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6th meeting  
held on

Thursday, 17 October 1985  
at 3.00 p.m.  
New York

**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 6th MEETING**

**Chairman: Mr. CHAMORRO MORA (Nicaragua)**

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**AGENDA ITEM 110: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)**

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

AGENDA ITEM 110: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued) (A/40/23 (Part IV); A/C.4/40/6/Add.1 and 2; A/AC.109/803, 805, 810-812, 815, 817, 819, 825 and 826)

Hearing of petitioners

1. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Chandra (World Peace Council) took a place at the petitioners' table.

2. Mr. CHANDRA (World Peace Council) said that the World Peace Council had, since its creation in 1950, laboured to support the crucial role played by the United Nations in the world. Peace was under threat now more than at any other time, and the United Nations must act to prevent a nuclear war. The arms race had to cease and give way to the establishment of a new international economic order in a world freed of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and oppression. He therefore earnestly requested Governments, non-governmental organizations and national and international organizations to take resolute measures to achieve that objective.

3. On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which had been celebrated the day before, the World Peace Council had collaborated with the national organizations of 141 countries in organizing conferences, meetings, seminars and discussions throughout the world, with the aim of making public opinion aware of the need for the total elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid. In 1986, the International Year of Peace, the World Peace Council would continue its campaign of solidarity with national liberation movements, particularly those of South Africa and Namibia.

4. He emphasized that true independence must have an economic as well as a political character. It was therefore necessary to call attention to the fact that foreign economic and other interests not only impeded the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under colonial domination, but also affected the unity, integrity and sovereignty of a number of countries which had already attained independence. It was thus appropriate to give unreserved support both to the draft resolution on the activities of foreign economic and other interests and to the draft decision relating to military activities submitted by the Special Committee of 24.

5. Namibia continued to be occupied illegally by the South African racist régime, which also inflicted shameless and inhuman repression on the people of South Africa.

(Mr. Chandra)

He reiterated his call for the implementation of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, which continued to flout the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and perpetuated crimes of indescribable inhumanity. He wished to draw particular attention to the case of Benjamin Moloise, a freedom fighter for the African National Congress, who had been condemned to death and was due to be executed, perhaps the following day. He felt that he echoed the sentiments of the Fourth Committee in calling for the release of that great son of Africa. The hour of liberation had sounded, under the leadership of ANC and SWAPO, and it was appropriate that all Governments should accord diplomatic recognition to SWAPO in its capacity as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, following the example of a considerable number of States, including his own country, India. There had been rumbles of revolt ever since the imposition of the state of emergency by Pretoria. International public opinion was at one with the United Nations in condemning economic collaboration by the Governments of certain countries represented by monopolies and transnational corporations operating in Namibia and South Africa.

6. Apart from economic interests, it was necessary to consider the military activities carried out by colonial Powers in Namibia, New Caledonia and other Territories such as Puerto Rico where, according to reliable sources, the United States was stockpiling nuclear arms.

7. Mr. BADER (United States of America), speaking on a point of order, said that, since Puerto Rico was not on the list of so-called Non-Self-Governing Territories, that question was not included in the Fourth Committee's agenda. He therefore requested the petitioner to limit his remarks to the question under discussion, namely agenda item 110.

8. Mr. CHANDRA, resuming his statement, said that military activities were linked to the question of the implementation of the Declaration. The Special Political Committee had emphasized in one of its reports that the transformation of the Malvinas Islands into an Anglo-American nuclear base was the principal reason for the obstinate refusal of the interested Power to negotiate the restitution of that territory to Argentina. Colonial domination by means of military activities was also practised in several groups of Pacific Ocean islands which were used by the United States and France for the testing and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The Declaration on decolonization urged that a halt be put to colonial domination in all its forms.

9. It was clear that the struggle for disarmament and prevention of nuclear war was inextricably linked to the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. There was in fact a single struggle for peace and the establishment of a new international economic order, which must be waged jointly by those Governments and all peace- and justice-loving peoples until they achieved the victory which would decide the future of humanity.

10. Mr. Chandra withdrew.

11. At the invitation of the President, Mr. Luis Echeverria, former President of Mexico, took a place at the petitioners' table.

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12. Mr. ECHEVERRIA, also speaking on behalf of the World Peace Council, said that in the festive atmosphere which prevailed at the United Nations on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary one should not forget that 40 years and two and a half months ago an atom bomb had destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The two historical facts were inextricably linked in time, and for 40 years the United Nations had been working for peace.

13. However, the arms race had accelerated, and those Powers interested in developing the "Star Wars" programme now sought new colonies to serve as staging-posts which would permit them to take the final step in preparation for nuclear war. How could the work of the Fourth Committee be successful when former empires which had subsequently achieved their independence were used by the interested Powers for the purposes of economic neo-colonialism? It was essential that the former colonies in Latin America, Africa and Asia should exercise some self-criticism. It should be realized that true independence could only be achieved through unity with those who were facing the problems of underdevelopment and neo-colonialist exploitation.

14. Despite the adoption by the General Assembly, on 1 May 1974, of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and despite the preparations for comprehensive negotiations in a multilateral context, the international situation was marked by the pursuit of bilateral policies based on spheres of influence.

15. The situation was serious, since there was a danger of a nuclear war which could annihilate humanity entirely. It was therefore necessary to combat not only former models of colonialism but also, and particularly, the economic, financial and technological neo-colonialism which interested Powers were trying to impose all over the world and which appeared to constitute a stage in the development of the "Star Wars" programme. It was necessary, therefore, to revert to what had been accepted on 1 May 1974 by the General Assembly, which represented the democratic majority of the United Nations.

16. In conclusion, he proposed that the Committee should take note that the struggle it was conducting for the dignity of man and the independence of all peoples must not be limited to the liberation of peoples from traditional colonialism but must also forestall the dangers for all mankind posed by financial and technological neo-colonialism.

17. Mr. Echeverria withdrew.

18. At the invitation of the President, Mr. González-González took a place at the petitioners' table

19. Mr. GONZALEZ-GONZALEZ said he believed that there was a tendency to consider only the economic and military aspects of decolonization, while neglecting the broad range of psychological tactics which the imperialist Powers employed in order to remain in power, often with the approval of a considerable segment, or even the majority, of the oppressed population. That was undoubtedly the greatest triumph

(Mr. González-González)

of the colonialists, who were able to brainwash entire populations into betraying their country, thus making it all the more difficult for national liberation movements to undertake actions aimed at achieving independence.

20. That aspect of the activities of other foreign interests, according to the title of the agenda item under consideration, was clearly apparent in the field of education. Indeed, whoever controlled public education, as well as a colonial people's means of information, possessed a powerful tool of domination which made it possible to subject the population to brainwashing beginning at the school level. However, there would always be a considerable group which would attempt to resist such brainwashing and would wage the struggle for liberation. In that respect, he supported the freedom fighters of Nicaragua, the Palestine Liberation Organization, SWAPO, and the Fuente POLISARIO, as well as the oppressed populations of Puerto Rico, New Caledonia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and South Africa.

21. Mr. González-González withdrew.

22. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Anglada-López (Puerto Rican Socialist Party) took a place at the petitioners' table.

23. Mr. ANGLADA-LOPEZ (Puerto Rican Socialist Party) said that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations was an occasion to hail the great progress of decolonization in the world. The map of the world was no longer what it had been in 1945, since a large number of African, Asian and Latin American Territories had achieved independence. The United Nations had become a permanent forum for the review of colonial situations. The Puerto Rican people considered itself a sponsor of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which had been adopted 25 years ago. Article 16 of the historic Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States stipulated that it was the right and the duty of all States, individually and collectively, to eliminate colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation and domination. Colonialist States should relinquish the lands of colonial peoples and compensate them for the damage done to their resources. No State had the right to promote or encourage investments which presented an obstacle to the liberation of a territory occupied by force. The international community had the duty to assist those territories still under foreign domination in their struggle for independence.

24. The representatives of the countries which had achieved independence should examine to what degree the remnants of colonialism interfered with their sovereignty. It was not one of the Western countries on which South Africa would launch a military attack. It was not an aircraft of a Western Power which would be intercepted so that the alleged perpetrators of a hostage-taking incident could be arrested. It was not by chance that Israel had violated the sovereignty of a Maghreb country on the pretext of terrorizing Palestinians. And it had not been so long ago that a colonialist Power had invaded a Caribbean territory.

(Mr. Anglada-López)

25. In conclusion, he invited the countries which had recently gained their independence to support Puerto Rico and other Territories still under foreign domination in their struggle to achieve their independence.

26. Mr. Anglada-López withdrew.

General debate (continued)

27. Mr. AL-KAITOUB (United Arab Emirates) said that, despite numerous United Nations resolutions and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice dated 21 June 1971, transnational corporations and other Western institutions continued, together with the racist Pretoria régime, to exploit the natural resources of Namibia, thus guaranteeing the pillage of that country's natural resources and the oppression of its people, which served as a cheap labour force in the mines and in zones reserved for whites.

28. Some 5,000 white proprietors owned 80 per cent of the lands most suitable for stock-raising, while Namibians shared the remaining 20 per cent, half of which were arid or desert regions. An analysis of Namibia's GDP revealed the structural imbalance and the instability of its economy. The mining industries represented half of the GNP but it employed only 10 per cent of the labour force. Agriculture accounted for 14 per cent of the GDP, but 95 per cent of agricultural production for the market was in the hands of whites, while the blacks engaged only in subsistence farming. The inequalities between blacks and whites with regard to job earnings were equally alarming. In urban areas, the per capita income of the white population was more than 20 times that of the black population, and that disparity in income was even greater in rural areas. Three hundred and thirty-eight transnational corporations operated in Namibia - including American, British, Canadian and French corporations - which repatriated 60 per cent of Namibia's GDP. The activities of those corporations only served to reinforce the imbalances and the dependence of the Namibian economy. It was difficult to obtain statistical information on the Namibian economy, since the apartheid régime was in the habit of combining figures relating to that Territory with those for South Africa in order to give the impression that Namibia was a country which was not economically viable and which was heavily dependent on South Africa.

29. Others had asserted, during the consideration of the present agenda item, that Western corporations which operated in South Africa and in Namibia had a beneficial influence because they created jobs and provided income for the black labour force, which they treated equitably and whose freedoms they respected. How, then, could one explain the enormous disparities in wages between whites and blacks, the imprisonment of trade-union leaders, the imposition of the state of emergency or the forced population displacements. The United Arab Emirates appealed to all peace-, freedom- and justice-loving countries to attempt to achieve the repatriation of white colonists to Western Europe and to their countries of origin; those colonists should leave Africa to the Africans, who would decide for themselves the type of government which was best suited for them.

(Mr. Al-Kaitoob, United Arab Emirates)

30. In referring to the volume of trade between the Zionist entity and the racist Pretoria régime, the representative of the Zionist entity had claimed that such trade was lower than that of the Arab countries with that régime. In that respect, it should be pointed out that, according to information published by the Jewish Telegram Agency, trade between the Government of the Zionist entity and the apartheid régime was 20 times greater than it had been 10 years earlier. No figures were given - and with good reason - regarding the trade in arms, diamonds and uranium. Zionist propaganda organizations in the West spread false ideas and invented figures to support them, and they themselves ended up believing them.

31. The representatives of Saudi Arabia and of Kuwait had already responded to the allegations of the representative of the Zionist entity with regard to oil-tankers links between Arab countries and South Africa. The United Arab Emirates implemented in full the resolutions regarding the embargo on deliveries to South Africa. Concerning the tanker Berge King, mentioned in the report of the Stockholm Research Bureau, there was no evidence that it had called at a South African port in August 1982. It had been loaded on 7 August 1982 in a port of the United Arab Emirates and was to unload its cargo of oil in Egypt, and then sail to Italy. In July 1982, when it was transporting oil from the United Arab Emirates, it had delivered its cargo to the Mobil Oil Corporation in Italy, as was attested by the bill of lading and the unloading certificate. The Marofa, which had been loaded in a port of the United Arab Emirates on 23 June 1982, had delivered its oil to Sines (Portugal) for the account of a Portuguese company. Having had technical difficulties while sailing off the Cape of Good Hope, it had been forced to put in at a South African port. On 7 August 1982, its cargo had been transshipped to another vessel, the Jon Stove, which had unloaded in Portugal, as was attested by the unloading certificate. Those were irrefutable facts.

32. Mr. ZUYONOK (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the economic and military activities of the imperialist Powers, South Africa and their transnational corporations were the main reason for the continued existence of colonialism in southern Africa and in many island territories.

33. As the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/826) demonstrated, the foreign economic interests not only exploited the natural wealth of Namibia, but also enabled South Africa to strengthen its colonial domination of that Territory, whose economy was unbalanced and unstable. Approximately one half of the total gross domestic product of Namibia came from the mining sector, which employed only 10 per cent of the work force. Although they denied it, the "benefactors" of the Namibian people appropriated 60 per cent of the gross domestic product in the form of profits. The incomes of whites were 24 times higher than those of blacks and the situation of the Africans living in the reservations and "homelands" was even worse.

34. Three transnational corporations, Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), the Tsumeb Corporation (TCL) and Rössing Uranium, which was controlled by the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation (RTZ), had investments in Namibia whose total value was 40 per cent higher than the Territory's gross domestic product in 1983 (\$1.5 billion). They

(Mr. Zuyonok, Byelorussian SSR)

accounted for 95 per cent of mineral production and exports and controlled about 80 per cent of the mineral wealth of Namibia. Approximately 340 branches of the transnational corporations, which were mainly South African, British, American and from other Western countries, operated in Namibia. They were attracted to that Territory because South Africa, having extended the apartheid system to Namibia provided them with an abundant source of submissive and cheap manpower which guaranteed them enormous profits. Thus, they directly sustained the apartheid régime and strengthened and supported the illegal occupation of Namibia.

35. In view of the nuclear ambitions of South Africa and its aggressive nature, its virtually free access to Namibian uranium was cause for very real concern. Furthermore, in order to protect the interests of the imperialist forces in southern Africa, Pretoria constantly resorted to new political schemes and adventures and carried out acts of aggression against neighbouring African States. By deciding to set up "a provisional government with limited powers" in Namibia, the Pretoria régime was actually attempting to install a puppet "government" with the support of its Western protectors, particularly the United States, in order to prevent the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people, from coming to power. As part of the policy of "constructive engagement", the United States and South Africa sought to make the implementation of the United Nations decisions on the decolonization of Namibia depend on the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola. The degree to which such "linkage" was illegal and unjustified had been repeatedly emphasized in various international bodies.

36. The links between American and South African economic circles were well-known. According to conservative estimates (published in the 17 June 1985 issue of U.S. News and World Report), 300 American corporations were operating in South Africa. They controlled 70 per cent of the electronics industry of the country, half of the oil refineries and 30 per cent of the automobile industry. At the present time, the investments by American banks in South Africa amounted to \$4 billion. The share of private American investments in South African corporations was \$8 billion. The current United States Government had drawn very close to South Africa, not only for ideological reasons, but also and above all in order to serve its strategic and political interests. Misleading discussions concerning alleged sanctions against South Africa could not hide that fact.

37. His delegation fully supported the appeal made by the non-aligned countries that the Security Council should adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to make Pretoria respect the relevant United Nations resolutions on the speedy granting of true independence to Namibia. The Namibian people could exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence only on the basis of respect for the territorial unity and integrity of Namibia (including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands) and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops and administration from Namibia. All power must be transferred to the Namibian people represented by SWAPO. The Byelorussian SSR condemned the continued plundering of the natural



(Mr. Zuyonok, Byelorussian SSR)

resources of Namibia and the exploitation of its African population by the transnational corporations of the Western countries and South Africa, which was in flagrant violation of the Charter and resolutions adopted by competent United Nations bodies. His delegation supported the proposals of the African countries that the Security Council should adopt additional sanctions against South Africa, by imposing, inter alia, an embargo on deliveries of oil and oil products to the racist régime of Pretoria.

38. The activities of the Western transnational corporations frequently impeded of decolonizing the small colonial territories administered by the great imperialist Powers. In violation of the Charter, those Powers transformed the territories into colonial fiefdoms and used them as military bases in order to carry out acts of aggression against independent States. In many cases, the administering Powers sought to take advantage of the very poor economic situation of the territories under their trusteeship in order to impose on them new forms of colonial dependence under the guise of "co-operation", "association", and other forms of "integration". That was the case in Micronesia where, in 40 years of trusteeship, the United States had not only failed to create an independent and viable economy, but, moreover, had done everything to transform the territory into a neo-colonial dependency, particularly for military purposes.

39. Mr. LUKANGA (Mozambique) said that the situation in southern Africa was explosive. The minority régime of South Africa, which continued its illegal occupation of Namibia, was pursuing its odious policy of apartheid in defiance of the repeated appeals by the international community and in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions.

40. The recent change in the situation in South Africa with the imposition of the state of emergency in more than 36 townships showed that apartheid could not be reformed and must be eliminated once and for all. The constitutional reforms introduced in South Africa could not direct the country towards a better future based on equality and respect for human rights. Quite to the contrary, those reforms merely legitimized the apartheid system, which could only further increase violence and destruction.

41. In South Africa, the African National Congress was struggling for democracy so that all South Africans, whatever the colour of their skin, could take part in decisions affecting their future, share in the country's wealth and receive the social benefits to which they were entitled, so that South Africa could be united and power could be exercised by all, without discrimination.

42. The only way to deal with the serious situation in South Africa was to initiate a process of negotiations with the participation of the Government and the legitimate representatives of the South African people, Nelson Mandela and the other leading political prisoners, and not individuals who were not representative. The President of his country had reaffirmed its condemnation of the apartheid system and the bantustanization policy and also its political, diplomatic and moral support for the African National Congress. The international community must ensure that the South African Government should adopt a policy of

(Mr. Lukanga, Mozambique)

dialogue and negotiation with ANC in order to promote the establishment of a democratic society.

43. Namibia was a colonized territory. It was unfortunate that, in spite of the efforts of the United Nations and the international community, the Namibian people had not yet been able to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. South Africa, supported by certain countries, had created a massive military infrastructure in order to prevent the Namibian people from doing so and to carry out terrorist acts against neighbouring countries. South Africa had become a military Power in Africa. It even had the capability of manufacturing nuclear weapons.

44. It was not by accident that the countries which supported South Africa were precisely those which actively participated in the plundering of Namibia's natural resources. Some of them tried to show that their activities in South Africa helped to improve the situation of the blacks and promote the introduction of reforms. Nevertheless, that military and economic aid enabled the South African régime to continue to occupy Namibia and illegally oppress the South African and Namibian peoples.

45. The Western countries should dissociate themselves from the apartheid system in order to join the forces struggling for freedom, justice and peace in Namibia. Were it not for the intransigence of the apartheid régime, the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples could have also been the occasion for celebrating the independence of Namibia.

46. Mr. NAVARRO (Nicaragua) said that many countries, like his, had succeeded in making radical changes, so that they could win economic independence and regain sovereignty over their national resources. That was, unfortunately, not true of Namibia which, after more than a century of colonial occupation remained an open wound, which was an affront to the international community. The racist régime of South Africa had remained entrenched because of the co-operation of its allies and the profits it derived from foreign investments in its territory and in Namibia. Certain Governments and transnational corporations had ignored the numerous appeals of the United Nations and become accomplices in the crime against humanity, namely, the apartheid régime, which Pretoria also imposed on the Namibian work force. In order to pillage the natural and non-renewable resources of the Territory, the racists and transnational corporations relied on the protection of the occupying forces of over 100,000 men, who were also using Namibia, to launch attacks against neighbouring countries, especially Angola, just as the United States was doing against Nicaragua. Therefore, Nicaragua had endorsed the Final Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Luanda. In that declaration, the Ministers condemned inter alia the activities of the transnational corporations in South Africa, which were aiding and abetting the oppressive apartheid régime there.

(Mr. Navarro, Nicaragua)

47. Latin America had seen the unremitting and growing militarization of the Territories which were under foreign occupation, from which aggression was launched against neighbouring countries. The military bases in Guantanamo (Cuba) and Puerto Rico were sad examples. At the Luanda meeting, the Ministers had reaffirmed their condemnation of the maintenance of military bases and foreign troops in Latin America and the Caribbean. He hoped that in the near future, all countries of the international community would cease supporting wicked, dictatorial and racist régimes. Mankind would thus have taken an important step along the path of peace and justice.

48. Mr. AL SAUD (Saudi Arabia), speaking in exercise of his right of reply, said that the allegation made by the Zionist entity that Saudi Arabia had established air links with South Africa was propaganda pure and simple. The truth was that Saudi Arabia maintained no official or other relations with the racist régime of Pretoria and scrupulously observed the relevant United Nations resolutions. It was therefore important to consider as null and void any further allegations of that kind by the representative of the Zionist entity, which sought only to divert the attention of the Committee from the complicity and large-scale collusion, especially in the nuclear area, between the colonial racist régimes of the Zionist entity and South Africa. That collusion had been confirmed, inter alia, in the draft report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/AC.115/1985/CRP.2).

49. Mr. AL HODAR (Oman), speaking in exercise of his right of reply said that on 16 October, the representative of Israel had challenged his country, by trying to introduce into the debates, subjects that were extraneous to the work of the Committee. He reasserted that the foreign policy of Oman, which condemned all racist régimes, especially apartheid, excluded any form of collaboration with South Africa.

50. Mr. GUERRA MENCHERO (Cuba), speaking in exercise of his right of reply, recalled that at the previous meeting, the representative of the United States, in a style redolent of the inquisitors, wondered why Cuba, which seemed exceedingly concerned over the threat of an invasion by the United States was deploying troops in distant countries instead of concentrating them in its own territory. Although he was not able to confirm the exact number of Cuban soldiers currently in Angola, he stressed that those troops were helping that country to repel the attacks that South Africa was making against its neighbours, with the political, diplomatic, economic and military support of its main ally, the United States. In addition to the troops deployed in Angola, Cuba had sent tens of thousands of doctors, technicians, teachers and other experts into over 30 third world countries and had received tens of thousands of students from developing countries. All the Cubans, civilians or soldiers, who were giving assistance abroad were welcomed because they were in countries that had invited them there. The representative of the United States could certainly not say the same for the American troops which were operating overtly and covertly throughout the world, including Latin America.

51. Mr. BADER (United States of America), exercising his right of reply, said that, for the information of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania,

(Mr. Bader, United States)

the United States did not sell military matériel to South Africa. His Government had applied an arms embargo against South Africa since 1961, and had voted in the Security Council for the embargo decreed in 1977 on the sale of weapons to South Africa, and, more recently, on the purchase of arms from that country.

52. With respect to the statement by the representative of Cuba, the Government of Cuba should be expert in the matter of inquisitions. During the 1960s there had been 60,000 political prisoners in Cuba and, according to Amnesty International, some 20,000 in the mid-1970s, Cuba thus being the country in the hemisphere with the greatest proportion of political prisoners by comparison with its population.

53. Further, the Cuban armed forces possessed an intervention capability which comprised, in particular, amphibious units, so that the question arose of what use they would be put to.

54. Mr. JOFFE (Israel), exercising his right of reply, drew the Committee's attention to secret deliveries of oil to South Africa by Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

55. Mr. AL-MOSFIR (United Arab Emirates), speaking on a point of order, said that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/401, paragraphs 8 to 10, which appeared in annex VI to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, stated that "Delegations should exercise their right of reply at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled for that day and whenever such meetings are devoted to the consideration of the same item. The number of interventions in the exercise of the right of reply for any delegation at a given meeting should be limited to two per item. The first intervention in the exercise of the right of reply for any delegation on any item at a given meeting should be limited to ten minutes and the second intervention should be limited to five minutes". The representative of the Zionist entity had already exercised his right of reply twice, and the rules of procedure prohibited him from so doing a third time.

56. The CHAIRMAN said that, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, each delegation could make two interventions in exercise of the right of reply at a given meeting, that being the practice in the General Assembly, and that, since the interventions by the representative of Israel had been made at the previous meeting, he could continue his statement.

57. Mr. JOFFE (Israel), continuing his statement, said that, according to Lloyds Voyage Record and the Shipping Research Bureau, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates had made 29 deliveries of oil to South Africa in 1981 and 1982. Thus, for example, the oil tanker Berge King had left Juaymah terminal (Saudi Arabia) on 23 December 1981 bound for South Africa, whence it had sailed in January 1982 for Kharg Island (Iran). The same ship had sailed to South Africa in December 1982 from Oman, then had arrived in the United Arab Emirates on 8 January 1983. Another oil tanker, the Berge Queen, had left the port of Fateh (United Arab Emirates) on 27 October 1982, bound for South Africa, where it had arrived in November, returning to Khor Fakken in the United Arab Emirates on 17 December.

58. Mr. AL-MOSFIR (United Arab Emirates), exercising his right of reply, said that the representative of the Zionist entity chose to turn a deaf ear, except to other colonialists and Fascists and the South African racists. His delegation was obliged to refute the mendacious allegations relating to so-called deliveries of oil to South Africa by re-reading the relevant paragraphs of his delegation's statement, summarized above.

59. Mr. GUERRA MENCHERO (Cuba), exercising his right of reply, said that the allegation by the representative of the United States concerning so-called political prisoners was completely without foundation and that, should the United States so decide, the matter could be brought before the Commission on Human Rights, or the Third Committee, where the Cuban delegation would be pleased to respond.

60. Mr. AL SAUD (Saudi Arabia), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, reiterated that Saudi Arabia scrupulously observed the embargo on trade with South Africa decreed by the United Nations, as well as under resolution 25/5 of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries of 6 May 1981, which imposed a complete oil embargo against South Africa. Saudi Arabia demanded a certificate of delivery at the point of destination from all purchasers of Saudi Arabian oil and a guarantee that the oil would not be resold, either as crude or in the form of derivatives, to outlawed nations such as racist South Africa. Whenever it learned from a reliable source that a purchaser was infringing that regulation, the Saudi Arabian Government imposed sanctions.

61. Mr. AL HODAR (Oman), exercising his right of reply, said that the allegations made by the representative of the Zionist entity were completely baseless and were nothing more than propaganda. Sixty per cent of Oman's limited oil exports were sold to Japan, and the remaining 40 per cent to companies in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The meeting rose at 6.05 p.m.