United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379 - Zionism is Racism (10 November 1975)

http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/000/92/IMG/NR000092.pdf?OpenElement



PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat (left) and USSR Ambassador to the UN, Yakov Malik were both instrumental in pushing the resolution forward. Photo: Public Domain.

After the end of Israel's 1948 Independence War, no treaties were signed between Arab states and Israel. Led by Egypt in the 1950s and 1960s, Arab states waged political war and economic boycott against Israel in order to denigrate it directly and through the United Nations. In supporting its Arab clients, the USSR stood strong in every effort to delegitimize Israel, particularly at the UN. Moscow instigated the passage of the resolution, with it receiving support from Arab and Muslim states, Communist Bloc countries, about half of the African states, and some Asian countries. The resolution passed, 72-35 with 32 abstentions. The resolution "determines that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination." Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Chaim Herzog rose in defense of Israel, pointing out Israel's inclusiveness with its Arab population, and labelled the resolution bitterly anti-Semitic, reflective of "anti-Jewish hatred which animates Arab society." The Resolution was revoked in December 1991, but the effort to delegitimize Israel internationally continued in Muslim and Arab states, and elsewhere.

Ken Stein, November 2012

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963, proclaiming the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in particular its



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affirmation that "any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous" and its expression of alarm at "the manifestations 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, 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, held at Kampala from 28 July to 1 August 1975, which considered "that the racist regime in occupied Palestine and the racist regime 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, 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.

