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Resolution p. 137/32 from 1-8-79
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To comrade A.A. Gromyko
I request your consideration
The international department
of the CC CPSU (com. Shaposhnikov)
has approved.
Jan. 2 S. Kozyrev

CC CPSU

On 12 February 1979 the XXXVth session of the UN Commission on Human Rights opens in Geneva, consisting of 32 governments, among them the USSR, the Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish Peoples' Republic, Cuba, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and likewise the USA, England, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, India, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Pakistan, Nigeria, Brazil, Peru and others.

The agenda for the session includes issues concerning the struggle with crude and mass violations of human rights in Chile, in South Africa and in the Arab territories occupied by Israel; manifestations of racism and other forms of discrimination; the eradication of the remainders of colonialism; the defence of workers' rights in the political, economic and social arenas.

The Commission will likewise consider issues connected with the development of its future program and with the methods of work of the Commission itself, and likewise with attempts of western countries to insist on the creation of a super-governmental organ, within the framework of the UN, for the investigation of human rights' violations such as a position of Supreme Commissioner of the UN on Human Rights.

MFA [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] of the USSR introduces a proposal for the composition and the position of the USSR delegation to the Commission session.

The draft of the resolution is attached.

I request your consideration.

please forward to G. Kornienko

January 5, 1979
No. II/GS
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RESOLUTION OF THE CC CPSU
Concerning participation in the XXXVth session of
the UN Commission on Human Rights

1. To send to the XXXVth session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, February-March 1979) a delegation from the USSR consisting of: comrades V.A. Zorin (MFA USSR) -- leader, D.V. Bykov (USSR representation at the UN), K.F. Gutsenko (Ministry of Justice USSR), S.V. Chernichenko (Diplomatic Academy of MFA USSR) and V.V. Loshchinin (MFA USSR) -- members of the delegation.

To permit the MFA USSR to send in support of the delegation an expert, a technical worker, and driver.

2. To confirm the draft of the directives for the delegation (affixed). To permit the MFA USSR to give, proceeding from the directives, instructions to the delegation concerning issues which are not specified by the directives.

3. To commission the All Union Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the All Union Lenin Communist Union of Youth, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Committee of Soviet Women and the SSOD(?) in accordance with the International Department of the CC CPSU to take measures in order that representatives of the Global Federation of Trade Unions, the Global Federation of Democratic Youth, and the International Union of Students, the Global Council of Peace, the International Democratic Federation of Women and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers should be sent in the capacity of observers in order to come forward with a condemnation of the policy of colonialism, racism, apartheid and neofacism, the suppression of democratic liberties and the capitalistic exploitation of workers in western countries, crude and mass violations of human rights in Chile, in South Africa and in the Arab territories, occupied by Israel and likewise in order to carry out the corresponding work among the delegation at the session.

Secretary of the CC

to No. II/GS (illegible signature)

Enclosure

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DIRECTIVES

to the USSR delegation to the XXXVth session
of the UN Commission on Human Rights

1. To be guided by the resolutions of the XXVth congress of the CPSU, the subsequent Plenums of the CC of the party, the reports and statements of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, L.I. Brezhnev, the statutes of the USSR Constitution, the Declarations of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty of 23 November 1978, and likewise the instructions, directed to Soviet ambassadors and representatives in connection with Human Rights' Day. To clarify the principle position of the CPSU and the Soviet government with regard to fundamental questions concerning the realization of human rights and liberties, to reveal the meaning, content and advantages of socialist democracy over bourgeois, to show, by concrete examples, that the banner of human rights and liberties lies in the very nature of the socialist structure and is successfully realized both in the Soviet Union and in other countries of the socialist commonwealth. To stress the thought that the very arising of a new social structure in connection with the problem of securing in practice the realization of the basic human right -- the right to a worthy existence without exploitation and by this means, to create the conditions for the complete development of the individual. [sic]

2. To expose the essence and the negative consequences for fruitful international collaboration in the area of human rights of the hostile propaganda campaign under the demagogic slogan "the defence of human rights" which has been unleashed in all countries by western countries and above all by the USA. To expose the speculative character of this campaign, which uses, with the aim of creating a propagandist screen to cover the deviation of certain imperialist circles from the policy of relaxing international tensions, the undermining of trust in the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and in their achievements in the matter of the genuine guarantee of the rights and liberties of workers, the interference in the internal affairs of both socialist and developing countries.

To show that while conducting a hypocritical campaign in "the defence of human rights," the ruling circles of the capitalist countries are not taking any measures for the liquidation of mass violations of these rights in these very countries.

3. To stress that the Soviet Union has come forward and comes forward for the full implementation of the international-legal accord on human rights, concluded by governments under the aegis of the UN. At the same time, to clarify the illegality and bankruptcy of the attempts of a series of countries to interpret broadly the function of the UN with relation to human rights' questions, the responsibility for the observance of which enters into the internal

competence of the individual states, who have taken on themselves the international obligations in this area. To announce that the center of the attention of the UN organs should be occupied by instances of crude and mass violations of human rights and basic liberties, creating a threat to peace and to international security and representing the results of carrying out a policy of aggression, suppression of national-revolutionary movements, colonialism, racism, apartheid, fascism and neofacism.

4. To condemn crude and mass violations of human rights by the fascist Junta in Chile, in South Africa, in the Arab territories occupied by Israel, and likewise in the countries with reactionary dictatorial regimes.

Not to oppose the appointment by the Commission of a special speaker on questions concerning the situation in the area of human rights in Chile if the majority of the members of the Commission speak out in support of this recommendation of the General Assembly of the UN. To strive for the Commission to demand that the Chilean authorities give an account of the fates of those persons who are reported missing in Chile.

5. To come forward decisively against the creation within the framework of the UN of organs, whose activity would contradict the goals and principles of the UN Statutes and would be directed toward interfering in the internal affairs of governments, among them against the creation of the position of a Supreme Commissar of the UN on Human Rights or of organs comparable to such a position.

6. To support the proposal to approve a Commission of measures, directed at improving international collaboration in the area of human rights in accordance with the UN Statutes. In this connection, not to oppose a possible proposal for the expansion of the staff of the UN Commission on Human Rights with an increased representation in it from developing countries. Likewise to support the proposal for clarifying the function of the Commission in light of recent resolutions of the General Assembly of the UN, approved on the initiative of socialist and developing countries in defiance of the position of the USA and other countries of the West.

to No. II/GS
(illegible signature and date)

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