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*Chairman: Mr. Humberto LOPEZ VILLAMIL (Honduras).*

### AGENDA ITEM 35

The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (continued) (A/6688, A/6818 and Corr.1):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (A/6864 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/6825, A/6873 and Corr.1)

1. Mr. FATTAL (Syria) said he was deeply concerned at the fact that all the General Assembly's resolutions on the problem of apartheid, including the historic resolution 2202 (XXI) in which apartheid had been branded as a crime against humanity, had fallen on deaf ears. Far from responding to the General Assembly's appeals, the South African Government had merely consolidated its caste society.

2. In recent years it seemed that colonialism, having been defeated in most areas of the world by the mounting wave of national liberation movements, had devised a new strategy for perpetuating its privileges. The colonialists were now creating artificial political entities which sought membership in the United Nations and then invoked Article 2 of the Charter to perpetuate their existence and pursue their selfish interests. For instance, the former Mandatory Power in Palestine, before retreating from the area, had implanted there an artificial State which had availed itself of United Nations membership, and the protection granted to Member States under Article 2, in order to uproot the Palestine Arabs from their homes and deprive them of their fundamental human rights. In southern Africa, too, colonial régimes backed by Western capitalism and technological know-how had established artificial political entities to perpetuate their unwanted presence in the area. If the United Nations did not take effective action soon, the indigenous populations of southern Africa would lose faith in human solidarity.

3. The Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and

the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa, and the Secretary-General himself in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization (A/6701/Add.1), had all conceded that the situation in southern Africa had deteriorated. The reports of the Special Committee (A/6864 and Add.1) and the Seminar (A/6818 and Corr.1) showed that the continued enslavement of the African population in South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola was due, first of all to the fact that the colonial régimes concerned had, with the overt and covert support of the United States of America and other Western Powers, succeeded in strengthening their economic and military capabilities. The Special Committee, in paragraphs 77 and 90 of its report, had made it quite clear that some Western imperialist countries were placing their selfish interests above any humanitarian values or considerations. The International Seminar had pointed out that since the Sharpeville massacre of 1962, the United States, the United Kingdom and some other countries had considerably increased their investments in South Africa (see A/6818, para. 55); and it had noted that the Federal Republic of Germany, apart from having large investments in South Africa, South West Africa and Angola, was supplying arms to Portugal and helping South Africa in the development of modern arms, poison gases and nuclear research (*ibid.*, para. 65).

4. In February 1967 the Permanent Representative of the United States had informed the Rapporteur of the Special Committee that, except for the embargo on arms, his Government had no basis for restricting freedom of decision concerning normal private economic relations with South Africa (see A/6864, para. 40). But, if that were so, how had the United States Government been able to ban private trade with Cuba and the People's Republic of China, and to prohibit the import of Egyptian cotton? Even the embargo on the sale of United States arms to South Africa was completely ineffective. It was quite clear from paragraphs 40 and 41 of the International Seminar's report that North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) arms, of which the United States was one of the largest suppliers, were being used in southern Africa to suppress the indigenous populations and equip mercenary troops. United States arms were supplied to colonial régimes in southern Africa, as they had been to Israel, by West Germany or other NATO countries acting as middlemen.

5. Another reason for the deterioration of the situation was that, as the Secretary-General, the Special Committee and the International Seminar on Apartheid had all pointed out, the trading partners of South Africa had consistently refused to allow the Security

Council to take any effective action to eradicate apartheid. Some permanent members of the Security Council had wrongly contended that apartheid did not constitute a threat to peace; others even considered it as an internal problem which the Organization had no powers to deal with. But the Asian, African and Latin American countries had never asked for armed forces to be sent to liberate the people of South Africa, but only for the application of mandatory total economic sanctions. Yet, despite the relatively moderate terms of the General Assembly resolutions requesting the Security Council to take action on apartheid, the Western Powers had evaded their responsibilities under the Charter; and, as a result, the unholy alliance between Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia had been consolidated. If it became any stronger, it might one day launch an attack on neighbouring independent countries. The blitzkrieg which had occurred in the Middle East in June 1967 could easily be repeated in Africa. Not surprisingly, the national liberation movements in southern Africa were determined to attain liberation by armed struggle, if all peaceful solutions failed.

6. A third reason for the deterioration of the situation in southern Africa was the new world-wide offensive which the imperialist Powers had launched in a desperate attempt to consolidate the imperialist status quo. That offensive, which included the escalation of the war against the Viet-Nameese people, Israel's aggression of June 1967 against the Arab nations and the activities of secessionist and mercenary movements in Africa, had considerably increased the difficulties of concerted action by the United Nations against apartheid. As a result, the South African authorities, like those of Israel, boasted of their contempt for United Nations decisions on situations threatening world peace and security.

7. His country had no relations of any kind with the régimes of southern Africa, and it had complied with all United Nations resolutions concerning South Africa. It fully endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee (A/6864, paras. 66-167) and would press for the enforcement of the latter. It would do everything in its power to help the peoples of southern Africa in their just struggle against colonial domination, and would stand by them until their final victory.

8. Lastly, he wished to express his delegation's warmest congratulations to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the fiftieth anniversary of the great October Revolution. Only a month after it had come to power in November 1917 the new Soviet Government had, by condemning the principle and practice of colonialism, restored the right of self-determination to all peoples in and outside the Soviet Union.

9. Mr. KUTAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought it was intolerable that the Government of the Republic of South Africa, a State Member of the United Nations, should for more than twenty years have flouted the basic principles of the Charter and various United Nations declarations and conventions, and disregarded resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

10. It was now beyond doubt that the South African Government's policies were designed to give practical effect to a fascist doctrine of racial superiority which, in the interests of monopoly capital, would deprive the country's indigenous population of its elementary economic, political and cultural rights.

11. South Africa had been described as one immense prison; and the meagre information obtained from within its walls indicated that the Government had in recent years intensified its oppressive measures against the indigenous inhabitants, and had tried to extend its influence to neighbouring countries. Under the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and other racist laws, the 14 million Africans and the population groups of Indian and Pakistani origin had been deprived of their freedom of movement, their right to work and to permanent residence, and even their right to enjoy family life with their own children. Many of the racist laws in South Africa were designed to transform the non-white population into a reservoir of forced labour. In a recent report, UNESCO had concluded that the apartheid system prevented any indigenous inhabitants from acquiring the skills needed for responsible work. Moreover, their wages were extremely low and working conditions inhuman.

12. Year by year the South African Government was reacting more violently to criticism and opposition. In the past year alone 124 persons (or half as many again as in the previous year) had been sentenced to death. In South West Africa, too, patriots were now subject to the same arbitrary treatment.

13. South Africa's continued defiance of United Nations decisions was wholly due to the fact that certain Western countries, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom, sympathized with its racial policies and gave it direct support. No amount of eloquence or feigned indignation by the representatives of Western countries could disguise the real attitude of their Governments. Co-operation between the Western Powers and South Africa was now taking two main forms. First, South African monopolies were operating in close collaboration, and had sometimes actually merged with monopolistic concerns in the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, etc., for the purpose of deriving the maximum possible profits from a ruthless exploitation of the indigenous population and the natural wealth of its country. Secondly, the Western Powers and the South African Government were working together to convert southern Africa into a bastion of colonialism from which pressure could constantly be brought to bear on the independent African countries.

14. The various international bodies dealing with apartheid had recently been giving increasing emphasis to the fact that Western monopolies, and consequently the Governments of the countries concerned, had a material interest in strengthening the South African régime. From the documents prepared for the Special Committee, it was clear that there had been a sharp increase in the flow of capital to South Africa, particularly from the United Kingdom and the United States. In 1965, total foreign investment in South Africa had been 11 per cent higher than in the previous year, and in 1966 investment by the United States alone had been

13 per cent higher than in 1965, while the flow of capital from West Germany had doubled. That trend was due partly to the fact that the labour force in South Africa was grossly exploited and investments there yielded dividends that were 50 to 100 per cent higher than in other parts of the world.

15. Trade between the Western countries and South Africa was also steadily expanding. In the first half of 1967, exports from the United States to South Africa had increased by 20 per cent as compared with 1966. Some Western commercial interests, such as the Anglo-American Corporation and the Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation, were extending their activities from South Africa to neighbouring territories and countries.

16. In their trade relations with South Africa, the Western Powers were openly defying the General Assembly's resolutions, and particularly resolution 2202 (XXI). But their representatives in United Nations bodies still pretended not to understand that the continued existence of the South African racist régime and its policies of apartheid was due solely to its ability to maintain trade and financial relations with the West. If those relations were broken, the Pretoria régime would be obliged to abandon its policies of apartheid at once. By refusing to take the necessary steps, the Western Powers were assuming entire responsibility for the criminal policy of apartheid and for its grievous consequences.

17. Regrettably, those Powers had refused to participate in the work of the Special Committee, as suggested by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a specialized agency of the United Nations, had declined outright to comply with General Assembly resolution 2054 A (XX). Whatever legal excuses the Bank might offer, every one knew that its decisions were taken by a special procedure in which the United States vote was decisive. Honest people throughout the world should realize that every dividend obtained from investment in South Africa had been produced by the sweat and blood of African slave labour. More information on the economic and financial relations between the Western Powers and South Africa which enabled the South African authorities to disregard decisions by the United Nations should be published by the Special Committee. In the past year, it seemed, the Special Committee had not done a great deal in this respect to implement the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2202 A (XXI), and, in future, it should give primary consideration to that highly important task.

18. Apart from their trade relations, the Western countries also had political and military ties with the South African Government. Those ties, which were designed to strengthen colonialism in South Africa, were not always expressed in official agreements, although the United States had in fact signed about twenty agreements, treaties and conventions with the Republic of South Africa. Recent events showed that the three main forces responsible for the continued enslavement of African peoples (the South African Government, the Portuguese colonialists and the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia) had

formed an alliance under the aegis of the Western Powers and NATO, and that it was that alliance which had sabotaged the Security Council's decision to impose sanctions on the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

19. Another example of joint colonialist action by that alliance was the operations to repress the national liberation movements in the region, for which the armed forces of South Africa were used in Southern Rhodesia and other neighbouring countries. The punitive operations against African States were only a part of the plot against the freedom-loving peoples of the world, other manifestations of which were the war against the people of Viet-Nam and Israel's aggression against the Arab States. The military preparations in South Africa, made with the help of the Western Powers, had taken on an ominous character. The co-operation between South Africa and West Germany, based on political and ideological sympathies, was particularly threatening; the greatest concern was caused by a joint project for the manufacture of nuclear weapons and long-range rockets.

20. All those facts confirmed the conclusion that the situation in South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security. In that connexion his delegation supported the recommendations of the Special Committee (A/6864, paras. 119-167) regarding the need for effective and co-ordinated action by the United Nations, which should be aimed against the Western Powers who made it possible for South Africa to persist in its policy by their continued economic, political and military support of South Africa.

21. The intensification of the actions of the South African racists beyond the borders of their own countries and South Africa's virtual annexation of the Territory of South West Africa fully justified the Special Committee's conclusions (*ibid.*, paras. 66-118) that the situation in southern Africa must be considered as a whole and in all its aspects. The legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa against the policy of apartheid and for national self-determination should be reaffirmed once again. All freedom-loving countries should support measures that would put an end to the criminal policy of apartheid.

22. On the subject of assistance to the victims of apartheid, he drew attention to the fact that no mention was made in the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/6873 annex) of the non-governmental organizations which had received subsidies from the Trust Fund. That should be remedied, as States Members of the United Nations had a right to know how the funds were being used and audited, and they must also be satisfied that the funds were being used exclusively for the purpose of fighting apartheid and providing assistance to its victims.

23. In order to liquidate the last vestiges of colonialism in South Africa, it was necessary to unite the efforts of the freedom-loving peoples of the world and also to understand clearly who was merely paying lip service to that objective while in fact supporting racial discrimination and oppression. The contrast between those two groups could not be attributed to the dif-

ference between Whites and non-Whites, between the rich and the poor or even between developing and developed countries. For fifty years the main watershed in the world had been that between the old world of social and national oppression and the new world of social and national equality. The great October Socialist Revolution in Russia had put an end to the policy of domination and hatred between nations propagated by the Tsarist Government. Immediately after the revolution, in its Decree on Peace, Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia and Address to the Working Moslems of Russia and the East, the Soviet Government had announced the sacred principles of national equality, sovereignty and self-determination, and free and inviolable national, cultural and religious institutions. The multinational Soviet Union had been formed upon a basis of a fully voluntary agreement by fraternal peoples who had reached tremendous economic, political and cultural achievements. A significant feature of the phenomenal development of the underdeveloped areas in the Soviet Union had been the selfless, fraternal assistance of the Russian, Ukrainian and other peoples which, as a result of historical circumstances, had happened to be at a higher level of development. That remained a characteristic of the Soviet Union and marked its relations with all countries and all States of the world.

24. In conclusion, he said that the United Nations must take resolute action to ensure to the indigenous populations of South Africa their inalienable national rights and secure the implementation of measures against the racist régime of that country in order to compel it to put an end to the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

25. Mr. BAKEKOLO (Congo, Brazzaville) said that the domestic situation in South Africa had been aptly summed up by the statement in the report of the International Seminar to the effect that the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants were deprived of political, civil and economic rights and were denied the right to vote, the right to organize political parties, the right of self-determination, and freedom of speech, movement, assembly and employment (see A/6818, para. 32).

26. Not content with those violations of human rights, the Pretoria authorities had further aggravated the situation by adopting various acts restricting the economic activities open to Africans and limiting their education in order to keep them in a perpetual state of intellectual backwardness. Among the inhuman laws enacted by that Government, the most recent was the Terrorism Act, under which thirty-seven South African nationalists had been condemned retroactively.

27. When people were so shamefully ill-treated in their own country, they had no choice but to fight to the bitter end for the restoration of legality, justice and dignity. That explained the armed struggle undertaken by the liberation movement in South Africa. As Canon Collins had said (552nd meeting), there was a threat not only of a violent upheaval in South Africa itself, but of a racial war in southern Africa that could easily take on world-wide proportions. The situation could be compared with that preceding the disastrous nazi venture, and he regarded Canon Collins' warning as a last appeal to the conscience of men of

goodwill to ensure that 1968 was truly a human rights year.

28. International peace and security had been seriously endangered by the white South Africans, who refused to heed the lessons of history. The recommendations of the Special Committee (A/6864, paras. 119-167) must be applied if there was to be any hope for a peaceful settlement in that part of the world. The great Powers which maintained their trade relations with South Africa should understand that their interests would not be promoted by a racial war, but rather by the restoration of law and order in that country so that, together with the authorities, they could pursue a course of co-operation founded on respect for and dignity of the human person. He was convinced that the Committee would conclude its debate by unanimously adopting a resolution forcefully condemning the inhuman and retrogressive policies of Pretoria and enabling the United Nations to take the energetic measures required by the present situation.

29. Mr. WYZNER (Poland) recalled that the first legal act of the Soviet Union had been Lenin's famous Decree on Peace, which outlined a new system of international relations, opposed to the doctrines of conquest and annexation. Lenin called an aggressive war the greatest crime against humanity and proclaimed the right of every people to self-determination. There was a striking relationship between those ideals, proclaimed in 1917, and the struggle of the African peoples against colonial oppression.

30. The recommendations and resolutions dealing with the question of apartheid adopted by various organs of the United Nations were evidence of the importance that had been attached to that problem and were, at the same time, a measure of the efforts made to fight the evil. Unfortunately, those efforts had failed, mainly because the resolutions had not been implemented. Forces paralysing the action of the United Nations had been at work both inside and outside South Africa. While condemning apartheid in words, they had actually supported the material and political base on which it had been growing. The broad expansion of economic co-operation between the Republic of South Africa and the major Western countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, carried out despite the relevant United Nations resolutions on the subject, had enabled the South African racists to consolidate their economic, legal and political systems.

31. In the circumstances, it was hardly surprising that the racist Government continued to ignore the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. The Organization's continued helplessness could have far-reaching consequences for both the situation in the Republic of South Africa and the balance of power on the African continent.

32. South Africa's major trading partners asserted that it was not feasible for them to curtail their economic relations with that country; but the freedom and future of the peoples of the whole of southern Africa must be given priority over their selfish economic interests.

33. It was apparent from the report of the Special Committee (A/6864 and Add.1) and from the discussion at the International Seminar on Apartheid that the forces of reaction and colonialism in southern Africa were intensifying their activities, with continued oppression and segregation in South Africa and South West Africa, with the strengthening of the white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and with growing repression in the Portuguese colonies. As the President of Zambia had said at the Seminar (see A/6818, annex I, para. 18), that offensive took the form not only of psychological warfare but also of espionage activities, sabotage and a general fostering of instability within and among the independent African States.

34. In South Africa itself a new law, the so-called Terrorism Act of 1967, had been added to the elaborate legislative system of racial segregation. The Act, which allowed the authorities to keep any suspect under arrest for an unlimited period of time without a judicial inquiry, legalized practices and methods which had been used by the Nazis against his own people. There were other striking similarities between the two régimes, both of which had been guilty, for example, of torture and maltreatment of political prisoners.

35. Defying world opinion, South Africa had never wavered in its determination to pursue the political programme outlined two decades previously. It still argued that internal tension was due to communist and Afro-Asian efforts to overthrow the present political régime. The truth was systematically distorted and United Nations action was presented as a communist conspiracy. Yet, the racist offensive throughout southern Africa was backed by the forces of reaction and colonialism which were directly responsible for the weakness of the United Nations. The South African racists took the view that the West could be expected to do everything it could to reinforce its most strategic stronghold. That view was unfortunately borne out by actual developments and the persistence of certain Western Powers in defending old positions, regardless of moral implications. The anxiety of foreign investors to preserve the status quo in southern Africa was forcing South Africa's major trading partners to forge new economic and political links with Pretoria. The South African economy, geared as it was to the expansion of its war industry and its military potential, was an extremely good market for foreign goods and investments. United States capital there, totalling between \$500 and \$600 million, earned as much as 12.6 per cent interest compared with 6.6 per cent interest on similar capital invested in Western Europe. In the view of the investors, the safety of their capital was inseparably linked with white minority rule.

36. West Germany played a special role in South Africa. There was evidence of continued collaboration between German war criminals who had fled to South Africa and local fascist organizations. West Germany had large capital investments in South Africa and the annual trade turnover between the two countries was some 1,500 million marks. There was also co-operation in many other spheres, including the production of weapons and atomic energy. Without the

support of some Western Powers, South Africa would not be able to flout United Nations resolutions and contravene the basic principles of international law. His delegation could not agree that opposition to apartheid could be reconciled with support for the Government enforcing that policy.

37. A further important element in Pretoria's present policy was the militarization of the country. Military expenditure had risen fivefold in the previous six years and could not fail to lead to an arms race, growing internal terror, new refugees and new problems for neighbouring countries. Consequently, the economic development of young African States was obstructed and the peace and security of the entire continent directly threatened.

38. Another important element in South Africa's current policy was close co-operation with the politically related régimes in Southern Rhodesia and Portugal and attempts to neutralize other States in southern Africa or to induce them to co-operate. South Africa was fomenting the alliance of the most retrograde colonialist forces in Africa. It was policing all southern Africa and had recently sent troops to fight the growing liberation movement in Southern Rhodesia.

39. All available information pointed to South Africa's intention to resist and frustrate any future United Nations measures; and it was high time for the United Nations to take counteraction.

40. The Special Committee had done valuable work and its recommendations (A/6864, paras. 119-167), together with those of the International Seminar (A/6818, para. 123), were useful guidelines for future action. Measures for the eradication of apartheid figured prominently on the agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights and in the programme of activities for the International Year for Human Rights. Every endeavour, including forceful action by the Security Council, should therefore be made during 1968 to break the backbone of apartheid and ensure its eventual elimination. As in the past, his country would fully support all United Nations decisions intended to assist the liberation of southern Africa.

41. Mr. ABDALLA (Sudan) said that the documents before the Committee established clearly that some major Powers, including the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy supported the fascist South African régime by a continually increasing volume of trade and investments despite repeated United Nations appeals. Those Powers, blinded by greed, refused to recognize the explosive situation in South Africa and some of them had even failed to observe the arms embargo against that country. Their refusal to participate in the work of the Special Committee was additional proof of their intention to continue their support for the racist régime in South Africa. Nevertheless, his delegation was reluctant to interpret the collaboration of those Powers as an endorsement of apartheid in South Africa or elsewhere.

42. The colonialist business world was a jungle and the movement of capital had never been impeded by moral considerations. The fascist régime in South Africa therefore continued to attract capital from the private sector, Governments and even the Inter-

national Bank for Reconstruction and Development, despite General Assembly resolutions. It was time to face realities and to consider apartheid within the whole context of neo-colonialism, which was the major source of all human misery. The techniques of those who battered on the indigenous populations all over the world formed a familiar pattern. The United States was waging war against the Viet-Nameese people whose only crime was their desire to live in peace and unity without accommodating imperialist interests. In the Middle East, the neo-colonialists had chosen the Zionist-fascist movement as their tool. They continued to support Zionism's aggressive designs and actions and had made refugees of the whole Palestinian nation. It was only natural that the Zionist régime in the Middle East should help Portugal with armaments to be used against the inhabitants of Angola and Mozambique. It was also natural that South Africa should send troops to protect the imperialist racist clique forcibly imposed upon the population of Southern Rhodesia.

43. The Western Powers had reached the point of no return in their commitments to protect the Pretoria régime, whose control of their vast investments had given it immense power over them. That was why they were forced to help a régime worse than Hitler's. It was encouraging that the majority of Member States, including all socialist States, the Nordic countries and all the African, Asian and Latin American peoples, were ready to contribute to the elimination of apartheid despite any material losses they might suffer. His delegation was gratified to note the active role of the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, which had spared no effort to succour refugees from South Africa and other colonies, despite pressures on them from imperialist and neo-colonialist forces. His Government would support their endeavours to the utmost.

44. Mr. BARROMI (Israel), exercising his right of reply, said that he found it difficult to understand the references to his country by the representative of Syria and others earlier in the debate. The Syrian representative had referred to aggression by Israel although on other and recent occasions Syria's statements had been as pugnacious as its actions. The Syrian representative was apparently seeking to erase the memory of defeat by making accusations. In reply, he wished to state that his country stood for equality among States and for brotherhood and co-operation in the international community.

45. He was surprised that the Sudanese representative should have chosen the Committee as a forum for vehement and false accusations against Israel. The Sudanese army was engaged in a campaign of repression against the African tribes in southern Sudan, and some 500,000 persons were estimated to have been exterminated already in a gradual and systematic operation. He quoted press reports stating that the Sudan was helped by the United Arab Republic and affirming that while the Arab States condemned apartheid and Portuguese brutality and spoke of human rights, perhaps more attention should be paid to their deeds than to their words.

46. Mr. ABDALLA (Sudan) remarked that as the representative of Israel had subjected the Committee

to Zionist propaganda and had demonstrated his ignorance of Africa, he would ignore his remarks. The representative of Israel could not change the facts by repeatedly denying them. The Zionists, backed by imperialist circles, had made refugees of the whole Palestinian nation and had supplied arms to Portugal to be used against the African population, just as imperialist forces had supplied strategic goods and arms to the criminal régime of South Africa. Members of the Committee had a duty to expose neo-colonialism of which Zionism was an ugly form.

47. Mr. FATTAL (Syria) said that the representative of Israel was obstructing the Committee's work in an attempt to conceal the truth—a well-known Zionist tactic. His delegation would continue to draw parallels between situations which were the incarnation of colonialism and imperialism. The truth could not be discovered by intuition alone; it must be deduced from objective facts. International events did not occur in isolation and comparisons between them were one of the most important processes in discovering the truth. It could not be said that the war in Viet-Nam was independent of the general world situation nor that apartheid was unconnected with racist philosophies developed in Europe. There was an analogy between apartheid and Zionism. The situation created by both was very similar in terms of human suffering and of the threat posed to world peace and security. The concepts of both were exclusive. Their motivations and objectives were furthering and consolidating Western colonialism and imperialism; both were subservient to international financial monopolies and both lived on international charity. In order to survive, Israel had uprooted 1 million Arabs in 1948 and 250,000 in June 1967.

48. The statements of Syrian leaders to which the representative of Israel had referred, had been made at a time when Israel was preparing its aggression in June 1967, to indicate that his country would defend itself at any cost.

49. Mr. HILMY II (United Arab Republic) endorsed the remarks of the representatives of the Sudan and Syria. He wished, however, to deny the accusation that his country was supplying northern Sudan with military help in fighting southern Sudan. The Sudan was a sovereign State, a Member of the United Nations and free to do what it liked within its own frontiers. Its ties of friendship with his country were of long standing and he refuted the allegations of the representative of Israel.

50. Mr. AZOUMI (Saudi Arabia) said that Palestine was the Arab homeland and would continue to be so despite aggression. Humanity was one and indivisible and his delegation was as deeply concerned with the evils of apartheid as with the continual crimes of those who had occupied Palestine. It was never detrimental to the discussion of apartheid to refer to other crimes of the same type, as the United Nations was responsible for dealing with problems throughout the world. The Europeans in South Africa and the Zionist Europeans foisted upon Palestine formed colonial enclaves. Both advocated exclusiveness among their peoples to the detriment of the indigenous inhabitants.

51. The Zionists had committed aggression against the territorial integrity and national independence of

Palestine. An alien minority, they had destroyed the national life of the indigenous Christian and Moslem populations. They had committed many massacres and desecrated Christian and Moslem Holy Places. They had plundered and looted Arab possessions in

Palestine; and they continued to practise racial and religious discrimination against the Palestinian Arabs.

*The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.*