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Chairman: Mr. Abdulrahim Abby FARAH
(Somalia).

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Omar Azouni, member of the delegation of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations

1. The CHAIRMAN announced the death of Mr. Azouni, the representative of Saudi Arabia; on behalf of the Committee, he expressed his condolences to that country's delegation.

AGENDA ITEM 31

The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (continued) (A/7254, A/7259, A/7270)

2. Mr. BEJASA (Philippines) said that the problem of apartheid had been before the United Nations for too long; millions of words had been spoken on the subject, numerous resolutions had been discussed and adopted, and a great deal of effort had been expended, without any solution being reached. Nevertheless, the United Nations could not let pass such a cynical violation of human rights, such an insolent disregard of its authority and such a threat to peace.

3. On the subject of apartheid, his delegation's position had always been clear. His country had tried to contribute to the discussion of the problem and, within the limits of its capacity, to the implementation of resolutions designed to exert pressure on the South African Government to abandon its policy. It had in addition to a diplomatic and economic boycott, contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to help the victims of apartheid.

4. The report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (A/7254), which was before the Committee, could only hint at the tragic fate of the non-white people of South Africa, at their exploitation,

and at the legislation and practices devised to keep them under subjection and control in a rigidly segregated society.

5. The South African Government, not content with implementing the policy of apartheid within its Territory, was now bent on extending it to neighbouring African States where political power and material wealth were in the hands of a white minority. Apartheid was thus assuming an even more frightening dimension. To further its aims, the Pretoria régime had intensified its propaganda campaign abroad, expanded its military and police forces and raised its output capacity of military equipment. What it could not produce at home it bought from abroad, despite the Security Council resolutions calling for an embargo on the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition and military equipment as well as of materials for their manufacture and maintenance. The African population was naturally growing increasingly restive as a result; clashes had occurred in many areas, indicating an upsurge of revolutionary activity.

6. Those were the most striking facts to which the Committee's attention was drawn by Special Committee's report. The remarks made by the Secretary-General on the situation arising from the policies of apartheid, the fifth session of the Organization of African Unity, at Algiers, on 13 September 1968, as well as in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization (A/7201/Add.1, paras. 132-145), prospect of violence and counter-violence which threatened the entire African continent. The threat was a real one, and it was the duty of the Committee to seek ways and means to avert such a terrible tragedy. If violence did break out, however, there would be no doubt as to where the responsibility lay; it would lie with the Pretoria régime and its accomplices who, on account of their attitude and collusion, would have to share the blame.

7. His delegation called on the great Powers and on South Africa's main trading partners to use their influence in order to bring about a change of policy in Pretoria. The Committee could, for its part, continue to protest and to let the victims of apartheid know that they were not alone and that the whole world sympathized with and supported them in their gallant struggle. The Committee should intensify its joint efforts and collective activity in order to isolate South Africa and bring home to its Government that reason and justice demanded a radical change in its policy.

8. Mr. MELOVSKI (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation's position with regard to apartheid had been clear ever since the United Nations first took up the question of apartheid. That position had not changed; his delegation condemned in the strongest terms the policy and

practices of apartheid in South Africa. That policy was not only the most flagrant infringement of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; it was also inhuman and a threat to peace and security in that part of the world.

9. It was the duty of the United Nations and of all Member States of the Organization as well as of world opinion, to do everything to compel the South African Government to abandon its monstrous policy, which was based on the superiority of one race over another. His country, true to its principles, was prepared to go on assisting United Nations efforts to release South Africa and the entire African continent from colonial domination, the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination.

10. Despite unanimous condemnation of apartheid, the South African Government was pursuing its aims even more energetically, ignoring all appeals and defying all decisions. Protests or verbal condemnations, therefore, were no longer enough; the United Nations must take more effective measures to eliminate colonial domination, the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in Africa.

11. His delegation wished briefly to emphasize certain points in the Special Committee's report (A/7254) which it felt deserved special attention. In the first place, the Special Committee pointed out that the South African Government had further stepped up its policy during the period under review; the result, as the report stressed, was an increasingly serious deterioration of the situation in that country, which could lead to a conflict whose consequences would be incalculable. The report also drew attention to the Pretoria Government's increasingly aggressive attitude, and to its present efforts to spread its policy beyond its national frontiers. In spite of the Security Council decisions, it was supporting the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in its campaign against the Zimbabwe people's freedom movement. South African forces were in Southern Rhodesia, taking an active part against the Zimbabwe people's freedom movement, whose legitimacy had been recognized and confirmed by numerous General Assembly resolutions. Furthermore, the South African Government in spite of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), was continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia, subjecting the people of that Territory to terror, persecution and deportation, and preventing them from exercising their right to freedom and independence. South Africa was party to an understanding with the illegal Smith régime and Portugal, for the sole purpose of preventing by any means possible, the emancipation and liberation of enslaved African peoples. It was in the context of all those facts that the problem of apartheid in South Africa should be viewed and a solution sought.

12. Such a state of affairs could not be tolerated any longer; it was high time to remedy the situation through firm action. Much of the responsibility for the present state of affairs lay with those Western States which continued, in spite of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, to have diplomatic, economic and other relations with South Africa; there was convincing evidence of that in the report entitled

Foreign Investment in the Republic of South Africa.^{1/} The moral condemnation uttered by some of those States was merely a screen behind which they continued to aid the Pretoria Government. It was the special duty of those Western States which were permanent members of the Security Council, and were thus chiefly responsible for maintaining peace, to associate themselves in full sincerity with the efforts of the United Nations to lift from South Africa a scourge which was a threat to the lives of thousands of human beings and to peace in the area.

13. His country supported the Special Committee's recommendations that the Security Council should be invited to review the question of the policies of apartheid and to request it to adopt effective measures to implement the arms embargo and the comprehensive mandatory sanctions; most of the people in South Africa, like those in the territories under Portuguese domination, had had to engage in a struggle, including as a last resort, an armed struggle in order to fulfil their legitimate aspirations. The United Nations had recognized the legitimacy of that struggle, and must likewise help those peoples, in all possible ways, to gain their freedom and independence.

14. Mr. ISRAELYAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed his condolences to the delegation of Saudi Arabia on the death of Mr. Azouni.

15. He recalled that, over the years, the United Nations had adopted many resolutions in the General Assembly and in the Security Council relating to the question of apartheid which had recognized that policy as a crime against humanity. The same attitude had recently been shown in the draft convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity. Many of the provisions and appeals in United Nations resolutions had also been reflected in the decisions adopted by the conferences of African States. For example, in February 1968, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity had endorsed the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and strongly condemned the actions of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan.

16. It could be seen from the resolutions adopted on the question of apartheid that the best course of action for the United Nations, in order to eliminate apartheid, was the application of sanctions to the Pretoria régime. But sanctions would be successful on only one condition: all countries must comply fully with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to sanctions. Unfortunately, that condition had not been fulfilled and certain Western Powers maintained their economic, political and military ties with the South African régime. That fact had been stressed in the Special Political Committee by many representatives including those of Guinea (598th meeting), Ghana (*ibid.*) and Nigeria (599th meeting).

17. The extremely advantageous terms for foreign capital investment in South Africa constituted the main factor determining the policy of Western Governments in regard to South Africa. In 1966, South Africa had paid out \$363 million in the form of dividends on

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.K.8.

foreign investments which amounted to more than \$5,300 million. In 1968, the United Kingdom was still the chief trading partner of South Africa. The volume of its trade with the racist régime for the period January to March 1968 alone amounted to approximately \$600 million. The United States trading links with South Africa had also been strengthened and during the first five months of 1968 that country had purchased goods from South Africa to the amount of \$123,700,000. In the first four months of that year, the volume of trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of South Africa had amounted to \$193,400,000, a 10.5 per cent increase over the same period in 1967. Moreover, the Western Powers were making ever greater use of South African ports, particularly since the closure of the Suez Canal.

18. Despite declarations to the contrary by the representatives of certain Western Powers, the South African racist régime was still receiving consignments of military supplies from NATO countries. The military co-operation of South Africa with West Germany constituted a particular danger to the countries of Africa. West German scientists and technologists were helping to organize the production of weapons of mass destruction in South Africa. During the first quarter of 1968, the Federal Republic of Germany had delivered to South Africa a very large quantity of war materials including aircraft spare parts and explosives. The Prime Minister of the racist régime, Mr. Vorster, had stated that, despite certain difficulties, thus far South Africa had managed to evade the embargo. The Western countries' continued support of South Africa was mainly responsible for the deterioration of the political situation in southern Africa as a whole.

19. During recent years, the Government of South Africa had extended its racial doctrine beyond its national frontiers and had taken all possible steps, including military ones, in an attempt to apply that policy throughout southern Africa. That was borne out by the colonialist and racist policy of the Government of Pretoria towards the population of Namibia and by the repression of members of the Southern Rhodesian national liberation movement by South African armed forces. Members of the political and military bloc created with the support of the Western Powers were conducting co-ordinated military operations against the peoples of the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and provoking the independent African States struggling for the complete eradication of colonialism. The increase in the Pretoria defence budget was a sure sign of that country's military preparations: for the fiscal year 1968-1969 alone, South Africa had allocated \$353 million to military expenditure.

20. Moreover, the Government of South Africa was attempting to justify its policy of apartheid by a wide-scale propaganda campaign, based on the so-called legitimacy of the domination of the indigenous majority by a minority group of white exploiters. It was impossible to overlook the fact that the most favourable conditions for apartheid propaganda were in the United States. The Information Service of the Republic of South Africa operated freely in the very city where the United Nations had its Headquarters. According to in-

formation provided by the United States Department of Justice, the annual circulation in the United States of some of the publications printed by that Service and distributed to American readers, was over 25,000 copies. That was how the so-called condemnation by the United States representative of the policy of apartheid looked in practices.

21. The system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, like the policies of the South African Government attempting to extend that system to the neighbouring territories, called for the most energetic condemnation by the General Assembly. Moreover, those western countries providing extensive assistance and especially military aid to the Republic of South Africa should be specifically condemned by the General Assembly. It was precisely those countries which, along with the racist régime of Pretoria, bore the main responsibility for the failure so far to eliminate the apartheid régime. Sanctions could not be expected to be successful until those countries applied them unconditionally. The General Assembly should remind the racist Government of South Africa and its western patrons that the policy of apartheid had been declared a crime against humanity by United Nations resolutions. His delegation also felt that the General Assembly should express its outright condemnation of the colonialist military bloc composed of South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia: it was also essential to condemn most decisively the activities of foreign monopolies in the Republic of South Africa. Moreover, to complete its task, the General Assembly must appeal to all Governments to halt immediately the activities of all organizations in their territories which were carrying out any form of propaganda in support of apartheid.

22. His delegation whole-heartedly endorsed the conclusions of the Special Committee concerning the need to extend and co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and various other bodies against the policy of apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa.

23. His delegation had listened carefully to the statements made by many representatives in favour of increasing the contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. His Government participated financially in that Fund and moreover gave direct assistance to many of the victims of apartheid. It should be noted, however, that the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund (A/7270, annex), now before the Committee, referred only to the amounts made available to the Fund, without mentioning for what purpose, or for which persons or organizations they were earmarked. Such a situation was irregular, for Members had a right to know which organizations were receiving financial assistance, how that assistance was being used, and what supervision the Trust Fund exercised over the organization. That was why there seemed to be some need to review the methods of work of the Committee of Trustees. The Committee should devise an accounting system and a means of supervising the expenditure to ensure that the Fund's resources were used solely to assist the victims of apartheid. Some financial support should also be given to national patriotic organizations which were carrying on a struggle against apartheid.

24. His country, faithful to its policy of supporting peoples fighting for their independence, would continue, as in the past, to give its assistance to all those struggling to eliminate the system of apartheid, which was a disgrace to all mankind.

25. Mr. ABDILLEH (Somalia) said that when his delegation had made a statement on the matter during the General Assembly's twenty-second session it had advanced the view, at the 552nd meeting of the Committee, that the United Nations had an inescapable responsibility to deal expeditiously with the problems resulting from the situation in South Africa. Regrettably, as the Special Committee's report (A/7254) showed, the only change that had taken place had been a change for the worse. The South African Government had strengthened its policies of apartheid and developed its economy through substantial foreign investments. The information in the report entitled Foreign Investment in the Republic of South Africa provided valuable details of the South African economy and was an indictment of the countries which exploited the unhappy situation of the non-white people of South Africa for the sake of profit.

26. For twenty years, the Organization had been appealing to Member States to take economic action which would persuade South Africa to abandon its policies. The report stated that foreign investment in South Africa at the end of 1966 amounted to \$5,313 million representing an increase in absolute terms unsurpassed in any year since 1956. As in previous years, the Special Committee's report dealt with that aspect of the situation and, in general, its recommendations had three aims: first, to focus the world's attention on the enormities committed daily in South Africa; secondly, to drive home the fact that the continued application of apartheid had created a serious threat to international peace; and, thirdly, to obtain the co-operation of all States Members of the United Nations in taking measures aimed at bringing about a society in South Africa in which all its inhabitants would be able to enjoy freedom, justice and equality.

27. What should now be done was to emphasize the measures on which Members of the United Nations had found agreement—including the arms embargo—and to indicate how they could be strengthened. As all were agreed on the need for the embargo, the Security Council should resume consideration of the question to ensure the effective implementation of its resolutions.

28. An international campaign to enlighten world opinion was another measure which merited serious consideration. In that connexion, his delegation commended the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Information on Apartheid in its report (A/7254, annex I). It also believed, however, that a master plan for the campaign was necessary and should be prepared by a team of highly qualified specialists. The campaign should concentrate not on areas where people were already convinced of the evils of apartheid but on those in which Governments had a close association with South Africa. As part of that campaign it would be necessary for the United Nations to work in close collaboration with non-governmental organizations, some of which were performing excellent work. Trade unions and youth movements also provided fields in which effective support could be ob-

tained for the struggle against apartheid. Especially relevant in that context was the appeal of the South African Congress of Trade Unions that the fact of the virtual suppression of African unions in South Africa should be made known to workers throughout the world. His delegation shared the belief of the Congress that workers in every country would oppose the policies of apartheid more actively if the present position in South Africa was made known to them.

29. Another matter on which Member States were agreed was the legitimacy of the South African people's struggle; the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa should therefore arouse their grave concern. Cases such as those of the editor of the Rand Daily Mail described in the London Observer on 27 October 1968 showed the brutal treatment to which prisoners were subjected and should be given the widest publicity.

30. The question of whether or not the South African Government's racial policies were a threat to international peace and security was one that had divided the membership of the Organization. Some Western States maintained that no such threat existed. Recent statements by the South African Minister for Police and the Interior, as reported in the London Times of 28 October 1968, tended to support the contrary view. The Minister had said that at least 2,000 black South Africans were being trained as guerrilla leaders by the South West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress and that attacks were expected from Southern Rhodesia. The South African Government was so much concerned that it had sent hundreds of South African police to Rhodesia. Those statements showed the Pretoria régime's close connexion with that of Ian Smith and also how apprehensive the South African Government was about the explosive situation brought about by its own policies.

31. An arms embargo and an intensive campaign to enlighten world opinion, while positive measures, were not sufficient. All the measures involved in total economic and diplomatic sanctions must be applied by all States if United Nations efforts were to have any effect at all. His country could not understand how States which continued to have a close association with South Africa could condemn apartheid in the General Assembly and the Security Council while at the same time encouraging activities which, directly or indirectly, supported the illegal régime.

Mr. Ghaus (Afghanistan), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

32. PRINCE NORODOM (Cambodia) expressed his condolences to the Saudi Arabian delegation on the death of Mr. Azouni.

33. He noted that the question of the policy of apartheid of the South African Government, which violated all the principles of the United Nations Charter, had remained on the agenda for twenty years, and that that policy now threatened to spread to all of southern Africa. The fact that the United Nations had not yet been able to solve the problem was due primarily to the attitude of countries which, for economic, financial or political reasons, had refused to take the necessary measures. Those facts were known to all, but it was important, nevertheless, to emphasize once again the dangers which the policy of apartheid and the conduct

of South Africa's traditional partners posed to peace. It was also necessary to repeat how urgent it was to take specific and effective measures if the eventual disappearance of those shameful practices of racial discrimination was sincerely desired. His country had been taking appropriate measures against the racist Government of South Africa for years and had supported all the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

34. South Africa was encouraged by the attitude of its traditional economic partners to maintain an intransigent attitude, both with regard to its policy of racial discrimination within its own territory and with regard to its conduct towards the United Nations. The Government of South Africa continued to apply its policy of so-called "separate development", which took the form of numerous discriminating laws, the forced concentration of the non-white population in reserves without resources and arbitrary measures of repression against African fighters struggling for their freedom and against all opponents of apartheid. In order to implement its policy and safeguard its strategic position in that part of the world, the South African Government was strengthening its military potential and its police forces in a disquieting manner and was developing its own factories for arms, munitions and military material to a considerable extent. It was beginning to intervene in neighbouring territories, such as Southern Rhodesia.

35. In the face of such facts, it seemed difficult to go on affirming that the policy of apartheid of the Government of South Africa was an internal affair falling within the exclusive competence of that State. According to Article 2, paragraph 7 of the Charter, a State could never invoke its exclusive competence in an affair which would justify action on the part of the United Nations in that it involved a threat to peace or a prelude to acts of aggression. Therefore, his delegation believed it was absolutely necessary to take measures under Chapter VII of the Charter and to apply universal and mandatory economic sanctions, which were the only means of achieving a peaceful solution. South Africa had never taken any notice of the many General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning apartheid; that also constituted a flagrant violation of Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 5 of the Charter. Moreover, South Africa's trading partners also continued to violate those provisions of the Charter and wilfully to disregard the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. By doing so, they helped encourage the South African Government to pursue its policy.

36. His delegation urged the economic partners of South Africa to change their attitude and to comply fully with the measures recommended in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, which constituted the only means of effectively solving the problem. In addition, it endorsed the proposals of the Special Committee calling for the intensification of the international campaign against apartheid so that world opinion could be informed of the danger of that policy and lend its support to the efforts being made by the United Nations to put an end to it. His country had always responded favourably to the appeals of the United Nations with respect both

to the celebration of an International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination^{2/} and to humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid in the form of contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (see A/7270, para. 4).

37. In reply to the Secretary-General's note of 8 January 1968 concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2325 (XXII), his Government had reported that it continued to implement the measures prescribed by that resolution and to co-operate with the Special Committee in advising the South African Government against carrying out the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission, which would partition Namibia. His Government had energetically condemned the illegal trial of thirty-five Namibian patriots by the South African authorities, in flagrant violation of international law, and it continued to support General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) and Security Council resolution 245 (1968).

38. Cambodia particularly hoped for an end to the regrettable racial conflict because in South Vietnam, formerly Cambodian territory, 600,000 Cambodians were being subjected to a policy of forced assimilation whereby they were compelled to change their nationality and to renounce their names and even their language. That policy was in flagrant contradiction with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which every person had the right to a nationality, of which he could not be arbitrarily deprived. Because of those intolerable exigencies on the part of the South Viet-Namense authorities, by 31 July 1968, 18,477 Cambodians had been obliged to abandon their homes and their property and land and take refuge in Cambodia. As that was a problem of a racial nature, it was still within the scope of the question under discussion.

39. His delegation would vote for any draft resolution designed to compel the South African Government to abandon its policy of apartheid. History showed that the legitimate aspirations of a human group became, in the course of time, an irresistible force which neither legal barriers nor arbitrary and coercive measures could stifle. In conclusion, he reaffirmed the whole-hearted support of the Government and people of Cambodia for the African people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

40. Mr. JARGALSAIKHAN (Mongolia) associated himself with the condolences that had been extended to the Saudi Arabian delegation on the death of Mr. Azouni.

41. It was deplorable that despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the racist régime in Pretoria continued to apply in South Africa its policy of apartheid, which had been condemned as a crime against humanity. There could only be one answer to the question of why the South African Government continued to ignore the resolutions of the United Nations: the racist régime of South Africa had certain protectors that had no interest in putting an end to that policy. The facts indicated that there were numerous ties, which were being strengthened, between the Republic of South Africa and the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of

^{2/} See document A/AC.115/L.217, para. 19.

Germany and other countries. That could not be explained solely by the greed of the industrial and financial monopolies. There was also a deliberate, skilfully co-ordinated colonialist policy on the part of certain Powers and, as Mr. Toiv, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, had said at the present session of the General Assembly (1695th plenary meeting), the main reason for that anomalous situation was the opposition of the alliance of colonial Powers and racist régimes.

42. The United Nations was now confronted with the fact that the policy of apartheid was being extended beyond the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa throughout the southern part of the South African continent. The Republic of South Africa was being transformed into a police and military State, and Pretoria's military co-operation with Portugal and the illegal régime of Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia was steadily growing. That alliance, supported by certain imperialist circles, represented a serious threat to international peace and security. The members of that unholy alliance were combining their efforts to crush the freedom fighters in Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique and throughout southern Africa. Because of their political, economic and strategic interests, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany continued to assist the Pretoria régime. Various organizations, including the Central Intelligence Agency taking an active part in keeping a watch on African leaders and in financing counter-revolutionary organizations. In the legal sphere, the apartheid laws divided the population of the country into whites and African slaves, in flagrant violation of the elementary rights of the individual.

43. Apartheid was contrary to the principles and norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. World opinion was seriously concerned over the fact that the South African Government was making repeated efforts to charge large numbers of persons with "violations" of various racist laws adopted by that Government. The Pretoria régime was systematically intensifying its reprisals against all who opposed its policy of apartheid or who were suspected of such opposition. The tragic fate of the victims of racist repression was a matter of concern to all persons of goodwill and called for energetic action to put an end to such acts of violence.

44. Whatever the South African racists might do, they would be unable to halt the struggle of the peoples against the criminal policy of apartheid, or to conceal the existence of concentration camps in South Africa. The occasion of the International Year for Human Rights should be used to intensify the struggle against racism and to secure freedom for all the indigenous inhabitants of southern Africa, irrespective of their race, colour or political beliefs. It was high time that the United Nations should adopt effective measures to implement the resolutions it had adopted and to ensure that they were applied by all its Members. In the struggle against the policy of apartheid, the United Nations should co-operate closely with the Organization of African Unity and should co-ordinate its activi-

ties with that Organization's, with a view to implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

45. Mongolian public opinion condemned the criminal acts of the Pretoria régime, and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic had already informed the Secretary-General of its full compliance with the United Nations resolution designed to put an end to the policies of apartheid. As in the past, Mongolia would continue to support any and all measures adopted by the United Nations with a view to the eradication of the odious policy of racial segregation.

46. Mr. MALO (Albania), after offering his condolences to the Saudi Arabian delegation on the death of Mr. Azouni, deplored the fact that no progress had been made with regard to the infamous policy of apartheid and that all the resolutions adopted thus far had not been implemented. The last report of the Special Committee (A/7254) described in grim detail how the Pretoria Government was treating the coloured population of South Africa. It showed that apartheid was the most inhuman and hideous form of colonialism and racial segregation, and those incontrovertible facts demonstrated once again that imperialism and colonialism were forms of exploitation even more barbarous than those which had preceded them.

47. In its resolution 2307 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, the General Assembly had made it clear that the racial policy of the South African Government had led to violent conflict and an explosive situation. Although South Africa was a very rich country, its non-white inhabitants, the majority of the population, were maltreated by their oppressors and lived in the most abject poverty, with no opportunity for education and no protection against disease. Given that intolerable situation, the South African patriots had chosen to fight for freedom, and the Pretoria fascists had responded with measures which had culminated in genocide. South Africa had become a prison, an extermination camp in the tradition of Hitler's camps of sad memory. The outrageous trials of South African patriots were a travesty of justice.

48. The speeches delivered in the Committee over many years would fill volumes, but the policy of apartheid continued to grow worse. How could a handful of racists defy the overwhelming majority of Member States and world public opinion and contemptuously flout all United Nations resolutions? The answer was simple: the Pretoria fascists were pursuing their criminal policy of apartheid because they were supported, assisted and encouraged by their patrons, first and foremost by those in Washington and London. It was also fair to ask, who was more contemptible and odious: the hangmen of Pretoria or their accomplices in other capitals, whose representatives made hypocritical speeches on human rights? It would be strange, in any case, for the Government of the United States, the traditional cradle of racial segregation, where every racist in the world came to take lessons, the country of black and Puerto Rican ghettos, the country of the southern slaveholders, to fight racial segregation in the distant regions of Africa.

49. The so-called economic sanctions had failed, and so had the embargo on arms for South Africa.

The imperialist Powers were supplying arms to the Pretoria régime in order to make South Africa a secure base and a proving ground against the independent African countries. United States imperialism, the international policeman, needed a watchdog in Africa. That was why the policy of apartheid was being pursued and intensified in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies. Confronted with that situation, the United Nations was powerless to implement its resolutions, because it was paralysed by the machinations of the great Powers, particularly the United States imperialists and the Soviet revisionists, who had turned the Organization into a bargaining centre to serve their policy of dividing the world into spheres of influence.

50. His delegation believed that the South African patriots' struggle against the Pretoria slave-holders and their henchmen would culminate in the triumph of the slaves of today, who would be the free men of tomorrow. It wished to express its full sympathy and solidarity with the South African patriots and with all the victims of apartheid.

51. Mr. ALO (Nigeria), expressed his deep sadness to the Saudi Arabian delegation, at the death of Mr. Azouni.

52. In his statement, the Soviet Union representative had expressed some dissatisfaction with the operation of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. In order to dispel his misgivings, Mr. Ogbu, Permanent Representative of Nigeria, who is Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the Fund, could give him any additional information he desired which did not appear in document A/7270.

53. Mr. AL-SUGAIR (Saudi Arabia) thanked all those who had offered condolences to his delegation on the death of Mr. Azouni.

54. The CHAIRMAN, announcing that the list of speakers was now closed, invited the members of the Committee to take the floor in the order in which they were listed, on the understanding that those unable to take their regular turn would be placed at the end of the list unless they had arranged to change places with other representatives.

The meeting rose at 5.35 p.m.