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Resolution
item 232/66 of 01.15.81
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Com. G.M. Kornienko
Please review
Jan. 9 (illeg. signature)

C C C P S U

The regular XXXVII session of the United Nations Commission on human rights, comprised of 43 states including the USSR and BSSR (trans. Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) opens in Geneva on February 2, 1981.

The Commission will consider questions of the struggle against racism and apartheid, rude and massive violation of human rights in Chili, on the Arab territories occupied by Israel and other urgent political issues.

In an environment when western countries carry out the policy directed at aggravation of international tension, we must not exclude the possibility of attempts from the side of their representatives in the Commission to use the coming session for attacks on the USSR and other socialist countries under the notorious pretence of the "defense" of human rights.

The MFA USSR presents a draft of directives for the USSR delegation to the session of the Commission. The staff of the USSR delegation was confirmed by the CC CPSU resolution Protocol 179/65 of January 17, 1980.

The draft resolution is attached.

Please review.

Please forward to G. Kornienko

January 12, 1981
No. 24/GS

Correct: (several illegible signatures)
(under one signature) 01.12.81

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RESOLUTION OF THE CC CPSU

On directives to the USSR delegation to the XXVII session of the
United Nations Commission on Human Rights
(February 2, 1981, Geneva)

Confirm the draft of the directives to the USSR delegation to the XXXVII session of the
United Nations Commission on human rights (attached).

Allow MFA USSR to instruct the delegation on the questions, which are not envisaged by the
directives.

Secretary of CC

to No. 24/GS

Attachment

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DIRECTIVES
for the USSR delegation
to the XXVII session of the United Nations Commission
on human rights

1. Be guided by decisions of the XXV Congress of the CPSU and subsequent plenums of the CC CPSU, resolutions and conclusions, expressed in L.I. Brezhnev speeches, joint documents of the countries-participants of the Warsaw Treaty.

2. Use the Session of the Commission for propaganda of achievements of the socialist democracy, its advantages over the bourgeois democracy. Show, using concrete examples, that a person in a socialist society enjoys full socio-economic, political and personal rights and freedoms.

Stress that the USSR consistently stands for cooperation between states in order to encourage and develop respect for human rights in accordance with United Nations Charter, steadily brings into life the principles of the Final Act of the CSCE, which are legislatively embodied in the Constitution of the USSR.

3. Explain the exceptional significance of bringing to life the proposals of socialist countries in the sphere of detente and disarmament, which are aimed at providing every person with the right to live in an atmosphere of international peace and security.

Stress that the policy of acceleration of the arms race, carried out by the USA and their allies, the swelling of their military budgets, and the aggravation of international tension not only cause harm to the matter of peace and detente, but also undermine the basis for constructive cooperation of states on many other international questions, including the questions of human rights.

4. Support the proposal of developing countries that the Commission should consider in the first place the question of the right of every individual to peace and development. At the same time stress that the right to peace is the primary and inalienable right of every individual, and for its realization purposeful efforts in support of peace and security, preservation and strengthening of detente, and practical measures to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament are necessary.

Point out that the Soviet Union, ascribing great significance to the right of peoples and states

to development, constantly comes forward to support struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress, to support lawful demands of developing countries to eliminate the consequences of colonialism and neo-colonialism, exploitation, to reconstruct unjust international economic relations on the basis of justice and equal rights. As for the idea of every individual's right to development -- direct your efforts at making everybody understand that its main meaning is to provide every member of society with a possibility to enjoy the entire complex of rights necessary for comprehensive development of a personality, first of all the socio-economic rights which determine the material basis and the conditions of life of man. Point out that in this case we speak about the development of a personality as a matter for domestic government legislation, within the social and legal systems that exist in each state.

5. Aim at making the Commission condemn continuous violations of human rights by the fascist junta in Chili. Come out with condemnation of inhuman policy of apartheid carried out by the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa. Support possible measures of the Commission aimed at struggling against the rude and massive violation of human rights in the Arab territories occupied by Israel, and also in countries with dictatorships, such as Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Haiti, and South Korea.

Taking into consideration the atmosphere at the session, subject to reasoned criticism the situation with ensuring human rights in the leading western countries. Draw special attention to the threat, which, in an atmosphere of aggravation of war hysteria, is harbored in recently increasing growth of pro-fascist forces and groups of neo-fascist orientation in the West. Stress that the activity of such organizations is based on misanthropic theories of racial superiority, which during the Second World War took the lives of many people. Point out the connection between fascist elements and military circles in the West.

6. Resolutely confront possible attempts of the West to use the tribune of the Commission for "protection" of all kinds of anti-social elements in the Soviet Union and other sister countries.

Speak against any attempts to draw the Commission into considering in any way questions connected with the situation in Afghanistan. In case of attacks at the Soviet Union in connection with the aid given to Afghanistan, meet them with a firm and well-argued rebuff.

Together with delegations of socialist and friendly countries confront possible attempts of the USA and their allies to speculate on the events in Poland. If necessary, point out that such attempts represent rude interference into the affairs of Polish People's Republic and appear to be a direct instigation to destabilization of the situation in that country. Take all necessary measures to effectively confront the intentions of western countries, which managed to drag through the Subcommittee on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities a slander of the GDR, to raise sensation in connection with violations of human rights, which allegedly take place in that country.

Support declarations of friendly developing countries against attempts to use the Commission for interference into their internal affairs.

Expose maneuvers directed at interference into the internal affairs of Kampuchea. In particular, resolutely confront possible attempts to connect the activity of the Commission with the self-styled conference on Kampuchea.

to # 24/GS

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January, 1981.

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