

56. The fact that the United Nations resolutions had had no effect could be attributed to the support given to the Government of South Africa by certain Western Powers. Those Powers, although they were founder Members of the United Nations, persisted in violating the decisions taken against a country which was guilty of flagrant violations of the Charter. Their attitude was a deplorable one.

57. The time had come to go beyond mere words and demonstrate to South Africa that the march of history was

irreversible. In compliance with the provisions of the Charter, his delegation proposed that all States should take prompt economic, political and diplomatic action against South Africa to supplement the action already taken by virtually all African countries. The international community had an obligation to assist the 13 million Africans who were being terrorized by a handful of whites.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

956th meeting

Wednesday, 15 October 1975, at 10.45 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Roberto MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ (Honduras).

A/SPC/SR.956

AGENDA ITEM 53

Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (continued) (A/10050-S/11638, A/10052-S/11641, A/10103-S/11708, A/SPC/174, A/SPC/L.324):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/10022);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/10281)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. HECKSCHER (Sweden), introducing draft resolution A/SPC/L.324, said that at the current session the General Assembly was commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of its resolution 2054 B (XX), which had been adopted on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, but the need for assistance to persons persecuted in South Africa still remained. The foundation of the Fund was but one expression of international concern to counteract the growth of racial hatred fed by laws that a minority had thought it wise to impose on a majority of the population of South Africa, and the Fund was a common denominator for Member States of the United Nations in their debate over the years on ways of bringing inhuman oppression in South Africa to an end.

2. The Fund, which was intended to meet urgent humanitarian needs, was also commemorating another anniversary. It was just five years since its competence had been extended to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia (General Assembly resolution 2671 E (XXV)). One half of the Member States of the United Nations were contributing to the Fund. The situation in the region was such that much of the Fund's work had to be carried out secretly. The Rhodesian régime, for instance, had recently built up a so-called "defence" system to hinder assistance of all kinds to the victims of its repressive actions.

3. In view of the increasing severity of repression in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, the activities of the Fund should be expanded. It was for that reason that his delegation hoped that the draft resolution, of which the

Netherlands and New Zealand had become sponsors, would be adopted unanimously.

4. Mr. FREEMAN-GREENE (New Zealand) said that although the grace period asked for by the Prime Minister of South Africa in November 1974 had expired, the basic structure and tenets of *apartheid* remained untouched. There had been no commitment from the South African Government to abandon its racist policies. Political equality was still ruled out; equal protection under the law was unknown. Racial intermarriage was forbidden, families were split. In the name of separate development, the people were exiled to non-white areas. His Government was unequivocally opposed to the system, which the Prime Minister had recently described as "degrading".

5. He paid tribute to the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and its Chairman for their tireless efforts, which were described in that Committee's report (A/10022).

6. His Government believed it important that effective international pressure be maintained on the South African Government and accordingly supported the recommendations of the Special Political Committee aimed at co-ordinating the international campaign against *apartheid*. In that connexion his Government recognized the importance of the work being done by the Unit on *Apartheid* in disseminating factual information with a view to countering the propaganda of the South African Government. There were many people who still did not fully understand the nature of *apartheid* or the international community's reaction to it. It was for that reason that his Government, which had given \$NZ 5,000 to the Unit on *Apartheid* in 1975, would welcome more information material from the Unit. It would also like to see more countries contributing to the Unit.

7. His delegation also strongly supported the recommendation, made by the Special Committee in paragraph 207 of its report, that the General Assembly should again call for full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa. New Zealand had scrupulously complied with the voluntary embargo called for by the Security Council over a decade ago in its resolution 181 (1963), and at the

twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly it had been one of the sponsors of resolution 3324 B (XXIX), in which the Assembly had requested the Security Council to consider imposing a mandatory arms embargo.

8. His delegation also supported the consolidation of the sports boycott against South Africa. This was an area in which South Africa was particularly sensitive to international pressure. His Government had refused permission to any sports team from South Africa to visit its country unless it had been selected on true merit and represented a code in which *apartheid* was not practised in any form at national, provincial and club levels—a requirement which had so far excluded all South African sports teams. In addition, his Government made every endeavour to discourage New Zealand sportsmen from visiting South Africa. However it would not go to the extent of restricting the freedom of New Zealanders to travel where they wished overseas—a right enshrined in article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

9. His country's support for the campaign for the release of South African political prisoners was well known. He believed that that step would help to create an environment in South Africa which would enable all the people of that country to join in discussion of its future. His delegation would therefore support a resolution to that end. Similarly, his Government, whose contribution to various United Nations assistance funds had totalled \$NZ 26,000 for the year 1975/76, as against \$NZ 17,000 in 1974/75 and which had decided to contribute \$NZ 150,000 to a UNICEF project for assisting displaced persons in Zambia, would support a resolution calling for further assistance to victims of *apartheid*.

10. Clearly, therefore, New Zealand's stand against *apartheid* was backed with specific action. His country sought in its attitude to racial discrimination abroad to give expression to the values that guided it at home. His Government was endeavouring, in co-operation with other Governments, to persuade South Africa to move away from *apartheid*, not necessarily overnight but clearly, consistently and progressively. It wanted to see South African society changed by peaceful means and to avoid a situation which compelled liberation movements to resort to force.

11. A trade embargo would be effective only if South Africa's major trading partners observed it, and his Government, which was not one of those trading partners, had reservations on that issue. If, however, the Security Council were to impose mandatory sanctions, New Zealand would fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations..

12. Mr. ABDEL MEGUID (Egypt) congratulated the representatives of Mozambique, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and Papua New Guinea on the admission of their countries to the United Nations. He was looking forward to the day when he could welcome the delegations of countries whose struggle was still in progress.

13. His country, like all Member States of the Organization, condemned the crime of *apartheid*, which was an attack on human rights, a crime against humanity and a

permanent danger to world peace and security, as had recently been confirmed by the revelation that a large explosives factory existed in South Africa.

14. Egypt's position was the product of many factors, chief among them the fact that it was part of the African continent and its solidarity with the struggle being waged by the peoples of that continent. Moreover, Egypt believed in a true, single and indivisible peace, founded on justice. While it recognized the need to find a peaceful solution to the situation in South Africa, it held that such a solution should not have the effect of legitimizing the Pretoria régime. For that reason, it called upon Member States of the United Nations not to co-operate with the racist régime and to implement the resolutions of the Organization. There could be no denying United Nations responsibility towards the people of South Africa, since the Charter proclaimed the right of peoples to self-determination.

15. It was therefore the Organization's duty to disclose all the crimes of the racist régime and to identify the régimes which were collaborating with it. In that connexion, his delegation commended the efforts of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and approved the proposals made by it in chapter II of its report.

16. The actions of the racist régime brought shame not only on South Africa but also on the entire international community, which should therefore strive to isolate South Africa in every sphere as long as the racist policy of the Pretoria régime remained in being. That demand was justified, and the Charter of the United Nations gave the international community the means to make it successful.

17. When, future generations, reading history, saw the suffering of the South African population and the efforts of the United Nations to secure respect for human rights, they would wonder: why the Organization had admitted the representatives of the racist régime and why some of its Members had maintained relations with it. For that reason, Egypt considered it essential that South Africa's seat should remain vacant until it was occupied by the legitimate representatives of the South African people. Furthermore, it believed that the liberation movements recognized by OAU should be admitted to the United Nations as observers.

18. Lastly, Egypt denounced the "bantustan" policy under which the Pretoria régime was attempting to ensure its survival. That policy, which resulted in the fragmentation of some social groups, was aimed only at establishing manpower reserves. There was no solution for the Pretoria régime but to end the policies of *apartheid*.

19. Egypt therefore supported the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its ninth extraordinary session, held at Dar es Salaam in April 1975, and by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries at Lima in August 1975, and the decision of the Arab countries to impose an oil embargo against South Africa.

20. Egypt was not surprised to see the development of collaboration between South Africa and Israel, both of which refused to implement the decisions of the United

Nations. It could be seen from a report of the Special Committee, entitled "Recent developments in the relations between South Africa and Israel",¹ that Israel was rapidly improving its relations with the racist régime in all areas. The fact that Cape Town and Haifa had recently become twin cities was a symbol of the growing collaboration between the two régimes.

21. Despite the long road still to be travelled, despite the sadness to be found in the report of the Special Committee (A/10022), Egypt was convinced that *apartheid* would disappear, for history had proved that nothing could stand in the way of the will of a people determined to regain its freedom. Justice would triumph. Egypt, which had long experience in the matter, believed that every opportunity for peace should be seized and that racist régimes must restore to the oppressed peoples their freedom and ownership of the natural resources of their territory. Only then could real peace be achieved.

22. Mr. FAHAD (United Arab Emirates) said that his delegation was pleased to welcome the representatives of the four new Members of the United Nations. It was also gratified to see the representatives of the two South African liberation movements at the meetings of the Committee that were devoted to the consideration of the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa. On studying the report of the Special Committee, whose efforts in the cause of humanity in South Africa were most praiseworthy, it had noted with regret that the racist régimes were continuing their policy of oppression and discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; it took the opportunity to reaffirm its solidarity with all the oppressed citizens and political prisoners in those territories. Despite the fact that the question of *apartheid* appeared on the agenda of the General Assembly year after year, particularly since 1952, the minority régime in South Africa was continuing to violate human rights and to show contempt for the most elementary human values. It was consolidating its domination by stifling all opposition and by stirring up tribal rivalries, it was relegating the great majority of the population to "bantustans", which were nothing but reserves of cheap manpower, and it was exploiting the Africans in contempt of humanitarian principles, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the demands of world conscience. And yet countries which claimed to be defenders of human rights and were important Members of the United Nations were not implementing the resolutions adopted by the Organization, particularly General Assembly resolution 3324 B (XXIX), and did not hesitate to provide military and economic aid to the *apartheid* régime, thus encouraging it to pursue its policy of racial discrimination. The United Nations should urge the Governments of those countries to cease all collaboration with South Africa.

23. The plight of the oppressed people of South Africa inevitably brought to mind the cause of the Palestinian people because the policies of Pretoria and those of the Zionist régime were so similar. Israel, too, was a bastion of racism and aggression. Israel had dispossessed an entire people of their homeland and had made them refugees condemned to live outside of Palestine or in occupied

Palestine under the domination of a racist and terrorist régime. Since 1948, the United Nations had adopted several resolutions which affirmed the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and to retake possession of their properties. Israel took as little heed of those resolutions as of the purposes and principles of the Charter and, denying the Palestinian reality and the existence of the Palestinian people, refused to conform to the will of the international community, as expressed in General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX), which formally recognized the rights of the Palestinians. In South Africa, as in Israel, artificial régimes based their supremacy on racism and aggression, rejected the basic principles of the Charter and made light of the ideals of the international community. Those two Governments were not qualified to be Members of the United Nations.

24. His delegation condemned all forms of racial discrimination, which ran counter to the principle of equality preached by Islam. Basing itself on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, it called on the United Nations to take effective steps to eliminate the relics of colonialism. It would like to see the United Nations provide all possible aid and support to the oppressed peoples and to the leaders of the liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for independence and self-determination; the United Arab Emirates, opposed to all colonialist domination, was pleased to pay tribute to those liberation movements and provided them with moral and material assistance, for example, by prohibiting the exportation of petroleum to South Africa and by maintaining no relations whatever with the racist régime. The United Arab Emirates remained devoted to the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes advocated by the Charter of the United Nations and international law, but would continue to assist the liberation movements if the South African Government, ignoring the will of the international community, made any such settlement impossible.

25. After expressing his gratitude to the Chairman and the members of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, who spared no effort in assisting the victims of *apartheid*, he affirmed that his country would continue to support the action undertaken in that field by the United Nations.

26. Mr. KI (Upper Volta) congratulated the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, particularly its outgoing Chairman, Mr. Ogbu, on the positive results it had achieved through its untiring efforts, as shown by the report it had submitted for the current year.

27. His delegation observed with regret that, despite some reports of progress in the situation in South Africa, no notable change appeared to have taken place in the policy of the South African régime, as the Special Committee had pointed out. Indeed, the statements made by the South African leaders all proved that integration was completely out of the question. Africans had understood the tactics used and had made the appropriate response at the ninth extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU held at Dar es Salaam from 7 to 10 April 1975.

28. The South African régime had in fact strengthened its structures of repression and had recently promulgated laws

¹ Document A/AC.115/L.411 of 23 July 1975.

preventing anti-*apartheid* organizations from carrying on their activities. In addition, South Africa had continued to arm itself, with the avowed purpose of directly threatening neighbouring independent African States, and the repression of opponents of *apartheid*, particularly the leaders of the liberation movements, had been considerably intensified, thus proving that a large part of the South African population was more and more violently opposing the policies of *apartheid*.

29. Such opposition now existed at all levels in a population which was becoming increasingly aware of its situation. Mozambique's independence, for example, had given new hope to the South African fighters. There was now resistance within the white society, and recently, leaders of the National Union of South African Students and the Christian Institute of South Africa, white organizations, had been arrested. Among them were individuals such as Mr. Breyten Breytenbach, Mr. Karel Tip, Mrs. Clara Rohm and the Reverend James Polley. That phenomenon was so unusual that it had to be emphasized. White South Africans were beginning to feel burdened by an isolation which they were finding more and more unbearable.

30. It was therefore understandable that the South African régime, assisted by much of the Western press, should have tried to present the anodyne measures which had been taken as a revolution in the policy of *apartheid*. Although no one could be deceived by that, it at least proved that the international community would not have isolated South Africa in vain. But the "détente" was essentially aimed at international opinion and was motivated by considerations of domestic politics and by economic concerns. The British weekly *The Economist* had said recently that South Africa's balance of payments would show an even greater deficit in 1975 than in 1974. Only foreign investments could cover such deficits and, in order to obtain them, South Africa had to borrow on the European money markets. Its balance-of-payments position therefore depended on how foreign investors assessed the dual political risk of such investments—the risk of not receiving the expected profits because of the dangerous situation in South Africa, and, for the countries or companies concerned, the risk of international disapproval or an international boycott. Thus, such "détente" was obviously a crude deception. In reality, it was more a matter of "détente abroad, detention at home" as an earlier speaker had remarked.

31. The struggle must therefore be intensified in order to eradicate *apartheid* for ever. The freedom fighters must be helped to defend their most elementary rights.

32. The Upper Volta did not recognize the illegal régime, because it was based essentially on minority rule and on the supremacy of one race over others. His Government proclaimed the legitimacy of the struggle of the national liberation movements and other opponents of *apartheid* for the inauguration of a democratic society in South Africa and the right to self-determination of the South African population as a whole.

33. The policy of "bantustanization" practised by the South African régime was also a cause of concern to the Upper Volta. His delegation hoped that the appeal made by

the General Assembly in its resolution 3324 E (XXIX), paragraph 10, when it had requested all Governments and organizations not to accord any form of recognition to any institution or authority established within the framework of that policy would be heeded. That policy consisted of relegating 18 million blacks to one seventh of the land. The "bantustans" were reservoirs of manpower on which the régime drew at will in order to make huge profits. His delegation hoped that measures would be taken to put an end to that.

34. The Upper Volta was also concerned at the relations which some countries maintained with the *apartheid* régime, in disregard of General Assembly resolutions. It regretted the political, economic and cultural contacts between South Africa and countries which had major responsibilities in the United Nations. It hoped that those countries would soon take the necessary measures, since the United Nations had a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa. The Upper Volta particularly regretted the veto used by three permanent members of the Security Council against a mandatory embargo on arms to South Africa and Namibia. The United Nations, which was regarded with scepticism in many parts of the world, must not let slip the opportunity to assert itself at last as the hope of mankind. It was time for it to take steps to put an end to the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

35. His delegation fully supported the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, contained in chapter II of its report, and considered it urgently necessary for the General Assembly to take measures to condemn once again the system of *apartheid*, to recognize the responsibility of the United Nations towards the oppressed people of South Africa, to reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle of the national liberation movements, to impose a mandatory embargo on arms to South Africa, to condemn the "bantustan" policy and to demand the release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

36. The Upper Volta regarded those measures as the minimum that the United Nations should do for the courageous people of South Africa, who were struggling for their own rights, but also for human rights.

37. In conclusion, his delegation welcomed the representatives of the sister republics of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, and Papua New Guinea.

38. Mr. TSIYREGZEN (Mongolia) said that the constructive efforts of the Socialist countries and of progressive forces throughout the world had brought about an era of détente in international relations, while the recent collapse of the Fascist dictatorship in Portugal and the accession to independence of new African States had given a further impetus to the struggle of the African peoples to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism. It was therefore all the more distressing to note that racism and racial discrimination continued to exist in southern Africa; although the question of *apartheid* was still, after many years, on the agenda of the General Assembly, the Pretoria régime persisted in practising segregation, increased its military budget, intensified repression and pursued its so-called "bantustan" policy, the sole purpose of which was to consolidate the

domination of the white minority and deprive the majority of the population of their legitimate rights.

39. The South African Government could afford to remain deaf to the voice of the United Nations and international public opinion because it had the political, economic and military support of some Western countries. Moreover, when the General Assembly, at its twenty-ninth session, had adopted unanimously, except for a single vote, resolution 3324 B (XXIX) requesting the Security Council to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter to ensure the complete cessation of the supply of any arms and military equipment whatsoever to South Africa, as well as any military co-operation with South Africa, vetoes by three Western Powers had prevented the Council from acting. There was abundant evidence to prove indisputably that the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization continued to collaborate with the racist régime in the military, economic and other fields. According to the data published by IMF, South Africa's foreign trade, which had amounted in 1970 to \$5,741 million, had increased in 1974 to \$12,141 million—the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America being South Africa's main trading partners—while the large imperialist transnational corporations had considerably increased their direct investment in the country, which was thus encouraged in its defiant attitude.

40. His delegation considered that *apartheid* could be eliminated only if all Member States strictly applied all the provisions of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. It supported the recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, particularly those relating to sanctions against South Africa, a mandatory arms embargo and an embargo on oil supplies to South Africa. It also welcomed the international campaign against *apartheid* conducted by the Special Committee, which had included the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the organization, in collaboration with OAU, of the Seminar on South Africa held in Paris from 28 April to 2 May 1975, and the dispatch of missions to various European, North American and Latin American countries. His delegation attached particular importance to the association of the South African liberation movements in the work of the Special Committee, and to the active co-operation of the specialized agencies in the implementation of concerted measures designed to end the policy of *apartheid*.

41. By rejecting the credentials of the representatives of South Africa (General Assembly resolution 3206 (XXIX)), an overwhelming majority of the Member States had clearly indicated that they would not accept a Government's deliberately ignoring United Nations decisions and were determined to take effective action against *apartheid*. Faced with the indignation of world public opinion, the racist régime was looking for ways of escape: its propaganda organs spoke of "détente" and "dialogue", and claimed that wide-ranging reforms had radically changed the situation in southern Africa. Tribute should be paid to the Special Committee for having exposed such base manoeuvres, whose only aim was to delude and to sow discord among the régime's opponents and among the liberation movements.

42. The Mongolian People's Republic, which had been one of the first States to ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, resolutely condemned colonialism, racism and *apartheid*. It rigorously applied in all fields the provisions of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and did not maintain any relations with the racist colonial régimes, as was shown by the third periodic report which Mongolia had recently submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. His delegation would vigorously support all measures taken by the United Nations with a view to eliminating *apartheid*.

43. Miss LOPEZ (Venezuela) said that, in her delegation's view, everything possible must be done to combat *apartheid* until it was totally eliminated.

44. The situation in South Africa had not changed and none of the measures taken at the international level had been effective. The South African Government ignored the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, and it was clear that repeated condemnations of that Government by Member States produced no reaction from it.

45. More drastic measures and constant repetition of what had already been said must therefore be resorted to in order to obtain a reaction and bring about a change in the condition of the black population in South Africa.

46. Venezuela had voted for General Assembly resolution 3324 C (XXIX) calling for an unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners opposed to *apartheid*, the repeal of repressive laws and regulations, and respect for the right of the people of South Africa to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Her delegation wished to repeat at the current session that it would support any action to condemn and to eliminate *apartheid* in South Africa.

47. Venezuela again urged countries which were opposing the implementation of United Nations resolutions and continuing their economic and political collaboration with the South African régime to reconsider their attitude, so that the Security Council and other United Nations organs could take more effective measures with a view to the final elimination of *apartheid*.

48. Venezuela regarded absolute isolation of the South African racist régime and support for the liberation movements as very important factors in the struggle against *apartheid*. The exclusion of South Africa, as long as it practised the policy of *apartheid*, from the United Nations and the specialized agencies would not achieve the anticipated results unless its dependence on the rest of the world became clear through the breaking of the political, military, economic and cultural ties which certain countries continued to maintain with it. That was perhaps the only way of moving the Pretoria Government to change its laws, which were in themselves an affront to all civilized moral and humanitarian principles.

49. The Venezuelan people, who were a mixture of indigenous, African and European stock, condemned dis-

crimination in any form. They could not, therefore, remain indifferent to what was happening in South Africa, and they called on all States Members of the United Nations to break off all relations with the Pretoria régime. It was only in that way and through the tireless struggle of the liberation movements that the South African people would emerge from their current situation.

50. Venezuela would fully support the programme of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and would make a contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, with the aim of achieving the elimination of *apartheid*. Her delegation wished to become a sponsor of the draft resolution concerning the Fund (A/SPC/L.324).

51. Mr. HECKSCHER (Sweden) thanked the Venezuelan delegation for its decision and announced that three other countries, Bangladesh, Italy and Malaysia had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

52. Mr. ADENIJI (Nigeria), speaking in support of the draft resolution, said he wished to join the representative of Sweden in appealing to Member States for increased contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

53. Mr. RAMPHUL (Mauritius) announced that his delegation also wished to become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

54. Mr. VALDERRAMA (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, announced that some of the members of the Special Committee had had the opportunity, through the courtesy of the representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, to see a film on South Africa, entitled "A Tale of Two Cities". It was a documentary on current living conditions in South Africa. He felt that it would be useful for the members of the Special Political Committee to view the film during the discussion of the item on *apartheid*. He therefore proposed that a showing of the film for the Committee should be arranged as soon as possible.

55. He suggested that, in view of the importance of the statements made by delegations, liberation movements and non-governmental organizations on the occasion of the observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, verbatim records should, if possible, be produced of the three meetings (953rd to 955th) which the Committee had devoted to the Day of Solidarity, to enable the members of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to give the proceedings appropriate publicity.

56. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the officers of the Special Political Committee should make the necessary arrangements for a showing of the film "A Tale of Two Cities" to members of the Committee.

It was so decided.

57. The CHAIRMAN noted that the General Assembly, by a decision taken at its 2353rd plenary meeting, had again approved the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/10250) that the Special Political Committee should be authorized to obtain, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee decided to have the transcription requested by the Rapporteur of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* produced in accordance with the special authorization given to the Committee.

It was so decided.²

58. The CHAIRMAN announced that the list of speakers would be closed on Friday, 17 October.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.

² The full text of the statements was subsequently circulated as documents A/SPC/PV.953-955.

957th meeting

Wednesday, 15 October 1975, at 3.10 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Roberto MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ (Honduras).

A/SPC/SR.957

AGENDA ITEM 53

Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (continued) (A/10050-S/11638, A/10052-S/11641, A/10103-S/11708, A/SPC/174, A/SPC/L.324):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* (A/10022);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/10281)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. HUSSEIN (Somalia) congratulated the representative of Papua New Guinea on his country's admission to

the United Nations. He paid a tribute to the outgoing Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, and congratulated the newly-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The awarding of the Frédéric Joliot-Curie Gold Peace Medal to the Special Committee against *Apartheid* was both an honour and an encouragement to it to persevere in the service of the worthy cause of the oppressed people of South Africa.

2. An international campaign to eradicate *apartheid* was more urgently needed than ever before. The Pretoria régime's policy of so-called *détente* was not motivated by any resolve to bring about change within South Africa, but