



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 25th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. DJIGO (Senegal)

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The meeting was called to order at 11.05 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 76: ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE TO COLONIAL AND RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued) (A/33/269; E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1; A/33/151)

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1. Mr. CARTAS (Romania) reaffirmed his country's opposition to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The Romanian Constitution stipulated that all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania had equal rights with respect to all aspects of the country's economic, political, legal, social and cultural life and that no limitations on any of those rights and no discrimination with respect to their exercise on grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion were tolerated. Any action aimed at establishing such discrimination, fostering nationalistic and chauvinistic propaganda or inciting race or national hatred was punishable under the law. Both that fundamental norm and the laws enacted for the purposes of applying it fully illustrated the spirit of the new revolutionary humanism which inspired Romania's domestic and foreign policy.

2. At the international level, the Romanian people actively supported the struggle of the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia for national freedom and independence and the struggle of the majority in South Africa against the policy of

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(Mr. Cartas, Romania)

racism and apartheid. That position had been stated recently by Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Republic, who had also reaffirmed Romania's solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples in his meetings with representatives of the African national liberation movements and his visits to many African States.

3. The progressive and democratic forces all over the world should unite to eradicate the policy of racism and apartheid, which was in flagrant contradiction to the basic requirements of human progress. In recent years the struggle for national liberation and social emancipation had been intensified; the victories won by the African peoples had thrown into sharp relief the imperative need to do away with the last vestiges of colonialism and racism. The Romanian people, who had fought for centuries against foreign oppression to preserve their existence as a nation and to become once again free and the master of their own destiny, had always supported the national liberation struggle and given political, diplomatic, moral and material support to the national liberation movements of southern Africa. In the United Nations and other international bodies Romania had supported the adoption and implementation of firm measures designed to put an end to apartheid and the policies of racial discrimination. It had likewise supported international recognition of the national liberation movements.

4. The situation in Africa had been aggravated as a result of the resurgence of territorial and other problems inherited from the colonial past and of the threat to world peace and security posed by the racist régimes. All nations should strive to eliminate as soon as possible, by direct talks between the parties involved, the conditions of tension and military confrontation between African countries and put an end to the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

5. Romania had always scrupulously complied with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly calling for the adoption of positive measures to combat the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa. It had likewise been in favour of the convening of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in which it had participated actively, reaffirming its support for the struggle against colonialism and racism. The documents adopted at that Conference contained useful proposals for bringing about the complete eradication of racism and apartheid.

6. Romania was a party to the Interantional Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and in July 1978 it had ratified the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. It also intended to continue co-operating to the fullest possible extent in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. His delegation supported draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.10.

7. Miss PADUA (Portugal) said that the introduction of items 82, 81, 76, 73 and 74 by the Deputy Director of the Division of Human Rights had been very clear and useful. Her delegation was aware of the importance of the work of the Division of Human Rights and shared the opinion that it should be given the necessary means to enable it fully to accomplish its tasks.

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(Miss Padua, Portugal)

8. Portugal recognized the right of peoples to self-determination in its Constitution. That document also stipulated that Portugal advocated the abolition of all forms of imperialism, colonialism and aggression with a view to establishing an international order capable of safeguarding peace and justice in relations between peoples. Portugal recognized the right of peoples to revolt against all forms of oppression, in particular imperialism and colonialism. The international community was well aware that that philosophy was in conformity with Portugal's practice: Portugal's recognition of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence had had undeniable positive consequences for the full enjoyment of human rights in southern Africa and other parts of the world.

9. Consequently, Portugal advocated recognition of the right of self-determination and independence of all peoples who were still struggling to secure that right, whether in southern Africa, the Middle East or any other part of the world, and it had participated in the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo in May 1977 and the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos in August 1977.

10. Racial discrimination was prohibited by Portugal's Constitution, which stipulated that all citizens had the same social dignity and were equal before the law and that no one should be favoured, injured, deprived of any right or exempt from any duty because of his ancestry, sex, race, language, territory of origin, religion or ideological convictions, education, economic situation or social condition. Portuguese public opinion had always disapproved of racial discrimination. Portuguese culture was the product of interchange with other cultures with which it had become familiar in different parts of the world to which the Portuguese had travelled and the Portuguese people had been enriched by that intermingling with other peoples and ethnic groups.

11. The Government of Portugal was preparing to accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in the near future, since Portugal's legislation was entirely in conformity with that instrument. In that connexion she observed that her delegation appreciated the work done by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

12. In the Charter, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention already mentioned and other instruments, the United Nations had set the standards by which States should abide if they were to be considered constructive members of the international community. The fact that racism and racial discrimination were not yet absent from relations among men and among nations should be attributed to the lack of political will in promoting the full implementation of those instruments. Basic to that implementation was the creation of attitudes and practices that promoted a sense of community among peoples and ethnic groups. It was reprehensible that racial discrimination still persisted, and its institutionalized form - apartheid, in South Africa - was repulsive to the human conscience.

13. Her delegation was pleased that the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination contained provisions to

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(Miss Padua, Portugal)

eliminate discrimination against migrant workers. Portugal attached great importance to that question and had participated actively in the negotiations that had led to the insertion of those provisions. It also regretted that no consensus had been reached over issues that had enabled the international community to reach agreement at the Maputo and Lagos Conferences. It would have preferred it if the Final Document had met with the approval of all participants.

14. Portugal had taken measures to implement the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, incorporating into its Constitution provisions that forbade all discrimination. The Constitution also assured every citizen recourse against possible violations of his fundamental rights. However, aware of the subtle forms that racism sometimes assumed, her Government was determined to devote the most serious efforts to the further implementation of the Programme.

15. In Portugal there was no discrimination in education. The subject of human rights was part of the curricula of primary and secondary schools, and the educational methods employed encouraged respect for human rights and promoted understanding and friendship among peoples of varying backgrounds.

16. Mr. GAGLIARDI (Brazil) said that his country had been one of the first to sign the Interantional Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and had been a party to it since its entry into force in January 1969. Brazil was a nation based on the integration of all races and its Constitution and national legislation effectively banned all forms of racial discrimination. It had therefore always supported the valuable work performed by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and had sought to comply with the reporting requirements of the Convention. It was therefore unfortunate that paragraphs 297 to 302 of the Committee's report (A/33/18), which dealt with the fourth and fifth periodical reports of Brazil, submitted in one document in accordance with the Committee's previous requests, conveyed the impression that Brazil had been less than diligent in responding to the Committee's requests for information. On the contrary, it had constantly attempted to reply to questions raised in the Committee and had transmitted to it the pertinent information regarding the legal texts.

17. In particular, paragraph 299 of the Committee's report stated that "The text of Law No. 898, requested earlier, as well as the text of article 39, VI, of the Law of National Security, cited in the report under consideration, and of articles 153 and 165 of the Constitution" had also been requested. The fact was that in Law No. 898 and the "Law of National Security" were one and the same. Article 39, VI, of that Law, transmitted to the Committee in 1972 in the second periodic report of Brazil (CERD/C/R.30/Add.7), defined any incitement to racial hatred or discrimination as a crime against national security, for which it prescribed prison sentences of 10 to 20 years. Articles 153 and 165 of the Constitution - the fundamental provisions of Brazil's stringent legislation on racial discrimination - had been transmitted to the Committee in 1970, in the first periodic report of Brazil (CERD/C/R.3/Add.11). Brazil had also provided the Committee with ample information on other legislative texts, notably that of the

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(Mr. Gagliardi, Brazil)

law of 1951 which defined as criminal offences acts resulting from racial prejudice, a measure which had frequently been quoted as a model for State action against racial discrimination.

18. For those reasons, his delegation could not agree with the implication that it had been reluctant to co-operate fully with the Committee. A more balanced presentation of the consideration of the fourth and fifth reports of Brazil should have included more extensive references to the positive statements made in the Committee on the racial situation in Brazil, as well as to the fact that the Committee's own Rapporteur had recalled that Brazil had been unable to provide information on racial composition because questions on race had long been abolished from national censuses. In view of the great importance which his country attached to the matter, he requested that the clarifications which he had given should be reflected in the record of the current meeting, and said that Brazil intended to submit in due time to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the supplementary report requested in paragraph 302 of document A/33/18.

19. Brazil had fully participated in the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its endorsement of the struggle of the international community against the policy of apartheid in South Africa had been expressed not only by its frequent condemnation of racist régimes but also by its strict compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

20. His delegation regretted that the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination had received such meagre material support and that the delegations had had such a short period of time to deal with one of the most important subjects facing the world community. That had led to a hurried consideration of many aspects of the Final Document of the Conference.

21. Although the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference, when taken as a whole, deserved support, his delegation had been obliged to make a reservation to the sixth preambular paragraph of the Declaration, as set forth in section III of the Secretary-General's report (A/33/262). The provisions of the Programme of Action were being studied by Brazilian legal experts and a preliminary reading of some of those texts gave rise to the fear that they might not be generally applicable. Certain aspects of the provisions on immigration and indigenous populations appeared to have been written with the aim of correcting certain notorious discriminatory practices but, if applied in different contexts, they might lead to precisely the opposite results, creating discrimination where none existed.

22. He reiterated the full commitment of the Brazilian Government and people to the struggle against racial discrimination and to the abolition of apartheid. As the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil had indicated in the General Assembly at the current session, decolonization and the inhuman policy of apartheid constituted one of the grave problems afflicting the international community. The independence and admission to the United Nations of all former Portuguese Territories in Africa had brought great rejoicing to Brazil, but its attention was still turned to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and to the other peoples

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(Mr. Gagliardi, Brazil)

still under the yoke of foreign domination. The apparent progress of Namibia towards independence was not enough to counterbalance the continued frustration of the expectations of the international community in relation to the self-determination of the people of Zimbabwe and the abolition of the apartheid régime.

23. Mr. SAMHAN (United Arab Emirates) said that his country attached great importance to the items before the Committee because it believed that fundamental rights and freedoms could not be achieved in the face of continuing oppression, colonialism, racism and apartheid. A glaring example of the consequences of those practices could be found in the unspeakable sufferings of the African peoples under the racist régimes of southern Africa and of the Palestinians in the occupied territories and in exile.

24. Great progress had undoubtedly been made in recent years in the struggle to eliminate colonialism, but much remained to be done. In the meantime, those régimes persisted in their defiance of the international community and had even resorted to acts of aggression against neighbouring States. The situation would have been different had it not been for the political, military and other support which those régimes were receiving or for the close collaboration between them.

25. The General Assembly had repeatedly condemned racism and apartheid and, at its twenty-eighth session, in the desire to launch a genuine campaign against racism, it had proclaimed the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. His country's position with regard to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was well known. However, he found it necessary to emphasize, because of its importance, that the fact that certain States which were known to maintain close relations with the racist régimes had withdrawn from the Conference had merely served to encourage those régimes. It would have been much better if they had remained in the Conference and had expressed there any reservations they might have had. Furthermore, he considered that the recommendations of the Conference constituted a good principle in the struggle against racism and apartheid but felt that words were not enough and that the recommendations must be put into practice.

26. He found the report prepared by Mr. Khalifa, the Special Rapporteur, (E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1) highly commendable. He was not surprised that Israel had found it necessary to criticize that report, for the latter contained information which brought out clearly the relationship between Israel and South Africa. South Africa denied the black majority its fundamental rights and offered it slavery in return. In Zimbabwe, the white minority continued to usurp power and, totally ignoring United Nations resolutions, perpetrated acts of aggression against neighbouring States. Like those régimes, Israel too had institutionalized racial discrimination and continued to oppress the population of territories which it had taken by force and occupied still, in violation of international law. It had enacted legislation based on racial discrimination which gave all Jews the right to settle in Palestine and the right to acquire Israeli nationality. Both of those rights were denied to Arabs.

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(Mr. Samhan, United Arab Emirates)

27. His country supported the Palestine Liberation Organization in its legitimate struggle, and contributed to all funds set up to support liberation movements which were struggling to eliminate racial discrimination.

28. Mrs. MIKHAYLENKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), referring to agenda item 76, said it was clear that imperialism was trying to stamp out the liberation movements and thus to stifle the aspirations of the African peoples. The United Nations had produced numerous documents and studies which gave a clear picture of the tragic situation of those peoples. The racist régimes were able to persist in their attitude thanks to the support they received from certain Western States, in particular the member States of NATO, whose relations with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were a well-established fact. Without the help of Western monopolies, the régimes in southern Africa would be unable to withstand the assault of the liberation movements for long.

29. In that connexion, she wished to draw attention to some information published by The New York Times stating that the countries of the European Economic Community had invested more than \$11 billion in southern Africa, \$7 billion of which sum had been invested by the United Kingdom alone. Another \$2 billion had been invested in southern Africa by the United States. More than 1,600 foreign companies were based in South Africa. As had been observed at the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in the first six months of 1978 alone South Africa had secured loans totalling over \$300 million. It was also known that, thanks to the existence of the racist régimes, Western monopolies earned 10 times more in southern Africa than in other parts of the world. The Western member States of NATO which continued to support those régimes, in defiance of United Nations resolutions, were therefore responsible for the situation in southern Africa.

30. A similar situation prevailed in Southern Rhodesia. Western monopolies had a vital interest in maintaining the status quo, for they knew perfectly well that if the Smith régime were overthrown they would no longer be able to fill their pockets. A neo-colonial settlement of the Rhodesian question was now being prepared behind the backs of the indigenous population. The Western Powers were collaborating with the racist régimes on the pretext of establishing a dialogue, and that in turn was leading to even greater repression. It was clear that imperialism would not hesitate to use force to enable it to continue to exploit a vast reservoir of cheap labour and to reap enormous profits.

31. It was clear from the report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa (E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1) that arms continued to be supplied to the racist régimes, in defiance of United Nations resolutions. If South Africa managed to build an 11,000 Mw nuclear reactor, it would be able to manufacture each year 30 atomic bombs of the size of the bomb which had destroyed Nagasaki. South Africa was collaborating with Israel in the nuclear field, thereby, as stated in the Declaration of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, threatening international peace and security, all the more so as neither Israel nor South Africa had signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

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(Mrs. Mikhaylenko, Ukrainian SSR)

32. South Africa and Southern Rhodesia had already been condemned more than enough. The time had come to put an end to the situation in those countries. In her opinion, the United Nations should take steps to eliminate racism and apartheid once and for all. Her country, inspired by Leninist principles, had always supported the struggle against racial discrimination and would continue to do so. It believed, however, that human rights would be enjoyed in southern Africa only when United Nations resolutions were finally respected. The first step, therefore, should be to put an end to the support afforded to the racist régimes.

33. Mr. MONTEMAYOR CANTÚ (Mexico), referring to the studies prepared by the Special Rapporteurs of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, said that the study made by Mr. Gros Espiell (E/CN.4/Sub.2/405) was extremely useful for it dealt with the implementation of United Nations resolutions with regard to the economic, social and cultural aspects of the right of peoples to self-determination. In drawing attention to those aspects, it observed that they required constant special attention in order to ensure that colonialism did not interfere, in new and different guises, with the full and complete enjoyment of the sovereign attributes to be derived from the effective achievement of that right. His delegation agreed fully with the study's recommendations, in particular with the contents of paragraph 282.

34. The study prepared by Mr. Cristescu (E/CN.4/Sub.2/404) also warranted detailed consideration. His delegation concurred with the statement in paragraph 683 of the study to the effect that racial discrimination and apartheid, which were linked with colonial domination, represented an affront to human conscience and dignity, a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and a crime against humanity. Although the world had in recent decades witnessed the progressive dismantling of the former colonial empires, it had also witnessed the consolidation of a new type of colonialism, based not only on political ambitions but also on economic interests which knew no frontiers. He wished to draw attention in particular to the conclusion in paragraph 713 of the study that the right of peoples to self-determination remained a corner-stone of the new international economic order.

35. Referring to the report by Mr. Khalifa (E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1), he said that, while he could not agree totally with the content, the report had the great merit of identifying the sources of the political, military and economic interests which were helping to maintain the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

36. He wished to praise the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, to which, pursuant to article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, his country had submitted periodic reports regularly.

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(Mr. Montemayor Cantú, Mexico)

37. States Members of the United Nations knew that mankind's ideals of peace were threatened by the very existence of systems based on inequality. There could be no international order which functioned on the basis of the principles of the Charter so long as there were régimes which defied with impunity the most elementary principles of justice. His delegation, for its part, believed that all peoples were committed to the achievement of those ideals and to respect for those principles.

38. Mr. CAWEN (Finland) said that the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which was the main programme in the world community's efforts to eliminate discrimination based on race, was proof of the common concern of all States Members of the United Nations to abolish that evil. Mere condemnation of racism was not sufficient: it had to be complemented by concrete measures adopted concurrently at national and international levels. At the national level, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was a central instrument for the abolition of discrimination from legislation and administration. Legal measures alone were not sufficient, however; they must be complemented by education and information. His country therefore attached particular importance throughout its school system to the promotion of understanding and friendship among peoples.

39. At the international level, his Government supported the Decade and believed that its main focus should be on combating apartheid. The most effective form of global action against apartheid was one based on binding Security Council resolutions. His country had, therefore, together with other Nordic countries, advocated the adoption of a Security Council resolution against new investments in South Africa. The joint Nordic programme of action against South Africa, which had been adopted by the Foreign Ministers of those countries in March 1978, had recently been extended to include visa requirements for South African citizens and recommendations to sports organizations to discontinue all remaining contacts with the apartheid régime. His Government continued to give humanitarian assistance to the liberation movements recognized by OAU and contributed to the appropriate United Nations funds and to the programmes of assistance to refugees from southern Africa.

40. With regard to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, his Government believed that the Conference should have concentrated on adopting decisions relating to the future action of the world community to eliminate racial discrimination in general and the policy of apartheid in particular. It had unfortunately not been possible to reach a consensus on that point owing to the introduction of the question of zionism into the Declaration of the Conference, and his Government, which supported the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as it had been originally adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 3057 (XXVIII), and which had opposed adoption of General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) in 1975, had consequently not been able to support the final document of the Conference and the recommendations contained in it. It therefore hoped that, when decisions were adopted in the future, efforts could be concentrated on the aspects of the issue that united countries rather than on those that divided them.

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41. Mr. MERKEL (Federal Republic of Germany) said that the nine members of the European Community had made an active contribution to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, based on the original programme established by General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), and on many occasions they had declared themselves willing to participate in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, while indicating that they would not accept the introduction of extraneous elements into the original Programme for the Decade.
42. The proposal that references to the question of the Middle East should be included in the texts adopted by the Geneva Conference had given rise to great difficulties. The Nine believed that the nature of that question differed fundamentally from that of the situation in southern Africa, and they could not accept that a racist character that it did not possess should be attributed to it; they had consequently been forced to dissociate themselves from the final document of the Conference. The Nine would none the less continue to support the struggle against racism throughout the world, and especially in southern Africa, and they wished to reiterate their commitment to the original aims of the Decade.
43. Mrs. HOUNGAVOU (Benin), referring to item 76, said that the report by Mr. Khalifa (E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1) provided irrefutable proof of the plot existing between the colonialist racist régimes of southern Africa and the Western capitalist countries, the military, political, economic and diplomatic collaboration of which constituted a serious threat to the independence of African States. NATO was involved directly or indirectly in the starting of a number of military projects, in particular the construction of the so-called ADVOKAAT communications and military surveillance system, which formed part of the encirclement planned by NATO in Africa. The increase in Pretoria's military budget from 1960 to 1977, which had exceeded all forecasts, was proof of the intention to make Pretoria an impregnable bastion of aggression and domination for maintaining the sordid interests of the so-called "free" and "Christian" world. Thanks to the collaboration of the Western Powers, in particular France and Great Britain, the Pretoria régime had attained self-sufficiency in individual weapons and weapons for guerrilla warfare.
44. Her delegation condemned the Western Powers, whose transnational corporations were helping, by means of their investments, to strengthen the racist régimes. The persistence of apartheid, the illegal Smith régime and the illegal occupation of Namibia called for the adoption of mandatory economic sanctions.
45. With regard to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, her delegation fully supported the content of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference and considered unacceptable the attitude of certain countries that had attempted to disrupt its work and were now attempting to oppose any positive measure.
46. Mr. ERDÖS (Hungary), referring to item 76, said that the report by Mr. Khalifa (E/CN.4/Sub.2/383/Rev.1) showed that the existing situation in southern Africa was closely linked with the assistance given by certain Western Powers. The same countries that claimed to be "champions" of human rights gave assistance to régimes that scoffed at human rights and fundamental freedoms. The report made clear the

(Mr. Erdős, Hungary)

fear of Western Governments at seeing the enormous investments in South Africa endangered. Roughly 80 per cent of South African investments came from the European Economic Community and the American continent, and the more closely linked the economy of South Africa was with Western economic interests, the easier it would be for the South African Government to find political support and understanding in the countries from which that capital came.

47. The aforementioned report pointed to the possibility of the racist machinery of South Africa surviving many years as a result of the existence of a redoubtable military and security system. The superficial changes made in that system were directed only at perpetuating the status quo in southern Africa.

48. His country did not maintain relations of any description with the racist régimes in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, and it supported the national liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and gave them moral, political, diplomatic and material assistance, since it was aware that the decolonization process was coming to an end and that the peoples who were still deprived of their rights would soon regain them.

49. Mrs. LÓPEZ (Colombia) said that her delegation rejected all forms of discrimination and oppression based on theories of racial superiority or exclusivity, and it supported initiatives that aimed at strengthening human rights and the attainment of self-determination by peoples. As indicated by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, it was necessary to create awareness in the younger generations that any policy based on oppression and exploitation of the individual constituted a crime against humanity that was incompatible with the Christian concept of the individual and doubly discriminatory against women, who were automatically already victims of unjust social and political structures.

50. The events to mark the International Year of the Child, the proposed international youth year and the United Nations Decade for Women should include dissemination of the reports on oppression, racial discrimination and the arms race which were being issued by the United Nations and by all other bodies involved in combating the errors in which certain nations still persisted.

51. Her delegation endorsed the intention concerning migrant workers expressed in paragraph 12 of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/33/262) and was particularly concerned about the future of the children of those workers.

52. Her country, in which racial discrimination did not exist, might only enter into international commitments by means of treaties or conventions approved by the National Congress and signed by the Executive, but that did not prevent it from supporting declarations that aimed at combating racial discrimination and the crime of apartheid.

53. The CHAIRMAN announced that Djibouti and India had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/33/L.14.