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**GENERAL**  
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**Official Records\***



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**A/C.3/42/SR.1-64/Corrigendum\***  
**29 December 1988**

**ENGLISH**

**THIRD COMMITTEE**

**SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE 1st TO 64th MEETINGS**

**Corrigendum**

This corrigendum contains delegation and Secretariat corrections to the English text of the summary records of the meetings held by the Third Committee during the forty-second session (A/C.3/42/SR.1-64). With the issuance of this corrigendum, the records of these meetings may be considered final.

**7th meeting**

**Paragraph 38, lines 2 and 3**

~~For~~ materials. On the Contrary: read information on these topics. In fact,

**16th meeting**

**Paragraph 14**

The last two lines should read counterbalance the offerings of television, in particular.

**27th meeting**

**Paragraphs 88, 90, 93 and 95, line 1**

~~For~~ German Democratic Republic read Federal Republic of Germany

**32nd meeting**

**Page 11, paragraph 57, line 2**

Delete (ICDAIT)

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\* Reissued for technical reasons.

58th meeting

Paragraphs 30 to 33

For the existing text substitute

30. Ma. FLOREZ (Cuba), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the United States representative had been highly unoriginal in his reply and had simply repeated what the United States delegation had said on many other occasions. With respect to his personal reference to the son of the Cuban Permanent Representative, her delegation considered that the United States representative, in his eagerness to defend the indefensible figure of the former Director of the CIA, had resorted to a base and contemptible attack on the representative of Cuba. No Cuban had anything to hide, however, and since in Cuba there were no privileges of any kind, justice was applied equally to all no matter who committed a misdemeanour or whose son he was. The United States representative's remarks were in extremely bad taste and indicative of a total lack of respect for Committee members.

31. United States Governments had always brandished some rhetorical phrase. In earlier years it had been good-neighbourliness and the Alliance for Progress; now, the Government's slogan was none other than human rights. However, nothing had changed the true essence of United States imperialist policy towards the world and towards Latin America. Everything was still the same; what had always remained was big-stick, gunboat and dollar diplomacy and the law of "might is right", blackmail and threats. The slogan of the present Government, like slogans of past Governments, would be as short-lived as the Government itself, but if there was anything that was lasting and constant it was lies. The reason for that aberrant policy towards Cuba, and for the insane obsession with pursuing a hostile, aggressive line against her country in all spheres of international relations, lay in the fact that the Cuban people had exercised its right to self-determination and had chosen the path of socialism.

32. It was ironic that the United States representative should speak of human rights at the United Nations and condemn Cuba, that the most brutal, cynical and merciless violator of human rights, not only at home but throughout the world, should point an accusing finger at her country. She wondered how that representative could speak of human rights when he represented a system which had almost exterminated native American Indians and had seized their lands, a system which had enslaved African blacks and, after having proclaimed over 200 years previously in its Declaration of Independence that all men were born free and equal and enjoyed equal rights, had kept them in slavery for a further century. After 200 years of exploitation of ethnic and national minorities, blacks continued to be ill-treated, were paid three times less than whites, had an infant mortality rate four times higher than that of whites and were abused by the police and racist organizations. What moral right had the United States Government to speak of human rights when it had been responsible for the deaths of millions of Vietnamese; when its unconditional backing for the South African Government made it responsible for the tens of thousands of lives already lost at the hands of the racist apartheid régime; when it was in league with dozens of repressive and Fascist-style Governments throughout the world; when it was responsible for the deaths of the 40,000 Nicaraguans killed in the dirty, treacherous war being waged against that

country; and when it had been mounting invasions of Latin American countries for almost 90 years? Did the Government of a country which had dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki have any morality?

33. The United States believed that its system was really a democratic system, and it criticized and tried to run down Cuba's democracy. However, she wondered what kind of democracy was based on gross inequalities among its inhabitants, what kind of democracy existed between a homeless person and a millionaire. She wondered whether the hypocrites who gorged themselves and then spoke of human rights saw no value in the fact that the Cuban Revolution had eliminated gambling and prostitution, that there were no barefoot children begging on Cuba's streets, that illiteracy had been eradicated. She wondered whether a society which had successfully tackled health problems and had reduced infant mortality to 13.6 per 1000, one of the lowest rates in the world, could be accused of inhumanity. What, then, were the human and democratic values of a system in which one person wielded so much power that he could launch dirty wars behind the backs of Congress and the people, and even trigger a global holocaust and decide the fate of people all over the world? Where was the human and democratic value of a system in which one person or a small oligarchic group could decide to restrict social programmes benefiting the poor, the sick, blacks and minorities?

60th meeting

Paragraph 133, lines 3 and 4

For International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights read  
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

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