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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Forty-first session

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE 1st to 58th MEETINGS

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
from 4 February to 15 March 1985

Corrigendum

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The present document contains the corrections received from the delegations and from the Secretariat applying to the English text of the summary records of the public meetings of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-first session (E/CN.4/1985/SR.1 to 19 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 20 to 26 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 27 to 32 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 33 to 36 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 37, 41/Add.1, 42 and 42/Add.1 (first and second parts), 43, 44 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 45, 46 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 47, 48/Add.1, 49 to 51 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 52, 53 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 54, 55 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 56, 57 and 58 (in part)).

The Commission also held six closed meetings, the records of which (E/CN.4/1985/SR.38 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 39, 40 and Add.1 (first and second parts), 41, 47/Add.1 and 48) were issued in restricted distribution. The corrections to the records of these closed meetings appear in document E/CN.4/1985/SR.1-58/Corrigendum/Add.1, which was also issued in restricted distribution.

With the issuance of the corrigendum (E/CN.4/1985/SR.1-58/Corrigendum and Add.1), the summary records of the meetings held by the Commission on Human Rights are to be considered as final.

1st meeting

Paragraph 24

The name of the first speaker should read "Sir Anthony WILLIAMS".

2nd meeting

Paragraph 4

The name of the speaker should read "Sir Anthony WILLIAMS".

Paragraph 22

In the second sentence, replace "as Africa" by "as South Africa".

3rd meeting

Paragraph 12

Replace "Mr. EL FERJANI" by "Mr. FERJANI".

Paragraph 40

In the first sentence, between "6,775" and "84 per cent" insert a comma, and replace the comma after "civilians" by a full stop.

In the third sentence, after "the United States of America" add "on 10 and 11 April 1978".

In the sixth sentence, between "by publicizing a" and "private" insert "letter qualified as".

At the end of the sixth sentence replace the full stop by a comma and add "that is, the invasion of Lebanon."

Paragraph 41

In the fourth sentence, replace "President Nixon" by "the Nixon administration".

4th meeting

Paragraph 27

The reference between parentheses following the name of the speaker should read "(Observer for Yemen)".

Paragraph 42

Replace the paragraph by the following:

42. Mr. DAOUDY (Syrian Arab Republic) said that the observer for Israel must certainly have misunderstood him; he had objected not to the context of the press release, but to its tone and the value judgement it contained.

5th meeting

Paragraph 19

In the second and fifth sentences, replace "occupied territories" by "occupied Arab territories".

Paragraph 20

In the first sentence replace "occupied territories" by "occupied Arab territories".

In the third sentence, replace "Occupied Territories" by "Occupied Arab Territories" and replace "the authorities" by " 'Israel' ".

Paragraph 21

Replace the paragraph by the following:

21. The political solution to the Palestinian problem resided in the application of the conditions already set forth in the relevant United Nations resolutions: the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem; the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and in particular the right to return to their country; the right of restoration of their lands and goods; the right of self-determination without foreign interference and the right to establish their own State in their country; the PLO must participate in any process concerned with a solution to the conflict in the Middle East; the Palestinians must recover all their inalienable rights. For its part, the Commission must do everything possible to ensure that the "Israeli" colonialists heeded its resolutions.

6th meeting

Paragraph 16

In the first sentence, replace "(A/39/51)" by "(A/39/591)".

7th meeting

Paragraph 39

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. AL-QUTAISH".

8th meeting

Paragraph 39

In the first sentence, replace "in terms of" by ", by alleging that" and between "social services" and "that many" insert "had improved".

Paragraph 41

Replace the last sentence by the following:

The Professor, however, together with his brother Walter Rostow, who was at the White House, was known to have a very close relationship with Eppy Environ, representative for Israeli information services in Washington, and to be one of the Zionists with close ties to Israel, and his remarks about the Fourth Geneva Convention were reminiscent of statements by Nazi authorities to the effect that Austria and Czechoslovakia, and even the Netherlands and Norway, were part of the Germanic nation.

9th meeting

Paragraph 17

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. LACLETA".

Paragraph 63

The reference in parentheses after the name of the speaker should read "(United Republic of Tanzania)".

11th meeting

Paragraph 1

In the first sentence, after "It supported the" insert "legitimate".

Paragraphs 2 to 5

Replace these paragraphs with the following:

2. Each year, the Commission made renewed efforts to put an end to the apartheid system. Apartheid had been condemned by the United Nations for more than three decades and denounced as a danger for international peace and security. However, the régime maintaining that system continued to disregard United Nations resolutions and to threaten the peace and security of southern Africa and of the whole world. Such practices were a disgrace to mankind. Unhappily, the South African régime, with support from imperialist and Zionist circles, was intensifying its foreign propaganda campaign through the media, as well as in connection with cultural and sporting events, etc. Concealing its crimes, it was seeking to convince the world that its activities were aimed at eliminating terrorism and maintaining peace and security. He drew attention, in that connection, to the information given in UNESCO document SS-82/CONF.610/4 ("South Africa, apartheid, pressure groups and propaganda").

3. The economic support from which South Africa benefits had been documented in studies of the United Nations and of non-governmental organizations, among others the Ecumenical Council of Churches. These showed that South Africa was also obtaining increasing financial support from the foreign banks and the 3,500 trans-national corporations based on its territory. According to a report of the Centre against Apartheid, 181 international banks had lent South Africa \$2.756 billion between 1979 and 1982. From June 1982 and June 1983, bank loans

from the United States of America had increased from \$200 million to \$3.883 billion. This report also stated that South Africa's traditional (Western) trading partners had been joined by other countries, particularly Israel and Taiwan; from 1973 to 1979, trade between Israel and South Africa had increased in value by 500 per cent. He also referred to an article that had appeared in the magazine New Outlook of Tel Aviv in March 1983, which reported the following declaration of Mr. Simha Ehrlich, former Minister of Finances of Israel: "Israel would serve as a convenient economical way station for South African products, which would be exported first to Israel and then re-exported (as Israeli-made) to the United States of America and EEC countries, avoiding higher taxes and political boycotts to the benefit of both countries". As to oil supplies for South Africa, United Nations documents showed that despite the oil embargo by OPEC, the Arab countries and other countries, South Africa was receiving oil supplies from five major international corporations: Shell, BP, Mobil Oil, Caltex and Total.

4. A report by the Society of Friends (Quakers) published in Philadelphia in January 1984 showed that the Foreign Minister of the United States of America had agreed to provide South Africa, from 1981 to 1983, with military equipment amounting to \$28.2 million. The South African régime was strengthening its war machine through the military co-operation of countries supporting it and, in particular, with military technology from the United States of America and Israel. The same report showed how Israel had helped South Africa to develop a nuclear capability; it pointed out that South Africa's naval fast attack craft were reported to contain Israeli electronics and guns made by Italian and Swiss companies. Details of the support by Israel were also given in the book by James Adams entitled Israel and South Africa: the Unnatural Alliance, published in London in 1984. The author explained how Israel provided South Africa with recent electronic equipment and had helped it to build the type of airplane which it used to attack Mozambique and Angola. His book also pointed out that more than 300 Israeli soldiers were present in South Africa as advisers. Still on the subject of co-operation between Pretoria and Tel Aviv, the Israeli newspapers Ha'aretz had referred on 17 May 1982 to a book entitled Over Baghdad in Two Minutes, in which it was stated that "The two countries have developed a neutron bomb and are now developing a cruise missile with a range of 2,400 km". The newspaper Azania News (January 1984) had further reported that 20 young men had left Ciskei on South African passports for Israel to train as pilots.

5. The support given to South Africa by the imperialist and Zionist régimes had made the apartheid régime a scourge that threatened the very destiny of mankind. Echoing Pretoria's propaganda, the Western countries, particularly the United States of America and Israel, tried to make their readers believe that reforms had taken place in South Africa. In that way they reinforced the idea that the existing régime would continue in power and that power for the African majority could never be realized. The former president of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, quoted in this report of 1983 of the Centre against Apartheid, said that if a country made much of certain reforms, this was "in fact in order to defend their own interests". Under cover of a policy of "constructive activity", those countries were supporting South African political oppression and strengthening South Africa militarily. In this regard he also referred to an article in the International Herald Tribune of 27 September 1982, which stated that South Africa had become the tenth producer of weapons in the non-socialist world. Israel was the fourth, according to the figures published in London in 1982 by the International Centre for Strategic Studies. On the subject of the military power of South Africa and Israel, he referred to the information given in the report of the United Nations

Council for Namibia (A/38/24/Part I). He also mentioned the book of Israel Shahak, Chairman of the Israeli Human Rights Committee, published in New York in 1982 under the title Israel's Global Role: Weapons for Repression. He added that in the spring of 1984 the media drew attention to co-operation between Israel and South Africa in the production of "ethnic bacteriological weapons especially developed for use against the black population". During a visit to South Africa and Namibia in 1981, Ariel Sharon had offered South Africa the most up-to-date arms. Such attitudes were completely at variance with certain humanitarian proposals made by Israel in favour of African refugees. Lastly, he referred to The Wall Street Journal of 29 October 1984, which had stated that South Africa and Israel were candidates for the nuclear "club". The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic concluded by emphasizing that the evils to be combated in South Africa were, in the final analysis, due to imperialism which, according to the Chilean writer Volodia Teitelbaum, was a monster that could always do still more harm".

12th meeting

Paragraph 36

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. OSNATCH".

13th meeting

Paragraph 55

At the end of the paragraph replace the full stop by a comma and add "and would like to recall on this occasion the most recent aggression of Israel against Lebanon and its attempts to impose on this country a protectorate signed on 17 May 1983, which was repealed thanks to the heroic fight of the Lebanese resistance and Syrian support".

15th meeting

Paragraph 52

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. KIILU".

Paragraph 75

In the sixth sentence, replace "Naitonalist" by "Nationalist".

16th meeting

Paragraph 43

The reference in parentheses following the name of the speaker should read "Observer for the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic".

Paragraph 83

In the first sentence, replace "eviction" by "deprivation".

18th meeting

Paragraph 9

In the first sentence, the document symbol should read "(E/CN.4/1985/8)".

Paragraph 33

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. FERNANDES CAMOGI".

Paragraph 37

The reference in parentheses following the name of the speaker should read "Observer for Hungary".

Paragraph 48

Replace the last sentence by the following:

Similarly the Group had thought it preferable to examine recent reports and statements attributed to certain senior officials of the South African Government at a future meeting, when it would have more time to give them due consideration.

Paragraph 55

The reference in parentheses following the name of the speaker should read "Observer for Cuba".

Paragraph 69

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. LECHUGA HEVIA".

19th meeting (second part)

Paragraph 1

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. LEBAKINE".

Paragraph 2

In the last sentence replace "Article 7" by "Chapter VII".

20th meeting

Paragraph 10

At the end of the first sentence, replace the full stop by a comma and add "and in the context of which Vietnamese forces would withdraw."

Paragraph 68

Replace "article 3 of General Assembly" by "article 3 of the annex to General Assembly".

21st meeting

Paragraph 18

In the first sentence, replace "E/CN.4/L.13" by "E/CN.4/1985/L.13" and "E/CN.4/L.16" by "E/CN.4/1985/L.16".

Paragraph 80

Replace the penultimate sentence by the following:

It was unfortunate that the United States had voted against the resolutions, but that in no way weakened them; in fact, it gave the lie to that country's claims and to all those who still dreamt of seeing the United States adopt a fair attitude in the vote and follow a policy characterized by a minimum of objectivity, thus recognizing the right of peoples to a life of dignity and to combating occupation and oppression.

22nd meeting

Paragraph 70

Replace the last two sentences by the following:

The supporters of colonialism and neo-colonialism had tried to divert the attention of the Commission away from the existing acts of aggression and the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and to implicate the Commission in the discussion about so-called questions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Such a discussion was an interference in the internal affairs of those States; it was outside the mandate of the Commission on Human Rights, and the Commission should firmly oppose it.

25th meeting

Paragraph 28

The name of the speaker should read: "Mr. LABRADOR RUBIO".

27th meeting

Paragraph 12

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. OSNATCH".

29th meeting

Paragraph 41

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. DAOUDY".

Paragraph 42

Replace the penultimate sentence by the following:

The regions of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, France, the Netherlands, Norway and others which had been occupied by the Nazis during the Second World War had been familiar with that type of hatred.

Paragraph 43

In the third sentence, after "Arab States," insert "which has been confirmed by the Israeli writer Oded Yinon in an article published in June 1982, entitled 'Strategy for Israel in the 80s'."

After the last sentence, add the following:

According to an article by Professor I. Shahak, in Israel today it is sufficient to call a Jew an Arab in order to insult him.

30th meeting

Paragraph 1

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. PAZ CLAROS".

Paragraph 93

At the end of the paragraph, replace the full stop with a comma and add "that is, resolution 1984/20 on Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners.

Paragraph 95

In the first sentence, replace "the war" with "its invasion of Lebanon".

In the third sentence, replace the full stop by a comma and add "and had not allowed the representatives of the ICRC to visit them."

31st meeting

Paragraph 16

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. LABRADOR RUBIO".

Paragraph 45

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. LEBAKINE".

32nd meeting (first part)

Paragraph 40

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. SUCRE FIGARELLA".

Paragraph 62

Below "votes in favour" add "Yugoslavia" at the end.

Paragraph 63

Replace "20 votes" by "21 votes".

32nd meeting (second part)

Paragraph 13

Replace "(E/CN.4/SR.32, paragraph 106)" by "(E/CN.4/1985/SR.32, paragraph 106)".

Paragraph 16

In the first sentence, replace "Nigeria" by "Liberia".

Paragraph 20

Below "votes in favour", replace "Nigeria" by "Liberia".

34th meeting

Paragraph 27

In the reference in parentheses, replace "page 4" by "page 3".

Paragraph 32

The reference in parentheses should read "(see p. 79)".

Paragraph 64

The reference in parentheses should read "(E/CN.4/1985/3, pp. 18 and 113)".

Paragraph 81

The reference in parentheses should read "(Four Directions Council)".

35th meeting

Paragraph 16

In the last sentence, replace "and 1984/104" by "and decision 1984/104".

Paragraph 57

In the last sentence, replace "resolutions 1984/11 and 1984/30" by "resolutions 1984/11 of the Commission and 1984/30 of the Sub-Commission".

36th meeting (first part)

Paragraph 62

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. RAJANAYAGAN".

37th meeting

Paragraph 24

In the first sentence, delete "and was ready to do so again".

Paragraph 51

In the first sentence, replace "A/39/848" by "A/39/484".

Paragraph 53

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. TROUVEROY".

42nd meeting (second part)

Paragraph 14

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. NICOLAIDES".

Paragraph 48

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. ZORIGTBAATAR".

44th meeting (first part)

Paragraph 53

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. SYTCHEV".

Paragraph 65

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. EL-WOHER".

44th meeting (second part)

Paragraph 1

The reference in parentheses should read "(Nicaragua)".

Paragraph 37

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. AGUIRRE GALLARDO".

45th meeting

Paragraph 24

In the third sentence, the reference in parentheses should read "(E/CN.4/1985/19)".

46th meeting (first part)

Paragraph 85

After "resolution 425" add "(1978)".

46th meeting (second part)

Paragraph 91

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. OSNATCH".

Paragraph 155

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. LECHUGA HEVIA".

47th meeting (first part)

Paragraph 6

In the penultimate sentence, replace "\$7 million" by "\$700 million".

Paragraph 7

In the second sentence, replace "The Commission" by "The Committee on Human Rights".

Paragraph 9

In the first sentence, replace "members" by "work".

Paragraph 13

Subparagraph (1x) should read: "An investigatory commission was already looking into the assassination in Buenos Aires of Zelmari Michelini and Hector Gutierrez Ruiz, who, in 1975, had been Senator and President of the Lower House, respectively."

Paragraph 25

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. SOLEY SOLER".

Paragraph 28

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. LECHUGA HEVIA".

48th meeting (second part)

Paragraph 38

In the first sentence, after "annex V of the report" add "E/CN.4/1985/17".

In the last sentence, after "(paragraph 64)" add "(of annex V of the report E/CN.4/1985/17)".

49th meeting

Paragraph 85

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. RAJANAYAGAN".

50th meeting

Paragraph 13

In the last sentence, replace "dependants" by "defendants".

Paragraph 31

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. SHAHABI SIRJANI".

51st meeting (second part)

Paragraphs 1, 7 and 14

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. JARDIM GAGLIARDI".

53rd meeting (first part)

Paragraph 36

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. DO TAT CHAT".

53rd meeting (second part)

Paragraph 5

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. DOMINGUEZ ROCHE".

Paragraph 30

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. LECHUGA HEVIA".

Paragraph 37

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. LEBAKINE".

Paragraph 48

At the end of the second sentence, replace "a large" by "the important".

Paragraph 114

In the second sentence, replace "and concentration-camp inmates who" by "who had been herded in camps and".

54th meeting

Paragraph 62

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. DIONE".

55th meeting (first part)

Paragraphs 10, 42, 55 and 60

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. TOWO ATANGANA".

Paragraph 30

In the first sentence, replace "introduced document" by "introduced draft resolution".

Paragraph 41

At the end of the first sentence, delete the full stop and add "of aggression."

55th meeting (second part)

Paragraphs 75 and 121

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. TOWO ATANGANA".

Paragraph 122

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. NEELE".

56th meeting

Paragraphs 10 and 80

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. JARDIM GAGLIARDI".

Paragraphs 52 and 73

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. TOWO ATANGANA".

Paragraph 66

In the third sentence, replace "on the amendments" by "on the first series of amendments".

Paragraph 67

Replace the second sentence by the following: "Australia was not a member of the Working Group and believed that an initiative on the lines of a declaration could be effective only if consensus was reached."

57th meeting

Paragraph 69

The name of the speaker should read "Mr. SANZE".