



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 8th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. GARVALOV (Bulgaria)

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ORGANIZATION OF WORK

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Distr. GENERAL  
A/C.3/35/SR.8  
6 October 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

The meeting was called to order at 3.25 p.m.

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1. Mr. NAGY (Hungary) said that his delegation attached great importance to the complete elimination of all forms of racism and to the promotion of the universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The United Nations must take effective measures to eliminate colonial and racial oppression, since it posed a threat to international peace and security. The racist minority régime in South Africa was resorting to the most brutal means in its attempt to maintain its illegal rule at home and extend its racist rule to Namibia. Without the support of certain Western countries the South African régime would be unable to carry out its criminal policy. Those same Western Powers, which often tried to pose as champions of human rights, were openly violating the relevant United Nations resolutions and maintaining broad ties with the racist régime in order to perpetuate their imperialist and neo-colonialist policy in southern Africa.

2. His Government, which firmly supported the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, was giving moral and material support to liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racism and foreign aggression. Hungary had acceded to all major international conventions designed to eliminate discrimination and ensure equal rights in all areas of life. The struggle

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(Mr. Nagy, Hungary)

for peace, democracy and social progress was inseparably linked with the struggle against all forms of racial discrimination. The joint action of the forces of peace, social progress and national liberation and the full implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions would effectively promote the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination and the elimination of racist régimes.

3. His delegation fully supported the Committee's decision to postpone consideration of Israel's initial report on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, for the obvious reason that the report implied that the occupied Arab territories were constituent parts of the State of Israel.

4. Lastly, his delegation fully supported the draft resolution on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination which was contained in document A/C.3/35/L.3 and recommended by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly for adoption.

5. Mrs. RODRIGUEZ (Venezuela) reaffirmed her country's total condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination. The Venezuelan Constitution enshrined the principle of social and legal equality without discrimination based on race, creed or social condition. With regard to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, her delegation felt some concern at the fact that only 39 States had complied with article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It supported the decision of that Committee to hold future meetings in various regions, which would promote a wider understanding of the provisions contained in the Convention and of that Committee's activities. In that connexion, she recalled that General Assembly resolution 31/140 set out the measures which the Secretary-General could take in order to determine the additional costs to be defrayed by the Governments of the countries in which the meetings would be held.

6. With regard to the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, her delegation noted with concern that only 75 countries had signed the Convention by 1 September 1980. The ratification of or accession to the Convention must be universal and its provisions must be fully implemented in order to achieve the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

7. Referring to the right of peoples to self-determination, she said that a policy which protected the continued existence of colonial situations was interfering with the efforts of the United Nations to put an end to colonial rule where it existed and to bring about a world of greater opportunity for everyone in an atmosphere of peace, progress and human solidarity. Certain countries were deliberately impeding the Organization's efforts to find the means for attaining that goal.

8. Lastly, she reaffirmed her country's total rejection of all types of foreign domination and its opposition to the policies of all countries whose laws permitted

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(Mrs. Rodriguez, Venezuela)

racial discrimination. The international community must commit itself to the total elimination of racial discrimination and must support all steps promoting the equality of human beings.

9. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) said that racism continued to cause mankind enormous suffering. Millions of people throughout the world were deprived of freedom, dignity and the enjoyment of the most fundamental rights. The most heinous form of racism was found in South Africa, where the policy of apartheid had brought about a system founded on degradation, torture and murder. Yet racism could be found in all countries and in all continents. For that reason the international community must show greater resolve and more political will to combat that scourge of humanity. Positive steps had been taken at the international level. International instruments establishing norms to combat racism had been adopted. Numerous United Nations bodies were engaged in the task of eliminating all forms of racial discrimination. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in particular, had taken new steps to study measures for encouraging the universal acceptance of legal instruments dealing with human rights, especially the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. However, the ratification of or accession to an international instrument on human rights did not necessarily guarantee the observance of those rights. In view of the growing number of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in several countries, especially South Africa, the Sub-Commission had adopted a resolution calling for the creation of a system for collecting information in the Division of Human Rights and had formulated a series of useful recommendations designed to promote the observance of human rights and put an end to discriminatory practices. In particular, it had favoured the organizing by the General Assembly, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity of an international conference on sanctions against South Africa.

10. Her delegation noted with satisfaction that Mr. Khalifa, the Special Rapporteur, had agreed to continue his work on the subject of the adverse consequences of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa. The publishing of the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations giving assistance to South Africa would be very useful in identifying the countries which collaborated with the apartheid régime.

11. Sanctions should also be brought to bear against Israel, which had once again arrogantly defied the international community, especially Moslems throughout the world. The annexation of Al-Quds was a criminal act and must be condemned. The recent special meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Islamic States held at Fez had adopted a number of recommendations designed to respond to that challenge. Its final resolution had, inter alia, urged the world community to establish a boycott against Israel and had requested the Security Council to take the necessary steps to apply military and economic sanctions against Israel in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Her delegation hoped that the world community would respond to the appeals to impose severe sanctions against South Africa and Israel.

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12. Mr. LÄMMERZAHN (German Democratic Republic) said that the right of peoples to decide freely on their political status and to shape their economic, social and cultural development in accordance with their own interests was a cogent basic principle of democratic international law. The world-wide struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and to achieve disarmament and détente and the oppressed peoples' struggle for self-determination and national and social liberation were closely interrelated. Peace and progress could be assured only if the peoples still suffering from colonial and racial oppression were also able to exercise their right to self-determination.
13. December 1980 would mark the twentieth anniversary of the adoption, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The occasion should encourage all to support still more effectively the struggle for self-determination being waged by those peoples still suffering from colonial and racial oppression.
14. The admission of Zimbabwe and of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations reflected changes in the international arena in favour of the forces of peace and social progress.
15. The eleventh special session of the General Assembly had offered fresh evidence that there could be no secure peace, no international economic co-operation on a basis of equality, and no genuine implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms so long as there still were peoples suffering under the yoke of colonialism, racism, fascism and alien domination and so long as there still were imperialist circles denying oppressed peoples their right to self-determination.
16. The imperialists used a variety of methods of political and economic infiltration to achieve their ends. They staged military coups, supported reactionary military régimes and attempted to break the will of those peoples which had opted for freedom, self-determination and national independence; such methods had been used particularly in Latin America in recent years.
17. It was clear that certain colonialist and racist forces and their allies were anxious to develop such methods in an attempt to hide the illegal character of their régimes in order to avoid international pressure and isolation.
18. The South African racist clique was desperately attempting to disguise its system of apartheid, of massive violations of human rights, and of colonial oppression. The so-called reforms instituted by the régime did not alter its illegal nature. It was using a wide range of legal instruments to deny the legitimate rights of the black majority, and more than 2 million people had been forcibly resettled.
19. The terrorist acts perpetrated by the apartheid régime against its free neighbours were flagrant violations of their sovereignty and independence.
20. Under the pretext of a so-called peaceful settlement of the Namibia issue, the South African racists were intensifying their attempts to impose a

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(Mr. Lämmerzahl, German  
Democratic Republic)

neo-colonialist solution on the people of Namibia. There had been attempts to exclude SWAPO, the internationally recognized legitimate representative of the Namibian people, from playing a part in the country's future development.

21. The German Democratic Republic stood firmly on the side of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and of their internationally recognized liberation organizations, SWAPO and ANC, in the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. Security Council sanctions were needed to counter the serious threat to international peace and security posed by the apartheid régime, a threat rendered more menacing by South Africa's efforts to develop nuclear weapons with assistance from certain imperialist quarters.

22. It was of the utmost importance to convene at an early date an international conference on sanctions against the apartheid régime and in support of the people of Namibia.

23. The right to self-determination was universal and should be extended to the colonial Territories of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The German Democratic Republic viewed with deep concern the endeavours of the imperialist forces to convert those Territories into military bases against the will of their peoples. The danger was particularly acute in the Indian Ocean, a region which should be transformed into a zone of peace, security and political stability.

24. In the Middle East the Israeli rulers had denied the Arab people of Palestine self-determination. Israeli policies, exemplified in the annexation of East Jerusalem in violation of international law, represented a threat to peace and were to be condemned.

25. The States parties to the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance had recently stressed the need to solve the Middle East conflict with the direct participation of all interested parties, including the Arab people of Palestine and its representative, the PLO. There were certain essential prerequisites for such a solution: the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the occupied territories, the attainment by the Arab people of Palestine of the right to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent State, and the guaranteeing of the sovereignty and security of all the States of the area.

26. Only if those demands were met could there be a just and lasting peace for the States and peoples of the region. Attempts to find a solution without taking account of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people could only exacerbate the situation. His country supported the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

27. Those countries still under colonial and racist domination could count on the German Democratic Republic in the future as a friend and ally in their just struggle for national and social liberation and the attainment of full sovereignty and economic independence.

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(Mr. Lämmerzahl, German  
Democratic Republic)

28. One representative in the Third Committee had earlier claimed to speak on behalf of "the German people". He wished to state in that connexion that the people of the German Democratic Republic had established their State in implementation of their right to self-determination and that revanchism and peace were irreconcilable.

#### ORGANIZATION OF WORK

29. The CHAIRMAN urged members to co-operate with him in facilitating the Committee's task. Few delegations had expressed a desire to speak on the agenda items under consideration. He suggested that a deadline of 6 p.m. on 7 October should be set for the submission of draft resolutions on those items. That would enable the Committee to complete its consideration of the items by 14 October.

30. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) asked the Chairman not to adopt too firm an attitude on the submission of draft resolutions. The African Group would find it difficult to meet the deadline suggested, although it would make every effort to do so. In particular, she urged the Chairman to be flexible on item 75.

31. Mr. CARDWELL (United States of America) said that his delegation felt some concern at the slow pace of the Committee's work. The Committee should make full use of the time available to it.

32. In view of the slow progress made in the consideration of agenda items 67, 74, 66 and 75, the Committee should determine how many meetings were necessary to complete the consideration of specific items.

33. The CHAIRMAN said that the programme of work contained an indication of how many meetings would be necessary for each item.

34. Mr. NORDENFELT (Sweden) said that delegations had had ample time to prepare for consideration of the items before the Committee.

35. The CHAIRMAN agreed that delegations should have made a greater effort to prepare for those items.

36. With regard to the establishment of deadlines for the submission of draft resolutions, he intended to be as flexible as possible. Nevertheless, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to accept 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 7 October as the deadline for submitting draft resolutions on items 67, 74, 66 and 75.

37. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4.35 p.m.