



**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 13th MEETING**

**Chairman: Mr. HAMEK (Netherlands)**

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The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 83: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/41/3, A/41/550, A/41/551, A/41/552 and A/41/571; A/41/181-E/1986/53 and Corr.1; A/41/607)

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1. Mr. MPJUEL BALA (Cameroon) said that the policy followed by South Africa, in contravention of many international conventions and resolutions adopted by the United Nations, was a threat to the peace and security of the region, all Africa and the world. One might ask whether the international community would accept that as a fait accompli and would continue to issue harmless condemnations while in South Africa the ethical and legal bases of the United Nations were being held in contempt. Up to the present, the pretexts used not to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions had been surprising. Even though the situation had not been resolved, Cameroon wished to pay a tribute to the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries for the efforts made on behalf of the oppressed in general and those of southern Africa in particular, and to urge the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and the Governments of the front-line countries, which continued to suffer from attacks by South Africa, to persevere in their struggle.

2. He encouraged the Nordic countries and the European Economic Community to continue their efforts to get the Pretoria régime to respect human rights, and welcomed the adoption by the United States Congress of sanctions against South Africa. Cameroon, for its part, had fulfilled its obligations under the international instruments on human rights and had participated in many meetings in that connection. In particular, it had organized at Yaoundé the seminar on international assistance and support to the peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

3. Twenty years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, South Africa continued its illegal

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(Mr. Mpouel Bala, Cameroon)

occupation of Namibia in defiance of many international norms, including Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) encouraged by the ambiguities astutely planted by its allies who were its accomplices in plundering the natural resources of Namibia. The Security Council resolutions cited were the only true basis for the achievement of Namibia's independence, under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole and authentic representative. The Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be a continuing source of inspiration for Governments, because it was more than ever necessary to make international public opinion aware of the situation in Namibia, in particular, and in southern Africa, in general.

4. With respect to the problem of Palestine, and in reply to some questions raised since the statement made by his country in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly, he emphasized that Cameroon's position was guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, especially those which recognized the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, independence and a homeland of their own.

5. Mrs. BAZIYAKA (Rwanda) said that the international community in general, and the United Nations in particular, had on many occasions manifested their determination to eliminate racism and racial discrimination and apartheid; however, the struggle undertaken to that end was far from being finished. In South Africa, the racist régime continued to maintain the system of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia. Rwanda was resolutely opposed to the political, military, economic and other assistance which some States gave to the South African régime and regretted that those States were the same ones that had not signed the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. It also regretted that States parties to that Convention did not submit the reports required under article VII of the Convention. Rwanda's position on the question had been stated in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly (A/41/PV.29, pp. 56 and 57).

6. Rwanda was convinced that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid must be eliminated from the planet and, in particular, that apartheid must be eradicated, not reformed, and its abolition required collective, comprehensive, mandatory, effective, concerted and energetic action against South Africa, and that a dialogue should be initiated between its leaders and the authentic leaders of the African people. Rwanda urged all Member States that still maintained ties of any type with South Africa to break off those relations and join in the efforts of the majority of States Members of the United Nations. Rwanda, two years after obtaining its independence, had broken relations with South Africa.

7. Rwanda expressed great concern at the arrears of some countries in the payment of their assessed contributions under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and wondered why the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had not been issued in the usual manner. In order to remedy the financial situation, Rwanda supported the proposal by Yugoslavia to convene a meeting of the States parties to the Convention during the current session of the General Assembly in order to study the matter thoroughly.

8. Mrs. RODRIGUEZ (Cuba) said that her delegation shared the concern expressed by other delegations regarding the need to support the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. She also reiterated its support of the activities of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and pointed out that Cuba had participated in the seminars organized within the framework of the Decade, in particular the one held in Cameroon. It was regrettable that some Western States which maintained ties with South Africa had not participated in those activities.

9. It was obvious that the economic, political and military assistance which South Africa had received in recent years had permitted the racist régime to maintain its disgraceful policy of apartheid. In that connection, the United States bore a heavy responsibility for the obstinacy of the apartheid régime. It was therefore amazing to hear the United States express concern that the transition of the people of South Africa to freedom should not be violent. That concern should have been demonstrated as a reaction to the butchering of the black population and should have served to supplement the arms embargo against the racist régime. It was not clear for whom the peaceful transition had been invoked: for the white minority or for the black people of South Africa.

10. The United States policy of "constructive engagement" had given aid and support to the racist régime, and the transnational corporations, the majority of whose stockholders were from the United States, had been the main beneficiaries of the continuation of colonial rule in Namibia and the practice of apartheid against its people. In the matter of collaboration with South Africa, her delegation was also concerned about the participation of some countries of Western Europe in the exploitation of Namibia's uranium, which made them accomplices of a régime which violated all human rights.

11. It was necessary to redouble the efforts of the international community to implement the resolutions of the United Nations with respect to Namibia and to hasten the end of South African occupation.

12. With respect to the situation in Palestine, responsibility also lay with the United States Administration which, with its so-called "strategic alliance" against the Arab countries had helped to maintain that situation. Her delegation reiterated its support of the right of the Palestinian people to full self-determination, the establishment of an independent State and recognition of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of its people.

13. In the United States, racism and racial discrimination were also practised against certain ethnic minorities, such as the North American Indians, blacks and Hispanic-Americans. The Navajo and Hopi Indians would be forced to relinquish their land in Arizona during the current year, because 55 per cent of the uranium deposits in the United States were located in that region. The black population continued to lead a marginal existence and to be discriminated against in the United States; she presented statistics to illustrate the point. A similar fate was being suffered by the population of Hispanic origin.

(Mrs. Rodriguez, Cuba)

14. As to agenda item 88, although the United Nations had helped restrain the colonial Powers and promote the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, in Latin America those demands of the international community were being ignored, judging by the persistent intervention of United States imperialism. The United States Government was waging an undeclared war which had involved all the countries of the region against Nicaragua, and it was setting up all kinds of obstacles to prevent the Centadora countries from finding a peaceful solution to the conflict.

15. The occupation of Puerto Rico by the United States was a part of that same policy. The so-called Commonwealth was simply a key component of the economic and military system of imperialism on the continent.

16. As for Cuba, part of its territory was being occupied by the United States, and it continued to be subjected to the United States blockade. All those acts were just another sample of the interventionist policy of the United States, which violated the right of peoples to self-determination. Cuba, despite its small size and geographical proximity to the United States, not only had been able to survive but had made progress towards independence, development and human dignity.

17. Mr. OMRAN (United Arab Emirates) said that the situation in South Africa was disturbing, owing to the Pretoria régime's insistence on perpetuating the apartheid system in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions. Enforcement of the boycott and full implementation of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter were therefore imperative. The United Arab Emirates supported those measures and called on all countries to stand behind the boycott so that the resistance movement, with the co-ordinated assistance of all countries, could overthrow the Pretoria régime. The United Arab Emirates also reaffirmed their total commitment to United Nations resolutions.

18. Certain countries were helping South Africa perpetuate that régime, and Israel was Pretoria's number one ally. That was because zionism and apartheid had much in common. They had a common political and ideological denominator: just as South Africa had segregated and dispersed the Namibian people and used their territories, so Israel had segregated the Arabs in housing, education and the exercise of all human rights, and was exploiting the resources of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which provided it with foreign exchange and cheap labour.

19. The military collaboration between South Africa and Israel was of long standing. In 1948, South African pilots had helped Israel occupy Palestine, and there had also been South African volunteers in the 1967 war against Syria, Jordan and Egypt. For its part, Israel had helped South Africa evade the arms embargo imposed in 1963 by the United Nations and had provided South Africa with sophisticated weapons, including anti-tank projectiles. Co-operation between the two countries in the nuclear field was also well known.

(Mr. Omran, United Arab Emirates)

20. Collaboration between South Africa and Israel, a proof of the common ideology of the two régimes, had not diminished despite the many relevant United Nations resolutions. On 19 September 1986, according to Africa Economic Digest and various Israeli sources, the Governments of the two countries had signed a bilateral trade agreement aimed at helping South Africa reduce its balance-of-payments deficit. Israel bought non-military products from South Africa in an annual amount of some \$US 91.6 million, while South African purchases from Israel were nearly \$US 42.2 million annually. That did not include traffic in arms and diamonds as well as other transactions. Moreover, Israel imported 70 per cent of its coal from South Africa and exported medical appliances and electronic equipment to that country. South African investments in Israel amounted to some \$US 100 million annually.

21. The Government of Israel derived profits from its relationship with the Palestinian people, but denied it opportunities for economic development and imposed a military and repressive régime in violation of fundamental human rights. Israel defended Soviet Jews while denying the Palestinians the right to return to their homeland. At the same time, it settled immigrant Jews in that territory, which was a discriminatory practice on religious grounds and therefore contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

22. Israel accused the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) of not representing the Palestinian people. However, the Palestinian people undeniably supported the PLO, as shown by the Palestinian resistance movement and the increasing number of Palestinian detainees and freedom fighters.

23. Mrs. BELLORINI DE PARRALES (Nicaragua) emphasized the sincere efforts of the United Nations to serve mankind, as shown by the various instruments adopted by the General Assembly concerning human rights, racial discrimination and the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

24. However, affronts to human dignity and to the principle of self-determination, such as the apartheid régime in South Africa, continued to exist. The international community must respond with pragmatic measures of support, including imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, where there was a danger of a civil war of unimaginable magnitude.

25. The right of peoples to self-determination was being trampled in other parts of the world, such as Namibia, Western Sahara, Palestine and Puerto Rico. In southern Africa the front-line States, including Mozambique, continued to be victims of South African aggression.

26. In Central America, Nicaragua had been suffering for five years from the United States policy of force, which had been legalized with the recent approval by the United States Congress of \$US 100 million in aid to the mercenary forces fighting the Nicaraguan people. The United States Government was also supporting the racist policy of the apartheid régime and Israel's expansionist policy. The international community must demand that it should desist from its policy of State terrorism and comply with the historic decision of 27 June 1986 of the International Court of Justice, the defender of all peoples and nations.

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27. Mr. NABIEL (Afghanistan) said that all States should contribute to the realization of the right of peoples to political and economic self-determination. He noted with satisfaction the success of the United Nations in its efforts to support the independence of so many peoples and countries, although millions of people were still being deprived of their rights because of the inhuman policies of imperialist Powers and racist and Zionist régimes.

28. Afghanistan resolutely condemned the continued occupation of Namibia by the racist Pretoria régime and that régime's policy of systematic oppression and terror against the Namibian people. The Namibian people must be granted their independence and their right to self-determination on the basis of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. Afghanistan also supported the decisions of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna.

29. The root cause of the grave situation in the Middle East, which was endangering world peace, was the denial to the heroic Palestinian people of their right to self-determination. The continuation of that aggressive policy was a blot on the history of mankind. He called for the early convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

30. In the same context, it was a matter of concern that the legitimate sovereignty of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago was being denied, and that the United States military presence in Diego García was being strengthened. He deplored that the self-determination of the peoples of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, Puerto Rico, New Caledonia, Micronesia and other Territories was still being denied, and that the Malagasy islands of Madagascar and the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands of Argentina were still being occupied by the former colonial Powers.

31. His delegation condemned all attempts at destabilization, which threatened the territorial integrity of independent States. It supported the efforts of the Government of Cyprus to find a peaceful solution to that country's problem, as well as the endeavours of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country. Afghanistan supported Cuba in its rejection of international imperialism and its just demand that Guantánamo should be returned to Cuba immediately and unconditionally.

32. The April revolution in Afghanistan was the logical outcome of the prolonged struggle of the heroic Afghan people, who for the first time had gained the right to self-determination. He condemned all countries which, under the guise of so-called humanitarian or Islamic duty, were involved in the crimes committed by terrorist bands in Afghanistan, which were organized, financed, armed and trained by imperialist and reactionary circles. The presence of Soviet military contingents in Afghanistan served as a guarantee against attempts by enemies of the Afghan revolution to undermine Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

33. Mr. KIBEDI (Uganda) said that racial, ethnic and religious discrimination was based on anachronistic ideologies, philosophies, myths and subcultures. Those ideologies often manifested themselves in literature, art, music, science and journalism, which greatly influenced people's thoughts and actions.

34. In order to eradicate the underlying causes of racial discrimination in society, it was important to recognize the role played by education, training, teaching and public information in the dissemination of the values of equality, dignity and freedom. Uganda called upon all Governments to adopt the legislative and administrative measures needed to support educational and information systems.

35. Although the 124 States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination agreed that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) was a key element in the promotion of racial harmony and human rights, CERD had been obliged to postpone its thirty-fourth session because a sum of less than \$US 300,000 could not be raised to allow CERD to function. The Ugandan delegation was prepared to co-operate with other delegations to reach a lasting solution to the problem.

36. The most obvious current challenge to the campaign to eradicate racism and racial discrimination was the repugnant, institutionalized and racist system of apartheid. No moral conscience could accept what was happening in South Africa: a population of 24 million blacks was being kept under subjugation, its real leaders had been imprisoned and the defiant racist minority régime had embarked on large-scale massacres.

37. Uganda called upon the international community to apply immediate, comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and to support the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia. Some considered that sanctions would be difficult to enforce and seemed to believe that the apartheid régime would reform itself by magic. However, the apartheid system could not be reformed, and "constructive engagement" would do no good; apartheid must be destroyed.

38. It was sometimes said that the imposition of sanctions would harm the black population. The implication, that people were better off as slaves provided that they were fed, was insulting. Mr. Khalifa's report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/8 and Add.1) was instructive, although it could not be exhaustive, given the covert nature of economic and military co-operation with the Pretoria régime. Uganda supported measures to increase the Special Rapporteur's data-gathering capacity.

39. The Ugandan delegation was pleased to note that the United States Congress had been able to impose sanctions on South Africa. That decision together with the withdrawal of South African investments by many United States cities and universities, was a step in the right direction.

40. Despite the notable achievements of the United Nations in the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, there were still peoples being denied the exercise of their right to self-determination. Activities to eliminate the last traces of colonialism were hampered by foreign economic and other



(Mr. Kibedi, Uganda)

interests, which systematically violated the rights of people in the dependent territories. The most striking case was that of Namibia. In defiance of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which formed the only acceptable basis for the self-determination and independence of Namibia, the racist régime of Pretoria and foreign economic interests continued to impede progress towards independence in the Territory. Transnational corporations continued to plunder Namibia's natural resources and, at the same time, supplied the capital and technology which the apartheid régime needed to maintain the system and the illegal occupation of Namibia.

41. Uganda rejected the introduction of extraneous and irrelevant issues, such as the "linkage" which had been claimed between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Such a "linkage" was a ploy to enable South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia and its exploitation of the country's natural resources. South Africa's acts of aggression against the front-line States were also a part of the campaign to make the entire region dependent on Pretoria. Uganda reaffirmed its support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO.

42. The Palestinian people also had a legitimate right to a homeland of its own. Uganda supported the proposal to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East in the near future, with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

43. Mr. TAO SENG HUOR (Democratic Kampuchea), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that, since the Viet Nam delegation insisted on continuing its campaign of slander and disinformation, his delegation wished to make the following points. The Hanoi leadership had been trying by fair means or foul, to integrate Kampuchea and Laos, into a so-called "Indo-Chinese Federation" under its control. On 7 June 1979, 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers had invaded Kampuchea and, since then, the Vietnamese aggressors had progressively and inexorably pursued their campaign to integrate Kampuchea into Viet Nam.

44. That campaign consisted of educational, cultural, ethnic, economic, administrative and military Vietnamization. As well as its medium-term and long-term integration programme, Hanoi had imposed a policy of rapid demographic change by the organization of forced labour in the west of Kampuchea. The forced labour had a military objective, since it not only strengthened Viet Nam's control over Kampuchea, but also threatened the security of other States in the region.

45. In response to the terrible threat which hung over the Khmer people and nation, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, had once again repeated his eight-point proposal in his address to the General Assembly on 30 September 1986. The proposal was designed to offer Viet Nam the chance to show that its peaceful intentions were genuine. It was a reasonable basis for a peaceful, political solution to the Kampuchean problem, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

46. Mr. DOWEK (Israel), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the Saudi Arabian delegation had asked how Israel could accuse the Arabs of anti-semitism, when the Arabs were the largest semitic group. However, the Israeli delegation did not accuse the Arabs of anti-semitism, but of "judeophobia" - hatred of Jews - and of conducting a war at home and abroad against the Jewish people, under cover of "anti-zionism".

47. Two quotations would be enough to show the hypocrisy of the Arab delegations who denied the charge of anti-semitism and drew a distinction between zionism and judaism. Some weeks before, a book entitled Matza of Zion had been published in Damascus. The preface had been written by none other than General Tlas, the Minister of Defence of Syria. Among other things, he had said: "The Jews killed two victims in order to use their blood for the Mazoth ceremony on Yom Kippur. This was not the only case of that kind; similar incidents had taken place in the West and in tsarist Russia". The Minister had added: "The daily incidents in the occupied territories prove beyond doubt that so-called 'zionist racism' is nothing but an extension of the teachings of the Talmud and a development of Jewish teachings taken to an extreme ...".

48. The semi-official Saudi Arabian journal Al Jazira carried phrases such as the following: "There are 10 characteristics of the Jewish religion: firstly, the Jews are traitors; secondly, they are cruel; thirdly, they have broken their pact with God; fourthly, they reserve the best things for themselves; fifthly, they are cowards; sixthly, they discriminate and exploit; seventhly, they are scheming and aggressive; eighthly, they are miserly and envious; ninthly, they are hypocritical and tenthly, they think they have more rights than anyone else".

49. As for the Soviet bloc countries, he could only say that the workers' paradise was infamous for its gulags, psychiatric hospitals, boundless terror and ruthless racial discrimination. It was a paradise where people were denied the inalienable rights given them by their Creator and, even worse, where there was no hope of a better future. The situation was still worse for the two and a half million Jews living in the USSR, who had been made the scapegoats for the faults and shortcomings of the so-called "socialist society".

50. When the countries of the Soviet bloc spoke about the right to self-determination, it was surprising to see the extent of their double-talk. The world had not forgotten the history of the past 50 years, with the annihilation of entire populations in the Soviet Union itself and in the annexed neighbouring countries, and the ruthless Brezhnev doctrine. The whole world knew what was happening in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

51. As to the Islamic Republic of Iran, it was engaged in a bloody war which had lasted not six days but six years and had already cost more than a million lives. In that war Iraq had openly used chemical weapons and Iran was using children as cannon fodder, thus breaching all humanitarian norms. Iran and Iraq should be reminded of the heroic struggle of the Kurdish people for self-determination. They should also be reminded of the press reports of their multi-billion dollar arms purchases from South Africa.

(Mr. Doweck, Israel)

52. The United Arab Emirates had referred to the links between Israel and South Africa, but Israel was but one of the 114 countries with which South Africa had relations and was by no means the most important of them. A partial list of 119 tankers which had shipped crude oil to South Africa directly from the Arabian Gulf had been distributed in the Committee. That list had been updated and contained 167 names, and even then was not complete.

53. Mr. AMSELEM (United States of America), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the comments just made by the representative of Cuba about the situation of minorities in the United States were inaccurate. In the legal controversy between the Hopi and Navajo tribes, the United States Government was merely acting as a mediator. With regard to the blacks and Hispanics, Cuba had given distorted figures, and he wondered what percentage of them had sought refuge or asylum in Cuba, whereas 15 per cent of the population of Cuba had fled to the United States despite the risk of imprisonment and even death and, once in the United States, some of them had become some of its most active and patriotic citizens.

54. Mr. DOWECK (Israel), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that at the morning meeting the representative of Jordan had refused to give the delegation of Israel a copy of the statement he had just made. In the circumstances, it could be asked whether the United Nations was the best forum for holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East. Peace could come about only through the holding of direct negotiations, because if the parties had been able to meet face to face on the battlefield, they should have the courage to meet face to face in the battle for peace.

55. He said that he did not mind some countries breaking the rule and not referring to the official name of his country but using expressions like the "Zionist entity" or "the so-called Jewish State", because he was proud to be a Jew and a Zionist. Those who equated Zionism with racism and Nazism should look at themselves in the mirror to see what a real racist looked like.

56. Mrs. RODRIGUEZ (Cuba), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the data she had given were not invented but had been taken from the United States media, and that further details could be provided. With regard to the blacks, Vice-President Bush, speaking at an executive conference of youth organizations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Baltimore, had said that the situation of blacks was still unjust and that the resulting problems were real; the unemployment rate among young blacks in certain districts was as much as 50 per cent, and whole neighbourhoods lived in fear because of the high rate of delinquency.

57. With regard to the Indians, she quoted an article published in the New York Times of 3 April 1985 saying, among other things, that, in the same way as in 1864 the Navajo Indians had been victims of a burnt-earth policy led by Colonel Kit Carson, they were now fighting against a campaign of another kind affecting Indian children attending public schools. It was being proposed to cut

(Mrs. Rodriguez, Cuba)

from the budget the Johnson Programme, which since 1984 had provided federal funds to the Indians to enable students from low-income families to acquire textbooks and also to hire bilingual teachers. On the subject of the Hispanics, she quoted a statement made in 1984 by the Democratic Congressman, Robert García, of Puerto Rican origin, to the effect that the Hispanics were poor people and that President Reagan's policy restricting the budget for bilingual education and for subsidiary medical and educational programmes had been disastrous for them; and it was a grave mistake to think that the Hispanic vote could be captured in that way. Finally, with regard to Cubans who had become very active members of the North American community, she said that most of them had been murderers and delinquents and that the composition of North American society certainly provided them with ample opportunities to put their talents to active use.

58. Mr. ABNAN (Iraq), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that what the representative of Israel had said about the war between Iran and Iraq gave an insight into the role of the Zionist entity in that war, since it had supplied Iran with weapons and support to continue its helligerent actions. No doubt both régimes shared many ambitions and it was for that reason that Israel gave assistance to Iran. There had been recent reports in the United States about a ring of arms dealers smuggling weapons into Iran to the tune of \$US 2.5 billion. The BBC had also reported a shipment of Israeli weapons to an Iranian port. Those acts were evidence of zionism's role in provoking a blood-bath in the war between Iran and Iraq.

59. Mr. ZARIF (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that, as had occurred at the morning meeting, zionism was once again resorting to statements which had no bearing on the work of the Third Committee, with the object of diverting the attention of Member States from the collaboration between zionism and the South African régime.

60. The régime of the Shah, whose alliance with zionism and with South Africa was well known, had maintained close relations with South Africa and had made substantial investments in that country despite the opposition of the people of Iran. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had put an end to all links with South Africa and Israel despite the enormous economic disadvantages for Iran of breaking off its trade with South Africa. The accusations of Pretoria's ally could not deceive the international community. It was more appropriate to listen to those who were struggling against the Pretoria régime; not long before, the representative of the African National Congress had said that the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran had dealt a serious blow at South Africa with the halting of oil exports to that country. It was evident who was helping South Africa and who was helping the revolutionary forces.

61. Mr. AMSELEM (United States of America), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, expressed the view that Cuba did not wish to reply to the questions asked. He wondered whether the situation in the United States was so bad, and what it might be like in Cuba, since the Cubans preferred to live in that terrible country and not in the Cuban paradise. He also wondered how it was that the black and

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(Mr. Anselem, United States)

Hispanic minorities did not flee to Cuba. He could see that Castro considered Cubans to be criminals and murderers, which was how he justified the existence of concentration camps and the inflicting of torture and long prison sentences on all those who sought freedom.

62. Mr. BASHIR (Pakistan) said that one speaker had defended in an earlier statement the invasion of his country by more than 121,000 foreign troops under the pretext of guaranteeing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that nation. It had been said that the people of that nation had exercised its right to self-determination; he considered that observation to be false. Furthermore, he took the view that the humanitarian assistance given by the international community, and especially by Pakistan, to 3 million Afghan refugees, had been denigrated. All those affirmations clearly reflected the guilt of the person who had uttered them.

63. Mrs. RODRIGUEZ (Cuba), speaking again in exercise of the right of reply, regretted that the representative of the United States had not been able to clarify the data presented by Cuba, which, in her view, were perfectly clear. The question put by the representative of the United States had been designed to avoid replying to an irrefutable argument and she understood the difficulties which the United States had in rebutting the facts she had quoted. Regarding the Cubans living in the United States, she pointed out that in Cuba there were 10 million citizens, and in regard to the dignity and living conditions of those wishing to emigrate to the United States, she advised the Third Committee to see the film Cara cortada, which gave a very clear picture of the future and development opportunities for Cubans in the United States.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.