁵ held at Kampala from 28 July to 1 August 1975, which considered “that the racist régime in occupied Palestine and the racist régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa have a common imperialist origin, forming a whole and having the same racist structure and being organically linked in their policy aimed at repression of the dignity and integrity of the human being”,

Taking note also of the Political Declaration and Strategy to Strengthen International Peace and Security and to Intensify Solidarity and Mutual Assistance among Non-Aligned Countries,⁶ adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, which most severely condemned zionism as a threat to world peace and security and called upon all countries to oppose this racist and imperialist ideology,

Determines that zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3380 (XXX). Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Convinced that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Pun-

⁴ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. I.

⁵ See A/10297, annex II.

⁶ A/10217 and Corr.1, annex, p. 3.

ishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. *Appeals* to the Governments of all States to sign, ratify and implement without delay the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annual reports on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

3. *Decides* to consider this question at its thirty-first session under the item entitled “Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination”.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3381 (XXX). Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3134 (XXVIII) and 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁷ on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;⁸

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention;

3. *Reaffirms* its conviction that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Appeals* to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto;

5. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3382 (XXX). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 and 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974,

⁷ A/10197.

⁸ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, to national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights,

Welcoming whole-heartedly the independence of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Papua New Guinea,

Concerned about the current conflict in Angola,

Equally concerned about the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Confident in the hope that the nationalist movements will co-operate with the Fact-Finding Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation of the Organization of African Unity,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the persistence of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Fact-Finding Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation of the Organization of African Unity to resolve amicably the current conflict in Angola;

3. *Rejects* any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Angola and of the Comoros;

4. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and those countries whose military, economic, sporting or political relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

5. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

6. *Demands* full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and their immediate release;

7. *Keenly awaits* the conclusion of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa;

(b) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the

promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and alien régimes continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of this item at its thirty-first session on the basis of reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3383 (XXX). Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa",

Mindful of its responsibility to offer the oppressed peoples under the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa every assistance in their struggle for self-determination and for the enjoyment of their fundamental human rights,

Aware that, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1864 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities appointed a Special Rapporteur to evaluate urgently the importance and the sources of political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes of southern Africa, as well as the direct or indirect effects of such assistance on the perpetuation of colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

1. *Considers* that organizations and States which give assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa are accomplices of those régimes in respect of their inhuman policies of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa, every possible assistance he may need for the completion of his report, which is to be submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-ninth session;

3. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-first session as a matter of high priority and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the Special Rapporteur, along with the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of