



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 6th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. HAMER (Netherlands)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

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

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AGENDA ITEM 88: IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS; REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/41/433 and Add.1; A/41/133-S/17760, A/41/282, A/41/607)

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1. Mr. IBRAHIM (Oman) said that a solution to the situation in Namibia and South Africa had to be found quickly. The system of apartheid ran counter to the principles of divine law and international law. The resolutions adopted by the United Nations, especially Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia must be implemented. Oman urged South Africa to co-operate with neighbouring countries and called for greater efforts, within and outside the United Nations, to find a solution to the problems of southern Africa.
2. The situation in the Middle East, where tension was escalating, was a cause for concern. The main obstacle was Israel's intransigence and its contempt for the principles of the United Nations.
3. The Vietnamese were still in Kampuchea. In that respect, Oman supported the Joint Declaration of the Association of South-East Asian Nations appearing in document A/41/325 and Corr.1. Oman also supported the right to self-determination of the people of Afghanistan, which was still occupied by foreign troops.
4. Miss BROSNAKOVA (Czechoslovakia) said that the struggle against racism in South Africa had reached a decisive stage because the white minority was determined not to surrender its privileges. The only possible peaceful solution left to the international community was the adoption of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. The intentions of countries which adopted sanctions against countries like Nicaragua and Libya but declined to take effective measures against the Pretoria

(Miss Brosnakova, Czechoslovakia)

régime were open to question. The West had strategic and political interests in the region, and transnational corporations derived enormous profits since South Africa was a source of cheap labour working long hours without regard for the health of the workers. The racist régime was in a state of crisis and had had to marshal the full force of its repression. It had also continued its acts of foreign aggression, not only through support to the União para à Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), but also by attacking the neighbouring countries of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. President Botha had submitted a programme of reforms, but the foundations of apartheid remained unchanged. Czechoslovakia was opposed to the system of bantustans and thought that South Africa should become a single democratic State without discrimination on racial grounds.

5. The living conditions imposed by Israel in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip had led to a second exodus of the Palestinian people, who were suffering under zionism, which was simply another form of racism.

6. Mr. AGUILAR-HECHT (Guatemala) said that, despite the efforts of the international community, it had not yet been possible to bring about the complete elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid, although it could be said that those practices were now illegal almost everywhere in the world, and those engaging in them were unanimously condemned. The emergence of new forms of more subtle discrimination was alarming. Guatemala especially condemned South Africa's policy of apartheid because it violated the most fundamental attributes of human dignity. For that reason on 5 August 1986 the Guatemalan Congress had recommended to the executive branch that all relations with South Africa should be severed.

7. It was important to implement educational measures to promote friendship among the peoples, human equality and understanding between different races and cultures. Guatemala appealed to the good sense of Government representatives and officials and urged them to refrain from making statements or comments of a racist nature.

8. The work being done by the working group on indigenous populations was commendable, and it was a matter of concern that it might be influenced by political objectives which were alien to the goal of promoting and ensuring respect for the cultures to be preserved. Education, training and teaching must be used effectively in order to eradicate racism and promote indigenous cultures.

9. Guatemala supported the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) as the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia. It was disturbing that there were still peoples who did not enjoy the right to self-determination and independence, either because of anachronistic colonial systems or occupation by foreign troops. Guatemala condemned interference in the internal affairs of occupied States and support for groups which were restricting or impeding the exercise of the right to self-determination of peoples by terrorism and violence.

10. Mr. GARBA (Nigeria) said that racism, racial discrimination and in particular, apartheid, posed a serious threat to international peace and security despite the efforts of the United Nations to combat those evils, and that programmes of action, plans of activities and resolutions should have a congruent relationship with developments in the real world. Nigeria, convinced that the solid consensus against those evils ought to be automatic, hoped that the outcome of the Committee's debate would confirm that assessment.

11. It was fitting to ask what progress had been made towards the objective of eradicating racism and racial discrimination since the beginning of the First Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Recent developments in South Africa attested to a greater awareness on the part of the international community and an intensification of the world-wide struggle to eradicate apartheid. Nigeria believed that the international community should assume a more decisive role and put an end to the system of apartheid. To that end, practical assistance must be provided to the people of South Africa, especially when they had to confront the response of the racist régime to the implementation of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions. In that respect Nigeria had recently pledged a contribution of 50 million naira, over a five-year period, to assist the front-line States.

12. In connection with agenda item 88, he noted that despite the annual consideration of the item in the Committee, and the decisions on the subject, the peoples of Namibia and Palestine were continuing to suffer under colonial domination and were being denied a homeland. His delegation repeated its call for the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which constituted an acceptable basis for the self-determination and independence of the Namibian people. With regard to Palestine, the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland would be facilitated by the immediate cessation of mutual hostilities and the earliest possible convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East in which all parties concerned would participate.

13. Mr. DOWEK (Israel) said that it was deplorable that the just and noble struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination was being used by certain delegations, some of which had the worst records of human rights violations, against Israel and the Jewish people. Year after year those delegations tried to equate Judaism and zionism with apartheid and racial discrimination, and to establish a parallel between the situation prevailing in South Africa and that in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

14. Israel and the Jewish people rejected and condemned apartheid in the most categorical and unequivocal manner, and supported and would continue to support all peoples striving for justice and racial equality, regardless of political circumstances and of the position they adopted regarding the Israeli people's own struggle for national independence and physical survival.

15. Zionism and racism were opposites; racism was diametrically opposed to everything that the people of Israel represented: Jewish tradition, the Torah, the Bible and Jewish history, from which zionism stemmed. Those who equated racism, zionism and nazism were the representatives of countries which openly advocated racist and anti-semitic ideas.

(Mr. Dowck, Israel)

16. Israel's diplomatic ties and its limited trade relations with South Africa in no way implied that Israel supported or condoned apartheid. As International Monetary Fund statistics demonstrated, Israel's trade with South Africa was insignificant; the same statistics showed that of the 159 States Members of the United Nations, 140 maintained trade relations with South Africa, and not just 13, as indicated by the Special Rapporteur in his report. Moreover, Israel was not the one that was selling oil to South Africa. However, certain Middle East countries, including Bahrain and Kuwait, were selling it to that country, as shown by various paragraphs of the report.

17. Israeli investments in South Africa represented only 0.1 per cent of total investment in the country. Yet it was Israel that was singled out and condemned which was nothing less than a form of political warfare against Israel.

18. The tragic events in South Africa moved Israel to call upon South Africa once again to end the abhorrent racist system of apartheid. On 11 August 1985, the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Peres, made a public statement in which he announced that the Government of Israel unconditionally opposed the policy of apartheid and that such a policy was completely alien to the fundamentals of Jewish life. That position had the widest possible support, not only in Israel but among the Jewish people as a whole. For Israel, the only possible solution was the total abolition of apartheid by law and the eradication of all forms of discrimination in daily life. Israel believed that the Government of South Africa should be encouraged to move in that direction through a permanent and constructive dialogue, both at the national and international level.

19. Israel condemned the violence in South Africa. There was an urgent need to foster a climate which would facilitate a political settlement to avoid further economic chaos, suffering and bloodshed. He hoped that the Government of South Africa would initiate negotiations that would satisfy the political aspirations of all South Africans regardless of race or colour. Finally, he recalled that since the dawn of its millenary history, the Jewish people had always proclaimed their belief in the common origin of mankind and the fraternal relations which should exist among all men, a belief embodied in their sacred books: the Bible and the Talmud.

20. Mr. VILLAGRA DELGADO (Argentina) said that despite the progress made in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, much remained to be done. Racism was not something that could be eliminated by decree or through the good will of a few individuals: concerted measures were necessary. It was essential for the United Nations to continue to promote, through education, individual and universal awareness of the evils of racism and its nefarious consequences.

21. The tenacious resistance of those responsible for the anachronistic and aberrant system of apartheid, a source of tensions that threatened international peace and security, required the adoption of comprehensive measures by the international community to bring about its elimination. Argentina trusted that the Government of South Africa would not continue to turn a deaf ear to international

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(Mr. Villagra Delgado, Argentina)

public opinion and that it would initiate serious negotiations with the leaders of the majority in South Africa in order to find a speedy and peaceful solution to the question. His delegation called for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners.

22. Argentina believed that the strict application of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination would guarantee a world of equality and harmony. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was essential to its full implementation and it was therefore extremely disquieting that the Committee's second session, scheduled for August 1986, had had to be cancelled. That would further aggravate the problem of the backlog of reports awaiting consideration. Argentina urged the States parties to the Convention to do their utmost to avoid recurrence of the situation.

23. He stressed the importance of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, to which Argentina was a party, and urged those States which had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention.

24. Argentina was a proponent of the self-determination of peoples and the total elimination of colonialism. His country supported efforts to secure the independence of Namibia and its liberation from the yoke of the South African racist régime in order to enable it to occupy its rightful place among sovereign States. Similarly, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination should be respected, thus helping to bring peace to the Middle East and assuring all States of the region of the right to exist within secure and internationally recognized borders.

25. Mr. CERMAK (Austria) stressed the central role of the United Nations in resolving the problem of South Africa, which required concerted, effective and firm action by Member States. Austria had always unequivocally opposed the system of apartheid and supported United Nations decisions on the need to increase international pressure on South Africa. In accordance with Security Council resolutions 566 (1985) and 569 (1985) Austria had taken national measures to curtail economic and cultural relations with South Africa, including the prohibition of all imports of iron and steel from South Africa. The Government of South Africa had been obliged to give ground under the pressure exercised by the international community, although its reaction left much to be desired, which made it all the more essential to keep up and increase that pressure. He appealed once again to the South African Government for the immediate release of Mr. Nelson Mandela and the thousands of political prisoners in the country.

26. In connection with the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, he stressed the importance of adopting measures in the field of education and training, as future-oriented actions.

27. The Government of Austria had followed with interest and concern recent developments with regard to the working conditions of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The total of the arrears in contributions

(Mr. Cermak, Austria)

for the financing of the Committee's sessions already amounted to some \$US 200,000, although almost half the outstanding assessments amounted to less than \$2,000. Few States owed more than \$5,000, and none more than \$10,000. Accordingly, there must be some reason other than financial and budgetary constraints for the Committee's regrettable financial situation, which had caused the cancellation of last August's session and the considerable increase in the Committee's work-load.

28. Austria urged those States parties which had not yet done so to honour their financial obligations under the Convention for 1985 and previous years at the earliest possible date. Consideration should also be given to the submission of reports to the Committee in the light of recent developments. If the Committee was to have enough time at its next session to consider the reports submitted by States parties, there was perhaps no choice but to alternate the periodicity of their submission. Comprehensive reports would be submitted every four years; in the mean time States parties would only be required to provide updated information or to make reference to other documentation already submitted to the United Nations. A solution along those lines could be agreed upon without normal amendment of the Convention.

29. Mr. HOGUE (Australia) said that injustice and inhumanity lay at the root of denial of the right to self-determination and of racial discrimination. Since its inception, the United Nations had accorded high priority to those issues. The Organization had played a key role in the decolonization process which had transformed the Asian and Pacific region and the African continent. At the same time the United Nations had developed international legal standards and had performed other activities in the human rights field. The overall results of those activities had not only been to change the political map of the world, but also to bring about a fundamental change in attitudes. The United Nations had come to represent a symbol of tolerance and a sense of international community.

30. The decolonization process had allowed millions of individuals to exercise their fundamental human rights and freedoms. The process was by and large complete. However, there were still a few cases where peoples must be given the opportunity to decide freely their political future. Australia would like to see New Caledonia move, as soon as possible, to a system of multiracial independence which recognized the rights of the Kanak people and other long-term residents.

31. Self-determination was not only relevant to the creation of new States. It was a complex and continuing process which enabled people to participate freely in the decision-making process, notably by voting in free and just elections. On many occasions Australia had stated its opposition to the tragic situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia. Equally, Australia condemned the refusal of South Africa to implement the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia pursuant to Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

32. Since the early 1960s, the United Nations had been in the vanguard of efforts to dismantle the abominable system of apartheid. Australia reaffirmed its support for coherent and concerted sanctions in order to put pressure on South Africa to introduce real reform.

(Mr. Hojue, Australia)

33. Australia had co-operated with other delegations to ensure the success of the Conference which had ushered in the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The most difficult challenge was to ensure the success of multilateral follow-up. That was even more difficult given the current tight financial parameters. It would be unrealistic to expect significant new contributions to the Trust Fund for the Decade. Nor would it be feasible for the United Nations to re-deploy significant resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Appropriations for all activities in the field of human rights represented approximately 0.6 per cent of the United Nations regular budget.

34. For those reasons it was essential to examine anew all United Nations activities against racism. It was clear that the Programme of Action and the proclamation of the Decade would require system-wide mobilization. Many of the current activities of the United Nations had a direct bearing on the struggle to combat racial discrimination and it was for that reason that there was such interest in the consolidated list of those activities.

35. Racism and racial discrimination were global phenomena which affected every society in varying degrees and called not only for firm and concerted countermeasures but also for an understanding of its causes. In that connection, changes in attitude were particularly important. Australia had contributed in recent years to the development of the public information activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights, including the preparation of reading materials.

36. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Committee which monitored its implementation must continue to play a crucial role. That Committee was however in serious financial trouble. Such a situation was a matter of great concern to his delegation and he therefore appealed urgently to all Member States to make good their contributions. The Secretariat should indicate the amount required to meet the anticipated expenses of the members of the Committee for the next meeting and to repay outstanding advances from the General Fund.

37. It was also important to consider urgently the question of the reporting system under the Convention and the increasing delays in the submission of reports. A useful decision had been adopted at the meeting of States parties in January 1986 on consolidation of overdue reports. The current two-year cycle for the submission of reports was unrealistic. States could present a brief updating paper every two years and provide substantive reports every four years. Such action would not require any amendment of the Convention.

38. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination should not be immune from scrutiny of its expenditure and efficiency because savings could be found and more efficient procedures could be adopted. It was therefore surprising that the Committee should have ignored the decision taken by Member States that the Committee should meet in Geneva for reasons of economy. Nevertheless vital



(Mr. Hogue, Australia)

activities should not be cut. For example, summary records must be provided for its substantive work so that States parties could take necessary remedial measures and so that non-governmental organizations and individuals could review the dialogue between the Committee and States parties.

39. Mr. GORAJEWSKI (Poland) said that the maintenance and strengthening of international co-operation, peace, the implementation of human rights instruments and the combating of apartheid were clearly linked. Since the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, it had been increasingly recognized that respect for the right to self-determination was a prerequisite for the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

40. Despite the efforts already made, racial discrimination continued to exist, either openly, as in South Africa, or, as was more often the case, covertly. The international community was therefore called upon to deal with the problem.

41. In his excellent report, the Special Rapporteur had said that assistance to the racist régime in South Africa had an adverse effect on the situation of human rights in that country, the most flagrant clearly being the survival of the apartheid system itself. The conclusions of the report had been challenged but it should not be forgotten that some States had vested interests in the perpetuation and even consolidation of apartheid. In his analysis, the Special Rapporteur had exposed certain fallacies and had rebutted the arguments of free trade, "constructive engagement", codes of business ethics and the whole series of similar gimmicks. Nor was it true that withdrawal of investments from South Africa would be bad for the blacks since the hardship represented by sanctions would be minimal compared to the current human sufferings.

42. Moreover, the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the human rights of the people of Namibia would only be achieved by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the speedy withdrawal of the illegal occupation of the Territory. For those reasons, Poland supported the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and lent its support to the position approved by the non-aligned countries at their summit meeting.

43. His Government had implemented all the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations aimed at combating racism and apartheid. Poland maintained no political, trade or other relations with South Africa. His Government condemned the political, military and economic assistance given to the South African régime by certain countries and expressed solidarity with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) and support for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

44. Mr. ABRAHAM (Hungary) emphasized the importance of the items under consideration since all the features of flagrant violations of human rights could be seen in racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

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(Mr. Abraham, Hungary)

45. In spite of the important results achieved through the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, it would be misleading to say that all the goals of the Decade had been achieved. On the contrary, in some countries of the international community, racism and hatred for other peoples and races were on the increase. The Hungarian people and its Government strongly condemned the policy of South Africa and called for the unconditional implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the independence of Namibia and for the elimination of the apartheid régime. Mandatory and comprehensive sanctions must be introduced against the racist régime of South Africa. The Pretoria régime would never change its policy unless forced to do so by the implacable will of the international community. No one could be misled by the sham measures included in the so-called "reforms" of Pretoria. The system of apartheid could not be reformed; it must be abolished because it was built on the practice of injustice and terror and posed a constant threat to international peace and security.

46. As all forms of discrimination were alien to the social and political system of Hungary, the principle of non-discrimination had been consistently enforced in Hungarian legislation, and had already been stipulated in its legislation long before the adoption of the International Convention. Not only had the equal rights of citizens been declared under the Hungarian legal system, and the principle of non-discrimination embodied in its Constitution, but also effective guarantees had been instituted for the enforcement of criminal, civil and administrative law in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

47. Education against racism and racial discrimination continued to be part and parcel of Hungarian school programmes which, at the primary and secondary levels, included topics such as UNESCO and its tasks and activities for promoting and strengthening international understanding and friendship among peoples and racial or ethnic groups. The social organizations of Hungary, primarily the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the National Peace Council and the Hungarian Association for the United Nations, played an important role in the international struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

48. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic had consistently stood for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its activities were highly commendable, and Hungary was co-operating, and holding a constructive dialogue, with it. Whenever Hungary had presented reports, the Committee had expressed its appreciation for their contents and had found that they closely followed the Committee's general guidelines. The same could be said for the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. The Hungarian Government had engaged in constructive and productive co-operation with the Group of Three appointed by the Commission on Human Rights. It should be noted once again that some States bearing a great responsibility for the elimination of apartheid were not among the Parties to the Convention, and the General Assembly should call upon all countries which had not yet done so to become Parties to the international instruments against racial discrimination and apartheid.

49. Mr. GARVALOV (Bulgaria) said that, although the sustained efforts of the international community had brought about some substantial results in the field of human rights, racism and racial discrimination still persisted. In South Africa, racism had been elevated to the rank of an official ideology and a State policy, and was the very foundation on which the whole socio-economic system of apartheid was based. The threat to international peace and security posed by the racist régime of South Africa had three basic sources: the ever-increasing internal repression and brutality in the perpetuation of apartheid; the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia; and the acts of aggression, subversion, destabilization and terrorism against the independent African States. The racist régime had transformed South Africa into a virtual police State, and, despite all the repressive measures, the tide of popular discontent had continued to swell. There was no doubt that the reason for the continuing existence of the racist South African régime was the comprehensive support it received from certain Western States. The recent measures which some countries had adopted reluctantly were merely one step in the right direction in the long way they had to go before they could join the overwhelming majority of States in their sincere efforts towards the ultimate elimination of apartheid.

50. His Delegation endorsed the conclusions brought out in paragraphs 31 and 35 of document E/CN.4/1986/30, and in the work of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Khalifa, and the Group of Three established under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. It was interesting to note that the States which had jurisdiction or control over the banks and corporations profiting from the exploitation of the South African and Namibian people were not among the signatories of the Convention. Bulgaria had invariably called for the total and definitive elimination of the inhuman policy of apartheid, and for an unconditional and immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia. The aggressive acts of the racist régime against sovereign African States must be halted. The Security Council must impose comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

51. Israel's actions in the occupied Arab territories, particularly via-à-vis the Palestinian people, were yet another example of institutionalized racism. The ruling circles of Israel had resorted to the most brutal forms of repression in order to implement their own plans, and the plans of their "strategic ally". Bulgaria reiterated its solidarity with the Palestinian and other Arab peoples of the Middle East.

52. The collective efforts of the United Nations for the elimination of all forms of racism should include measures to ban the activities of various Fascist, neo-Fascist, neo-Nazi and racist organizations, to defend the rights of migrant workers and their families and to eliminate racial inequality in the field of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

53. Bulgaria wished to express its satisfaction with the significant role the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had played. It was unfortunate that financial difficulties had adversely affected its work.

54. Mr. RAZZOQI (Kuwait), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said he felt compelled to clarify certain aspects of the unfounded assertions made by the representative of the Zionist entity on the sale of oil by Kuwaiti companies to South Africa. The Israeli representative was using misleading information, in keeping with Zionist objectives, to propagate falsehoods about the Arab States. Kuwait maintained no ties whatsoever with the South African régime; on the contrary, it had always made an effort to strengthen the oil blockade and embargo. It should also be recalled that Kuwait had chaired the Group of Experts to study the most effective means of implementing the oil embargo, pursuant to the mandate conferred by General Assembly resolution 37/69. Kuwait had applied strict measures to verify who was receiving oil from its companies and it had succeeded in cancelling the contracts of companies which had violated the rules to withhold oil deliveries to South Africa.

55. It was the Zionist entity's objective to divert the attention of the Third Committee from the ties maintained between Israel and South Africa. Kuwait had noticed that the latest tactic of the Israeli delegation was to repeat baseless accusations, as it had done in the General Assembly in 1985, and was currently doing in the Fourth Committee.

56. Kuwait was prepared to allow anyone to investigate and verify the truthfulness of Israel's accusations.

57. Mrs. ALVAREZ (France) indicated that one delegation had referred to the situation in New Caledonia in terms which required a response from France. In that connection, she reserved the right to reply later.

58. Mr. DOWEK (Israel), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that it was not his intention to slander anyone. He believed that the relations of all countries with South Africa should be monitored, instead of singling out a few countries in particular and overlooking what others were doing. It was his contention that what he had said about Kuwait was true. In 1985, the Kuwaiti representative had had other excuses to offer, for example, that there were no technical means to verify whether Kuwaiti oil was being sold in South Africa. He believed that, in reality, Kuwait did not wish to know where its oil was being sent.

59. He was proud to belong to the "Zionist entity" and to be Jewish. In the words of the Koran, he who slandered others, slandered himself.

60. Mr. RAZZOQI (Kuwait) said he did not wish to become involved in an argument, as he knew exactly what Israel's accusations were and what Zionism represented. It was not his intention to engage the Third Committee in a discussion based on lies. It was very moving to hear speeches on love, God and the Bible, but he also knew all about Israel's aggressive policies against the Arabs, and in particular, the Palestinians. The recent events in Lebanon were public knowledge and proved that, even though Israel wore the skin of a lamb, it was, in reality a wolf.

61. Mr. DOWEK (Israel) said he was very moved by the sentimental tone of the Kuwaiti representative's statement. He suggested that Mr. Khalifa should verify the accuracy of the facts presented by Israel and report on the matter in 1987. Mr. Khalifa was Arab and would therefore not be subject to criticism. Surely he would be able to verify who owned the oil companies dealing with South Africa.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

62. Mr. VILLAGRA DELGADO (Argentina) suggested that the list of speakers for the Third Committee should not be included in the Journal of the United Nations, because that procedure made the discussions less flexible by preventing delegations from making their statements earlier.

The meeting rose at 5.35 p.m.