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**SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE, 768th  
MEETING**



Thursday, 4 November 1971,  
at 3.20 p.m.

NEW YORK

Chairman: Mr. Cornelius C. CREMIN (Ireland).

AGENDA ITEMS 37 AND 12

The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (*continued*) (A/8403, A/8422 and Corr.1, A/8467, A/8468, A/SPC/145, A/SPC/L.206):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* (A/8422 and Corr.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General (A/8467, A/8468);
- (c) Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter XVII (section C)) (A/8403)

1. Mr. FAKHREDDINE (Sudan), recalling that the General Assembly had clearly defined the objectives of the struggle against *apartheid* in seven resolutions (2671 A-F (XXV)) which it had adopted at its twenty-fifth session, said that it should now draw up an action programme to realize those goals. *Apartheid*, the most diabolical form of racism and racial discrimination, was a system which, far from limiting itself to social, racial or colour prejudice, was based on the concept of the maximization of profit and, as had been pointed out by Chief Albert J. Luthuli, robbed the individual not only of his labour but also of his individuality and human dignity. Convinced that they were racially superior, the advocates of *apartheid* had enacted laws that would keep the Africans mere tools of the white ruling minority and confined in Bantustans.

2. In the book *Guilty Land*,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Patrick Van Rensburg, a white South African, said that the reserved areas, where the Africans were supposed to develop along their own lines, were nothing but reservoirs of cheap black labour for farms in white areas. A ceiling, rigidly controlled by the Government, had been placed on the political and economic development of the Africans in the Bantustans. In that way, the economy of the whites retained the benefit of African labour without any risk of competition.

3. The system of domination by force of law, by military force and by indoctrination could not permit of any concessions for fear of undermining the authority of the whites: to give even certain Africans the right to vote, for example, would mean treating them as equals of the whites. The only possible relationship between white and black was one of master and slave. Laws were designed to prevent the African from seeing himself in a manner different from that which the caste system indicated.

4. The United Nations including the Security Council would continue to be handcuffed so long as the foreign accomplices of the racist minority grew rich on the fat of

the usurped land and the toil of the African. The United Nations could not condemn *apartheid* more categorically than it had done, and further exhortation or yet another proclamation of resolve was not enough. As the representative of the Soviet Union had pointed out at the previous meeting, the Government of South Africa would continue to impose its policy of *apartheid* in spite of any action that the United Nations might undertake, because its natural allies were the imperialist States which pursued the policies of the colonial era by violating the arms embargo and maintaining economic relations with South Africa. Although the Governments concerned happened to be white Western European or American Governments, he believed that the problem was not fundamentally racial but derived from the imperatives of capitalist economics, which regarded man merely as a tool in the accumulation of profits, and from the immense power of vested interests.

5. His country was convinced of the futility of any attempt at dialogue with South Africa. Furthermore, a dialogue could harm the cause of South African liberation. It was up to the Africans, and to them alone, to rid Africa of the remnants of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial humiliation and economic exploitation. Sacrifices would be necessary, but the South African racists were mistaken if they believed that they could withstand internal and external pressures and their growing isolation for long.

6. Mr. PEJIC (Yugoslavia) said that it was unfortunate that, owing to the refusal of certain Members to honour their commitments, the United Nations had not been able to eliminate a system, which, in ideology and methods, resembled nazism and which threatened the development of Africa and the rest of the world. As the report (A/8422 and Corr.1) of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* showed, there had been no change in the policies of the Powers that supported *apartheid* because of economic or other interest. The Government of South Africa had intensified its inhuman and aggressive policy and was attempting to suppress resistance to it at home, whether by the white or the black population. The international community had learned with indignation of the death of Mr. Ahmed Timol and the sentencing of the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg to five years in prison.

7. Moreover, the Government of South Africa—from which the United Nations had withdrawn (General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI)) the authority for the administration of Namibia, assuming that responsibility itself—was endeavouring to extend *apartheid* to that Territory by subjecting its population to repressive measures. It was also encouraging its partners in Southern Rhodesia to follow its example. South Africa played the leading role in the racist and colonial alliance in southern Africa, whose aim was to prevent the African population from exercising its right to

<sup>1</sup> New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Publisher, 1962.

self-determination and independence. Its attitude was an incitement to racial conflict and a threat to peace. Like many other States, Yugoslavia had pointed out on a number of occasions the aggressive, hegemonistic nature of *apartheid*, which had recently made itself apparent in the armed attack on Zambia. The situation in southern Africa should therefore be discussed within the framework of the paragraphs of the United Nations Charter which related to the maintenance of peace and security.

8. The report of the Special Committee stressed (A/8422 and Corr.1, paras. 247-249) that foreign economic interests were more active than ever in South Africa, that certain Western countries had stepped up their deliveries of arms between 1960 and 1970, that a majority of Western countries had almost doubled their trade with South Africa and that, in 1970 and 1971, the investments of private companies of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and France had reached the record level of \$1,000 million. The intensification of economic relations with South Africa impeded the efforts of the United Nations, since the South African Government interpreted it as an encouragement of its policy. One of the ways of peacefully compelling Pretoria to change its policy would be for its principal trading partners to exert an influence by complying with the decisions of the United Nations.

9. Strengthening the military potential of South Africa had only one consequence: the consolidation of the *apartheid* system. The thesis of some Western States that the ultra-modern weapons being delivered to South Africa could not be used against the opponents of *apartheid* was unacceptable, since it had been proved that *apartheid* was also a threat to neighbouring African States. That being so, the embargo on deliveries of weapons to South Africa must be made obligatory for all States.

10. He recalled that the various approaches made by the United Nations with a view to initiating a dialogue with South Africa, and the bilateral attempts of Member States maintaining diplomatic relations with that country to impress upon it the need to abandon *apartheid*, had been in vain. There was currently no sign that a dialogue with South Africa would yield constructive results.

11. His delegation was of the opinion that the General Assembly should, at the current session, give full support to the measures proposed by the Special Committee with a view to intensifying international action for the isolation of the South African Government. Above all, trade relations with South Africa should cease entirely, all economic co-operation should be terminated, no more investments should be made in the country, substantial material aid should be granted to liberation movements, the international campaign against *apartheid* should be intensified and, throughout the world, the adversaries of *apartheid* should be supported. In the past, action along those lines had led to increased resistance to the racist policy by sports, religious and other non-governmental organizations. At a time when international relations seemed to be taking a turn for the better, *apartheid* was one of the factors that might well cause a reversion to intolerance and conflict.

12. Mr. ABADA (Algeria) denounced the aid which certain Western Powers had given the Pretoria régime,

particularly in the form of arms, and said that he did not accept the explanation and interpretations that had been put forward to justify the delivery of certain categories of weapons. No country was threatening South Africa; on the contrary, it was South Africa which, through the policy of *apartheid* which it was seeking to extend to Namibia and through the support it was giving to the colonial repression of Portugal and the racists in Salisbury, was a constant threat to peace and freedom in that part of the world.

13. The embargo on shipments of arms to South Africa decreed by the United Nations was the first preventive measure undertaken against that régime. Strengthening the military and economic potential of South Africa represented a flagrant violation of the resolutions adopted by the international community; it discredited the decisions of the United Nations and gave political and moral support to the leaders in Pretoria.

14. In common with the OAU, his delegation condemned the so-called "policy of dialogue" being called for between South Africa and the African countries.

15. United Nations action could be effective only if it reflected a common determination to respect and implement the resolutions that had been adopted. Those Powers which were still attracted by the ephemeral profits of military and economic co-operation with South Africa must therefore be made to understand the responsibility they were incurring by supporting that inhuman régime and the immediate and future consequences that their attitude might have.

16. Nothing should be permitted to keep the United Nations from making every effort to denounce the policy of *apartheid* through world-wide campaigns and, above all, from providing the oppressed people of South Africa and the liberation movements of the region with as much moral and material assistance as possible.

17. Mr. GRIGOROV (Bulgaria) wished to join the delegations that had expressed disappointment that resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council to condemn *apartheid* as a crime against humanity had remained a dead letter and that the United Nations had been unable to accomplish its task of liberating millions of Africans from slavery and humiliation. The South African Government had no intention of complying with the demands of the world community; on the contrary, it was trying to perpetuate its social system by intensifying its persecution of those who dared to express even the slightest opposition, irrespective of their colour. The ruthless acts committed by the South African police under the various *apartheid* laws were continuing; hundreds of thousands of Africans were being evicted from their land under the Group Areas Act. The "separate development" scheme was nothing but a scheme designed to herd the indigenous population into ethnic ghettos where only 50 per cent of the children survived beyond the age of five.

18. The *apartheid* system could not be explained simply by prejudice or the fear of the whites of losing their traditions or identity but rather by the fear of the exploiting white minority group of losing the huge profits derived from the unlimited exploitation of the African labour force.

19. Responsibility for the South African Government's persistence in defying the decisions of the United Nations rested exclusively with those Western States which, by expanding their trade relations, investments and supplies of arms, assisted and encouraged South Africa's racist régime in its attacks against oppressed peoples and freedom fighters. According to the report of the Special Committee, 77 per cent of South Africa's trade was conducted with its 10 major trading partners (*ibid.*, para. 184), all but one of which were members of NATO. Foreign monopolies, lured by the prospect of extracting a return of 17 per cent on their investments, were a party to the system of *apartheid*. The Western States that collaborated with South Africa were openly defying the numerous United Nations resolutions which called upon all States to discontinue military, economic and other kinds of relations with South Africa and imposed an embargo on the supply of arms to that country.

20. Instead of passively acknowledging the failure of United Nations efforts to eliminate *apartheid*, those responsible for that failure should be condemned. All States should be strongly requested to abide by the decisions of the United Nations, for complete isolation of South Africa was the most effective way of compelling it to comply with the principles of the United Nations.

21. The very existence of the racist régime in South Africa, which had recently attacked Zambia and was collaborating with the Portuguese colonialists in systematic violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of neighbouring States, was a threat to peace in that area and throughout the world.

22. At the international level, South Africa had proposed a dialogue with the African countries in an effort to destroy the unity of African States, lessen international pressure and break out of its isolation. Following the example of the OAU, his delegation denounced those deceitful tactics and rejected any idea of a dialogue which was not designed solely to obtain the restoration of the legitimate rights of the enslaved people of South Africa.

23. There was no doubt that the vestiges of the colonial system and imperialism would ultimately disappear. There was already evidence of some positive results in the moral and political ostracism of the *apartheid* régime. Such efforts should be continued, and world public opinion should be informed about the evils of *apartheid*. In that connexion, his delegation attached special importance to the recommendations contained in part III of the report of the Special Committee, particularly those relating to the arms embargo, economic and other measures and the dissemination of information on *apartheid*.

24. Miss MARTINEZ (Chile) said that the report of the Special Committee showed, once again, that the South African Government's policy of *apartheid* was becoming even more severe despite the almost unanimous condemnation of the international community. The set of laws to which the people of South Africa were subject represented a violation of the most fundamental humanitarian principles. The Group Areas Act, for example, had made it possible to uproot tens of thousands of families, evict them from cultivable land and transport them to inhospitable

areas, where they were faced with problems of employment, education, health and family disintegration, while the Immorality Act gave the Government free rein to carry out intolerable repression under cover of the law. The facts showed the injustice of the existing situation. In the economic field, there was incredible income inequality between the white and black population; in the field of health, the infant mortality rate, frequently as a result of malnutrition, was very high among blacks; in the field of education, the number of African students was negligible.

25. Her delegation thought it essential to analyse the nature of the *apartheid* system. South African society was characterized by the fact that the means of production were in the hands of a white minority that dominated an African majority providing cheap labour. In other words, social exploitation went hand in hand with racial exploitation. In order to maintain that dependent relationship, South Africa had established as an article of faith an ideology of domination which included the old colonial concepts and the pseudo-ideology of nazi racism. That ideology had become firmly established with the aid of imperialism, which was provided particularly in the military field in repeated violation of Security Council resolutions.

26. With a steadily increasing defence budget, South Africa, the last outpost of colonialism in Africa, threatened the entire continent and put world peace in the balance. South Africa also profited from economic assistance that had enabled it to accelerate its growth rate to the exclusive benefit of a racist minority. At a time when the peoples struggling for their independence were finding support in the United Nations, South Africa was able to defy the Organization and the world because it knew it could rely on powerful support. It was even able to institutionalize and reinforce its system through new laws, particularly the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, No. 21 of 1971 and the General Law Further Amendment Act, No. 92 of 1970.

27. The people and Government of Chile had embarked on the task of building a socialist society that was just and humane. The programme of the people's Government provided for the condemnation of all forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism and the recognition of the right of peoples subjected to such systems to rebel. Her country therefore could not but maintain solidarity with the people of South Africa, and her delegation would assist in any measures aimed at putting an end to the oppressive system of *apartheid* and would support any resolution along those lines.

28. Mr. ESFANDIARY (Iran) noted that the name of his country had not been included in the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/SPC/L.205/Rev.1 and requested the Secretariat to take the necessary steps to correct that error.

29. The CHAIRMAN noted the Iranian representative's observation.

30. Mr. ORTIZ (Ecuador) recalled that, at the 763rd meeting, the representative of Zaire had requested the Chairman to ask South Africa to attend the debates by which it was most directly affected. He asked whether that proposal had been acted upon.

31. The CHAIRMAN said that he had passed the message on to the head of the South African delegation the day before.

32. Mr. BENKOW (Norway) introduced draft resolution A/SPC/L.206 on behalf of its sponsors, to which had been added Austria, Ghana, Kenya and Zambia. While continuing to press for the complete elimination of *apartheid*, the United Nations must do its utmost to provide humanitarian assistance for the victims of racial discrimination in South Africa; the draft resolution was designed to encourage States, organizations and individuals to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. Under the operative part of the draft, the General Assembly would express its appreciation to all those who had contributed to the Trust Fund, would ask them to continue to do so and would appeal for direct contributions to the voluntary organizations that provided assistance for persecuted persons in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia; furthermore, the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund would be authorized to send a representative to consult with the voluntary organizations concerned, thereby complying with a suggestion made in paragraph 9 of the report of the Committee of Trustees (A/8468, annex). Such consultations had always been valuable, but they had become essential since the extension of the terms of reference of the Trust Fund to include Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

33. Finally, the Secretary-General would be requested to intensify the dissemination of information on the need for humanitarian assistance for the victims of *apartheid*, since that should encourage many donors to contribute generously to the Trust Fund.

34. He recalled that previous resolutions on the subject had always received the virtually unanimous support of the Committee and the General Assembly. He was confident that the draft resolution he had submitted would be no exception and expressed the hope that a larger number of States would contribute to the Trust Fund, thereby enabling it to increase its work for the benefit of the victims of *apartheid*.

35. The CHAIRMAN said he thought he would be able to inform members at the following meeting as to the estimated expenditure involved in sending a representative of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund away from Headquarters for discussions, as provided for in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

*At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Romesh Chandra, Mr. Lucio Luzzato and Mr. Emilio Raddriamihasinoro, representatives of the World Peace Council, took places at the Committee table.*

36. Mr. CHANDRA (Secretary-General of the World Peace Council)<sup>2</sup> said that, in inviting him to make a statement, the Committee was marking the growing co-operation between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations; such co-operation between Governments and

peoples was the key to the struggle against *apartheid*. Since its founding the World Peace Council had established as its objective to struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms. Established in over one hundred countries, it was proud to count among its members the leaders of African liberation movements, including Mr. Oliver Tambo, who had succeeded the late Chief Albert J. Luthuli, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and a founding member of the World Peace Council, as head of the African National Congress of South Africa.

37. He underlined the importance of the draft resolution adopted by the Committee at its 766th meeting (A/SPC/146), which should be the rallying point for immediate action by the peoples of the world. The World Peace Council was ready to launch a campaign against torture and murder in South African prisons, for the repeal of repressive legislation and the liberation of all those who had been imprisoned or otherwise detained for their opposition to *apartheid*. It would also co-operate with the Special Committee in the preparation of the report requested in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution. Lastly, his delegation had begun consultations with the Unit on *Apartheid* and the Office of Public Information with a view to deciding how the Council's information centre could assist in the publication and dissemination of material on South Africa.

38. During the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the action taken by the World Peace Council to mobilize public opinion had been very effective. But it must be pointed out that during that same year the assistance given by certain Governments to South Africa had been further intensified, encouraging Pretoria to pursue its work of genocide. The influx of capital had reached a record figure. Military co-operation, particularly with the United Kingdom, had been increased on the pretext that it related only to "aggression for or without", but Prime Minister Vorster had applied a description to the armed liberation struggle in south Africa. France, too, had continued to deliver weapons to South Africa, in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions. In short, South Africa was an essential element in the Western countries' network of military bases in the Indian Ocean.

39. The World Peace Council appealed to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session to follow up its resolutions and decisions condemning *apartheid* by constantly exposing violations of its resolutions. The Council was prepared to help in any way it could to set up machinery for disseminating any information concerning such violations.

40. The World Peace Council was also co-operating with the OAU in the struggle against *apartheid*: together with that organization, for instance, it was preparing to convene an international conference against colonialism and racism to be held at Oslo in 1972, and to publish a "White Book" on collaboration with colonial and racist régimes, and was undertaking world-wide campaigns to implement the resolution on *apartheid* adopted by the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU in June 1971. The Council's activities were directed, above all, towards the building of world solidarity with the

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Chandra took the floor in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at its 757th meeting to authorize a delegation of the World Peace Council to address the Committee.

peoples of South Africa fighting for their liberation; together with the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, it had organized significant conferences in support of the liberation movements, at Khartoum in January 1969 and at Rome in June 1970.

41. In conclusion, he stated the two main principles which guided his organization's work in the struggle against *apartheid*: first, increased material and moral support for the African National Congress, and secondly, recognition of the liberation movement as the sole representative of the people of South Africa.

42. Mr. LUZZATO (World Peace Council)<sup>2</sup> said that the information available on the application of *apartheid* and on the situation resulting therefrom was overwhelming. After pointing out that certain representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa were members of the World Peace Council, he emphasized that *apartheid* was a denial of fundamental human rights and of the principle of equality embodied in the United Nations Charter and reaffirmed in many of the Organization's declarations and resolutions. In South Africa the principle that every Government must exercise its functions for the good of its people was rejected. The Government there did not represent the people.

43. The denunciation and condemnation of *apartheid* by the United Nations was very significant in the light of the fact that several Member States were giving economic and political support to the *apartheid* régime. A great deal remained to be done in order to induce Governments to respect the principles and resolutions of the United Nations in their relations with South Africa. The economic support given to South Africa by certain countries, in particular the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, must be brought to an end. South Africa's economic penetration of Africa was creating a dangerous situation, which had been denounced by the OAU.

44. The World Peace Council wondered whether it was enough to condemn *apartheid*. The time had come to support the people's liberation movement, since its actions were aimed at asserting the rights of that people. The African National Congress represented the majority of South Africa's population, and its principles and actions were similar to those of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, which were also suffering the effects of the South African Government's racial policy. That policy also threatened or affected the peoples of Angola and Mozambique and endangered the independence of Botswana, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Not only did *apartheid* threaten all of Africa south of the Sahara, but, since it signified racial discrimination and challenged the principle of equality, no one remained unaffected by it. The task of the United Nations was to take action against *apartheid*, that of the World Peace Council was to co-operate with the United Nations.

45. Mr. RADDRIAMIHASINORO (World Peace Council)<sup>2</sup> said that *apartheid*, by threatening international peace and security, was a cause of concern to world public opinion. The *apartheid* régime was not only subjecting the African peoples to genocide but was also preparing a military

apparatus by means of which it would keep the independent African States under constant threat, for South Africa's expansionism was aimed at the colonial reconquest of Africa. Certain NATO countries, disregarding the decisions of the Security Council, were providing South Africa with the arms and technical assistance needed to set up a war industry and install long-range missiles. The capitalist countries' investments in South Africa had enabled the Pretoria régime to adopt a military budget of \$280,000,000 in 1970; that was seven times the amount of the 1960 budget. The *apartheid* régime's arrogance and insolence were thus increasing. Its soldiers were bombarding the villages of neighbouring countries or kidnapping their inhabitants. During the preparations for the seventh Summit Conference of East and Central African States held recently in Somalia, South Africa and the United Kingdom had put on a show of naval force along the coast. A South Atlantic military pact seemed to be in preparation. It would be concluded by the imperialists, and directed by the South African racists. The World Peace Council denounced and condemned such activities which constituted a threat to security.

46. Pretoria's so-called "outward-looking policy" was another new threat. South Africa's domestic market had shrunk because its racial legislation partly excluded Africans from the country's economic life. The South African Government therefore wished to find foreign outlets, while surrounding South Africa with buffer States which would give the country secure frontiers and serve as economic hostages. It would be observed that the "dialogue" the South African Government was seeking abroad was not always possible inside the country, since the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, No. 51 of 1968, prohibited all political contacts between Africans and whites. The "outward-looking policy" was not aimed at the development of the African peoples. It was designed to associate African States with institutions that made possible the exploitation and oppression of African populations. It would therefore harm the cause of the struggle for national liberation, progress, dignity and peace.

47. The World Peace Council denounced the deceitful "outward-looking policy". It endorsed the resolution in which the OAU, at its latest session at Addis Ababa, had rejected any dialogue with South Africa. It supported the decision taken by the seventh Summit Conference of East and Central African States, which had opposed any dialogue with South Africa. The World Peace Council called on all men of goodwill to recognize the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the liberation movements and launched a world-wide appeal for aid and assistance to that struggle, for it was a struggle between the enemies and the defenders of justice and the United Nations Charter. Until fascism, racism and colonialism had been eradicated from the African continent, there could be no security in that continent or anywhere else in the world.

*Mr. Chandra, Mr. Luzzatto and Mr. Raddriamihasinoro withdrew.*

48. The CHAIRMAN announced that Mali had become a sponsor of draft resolution A/SPC/L.206.

49. Mr. ARIF (India) thanked all the delegations that had expressed their sympathy to India upon the natural

disasters it had recently suffered and the difficulties created by the presence of a great number of refugees on Indian soil.

50. Mr. OMRAN (Syrian Arab Republic), supported by Mr. NUR (Somalia) and Mr. JAISEY (Ghana), proposed that the statements of the representatives of the World Peace Council should be reproduced *in extenso* as Committee documents.

51. Mr. PETRIE (United Kingdom) asked what additional expenditure that would involve for the United Nations.

52. The CHAIRMAN observed that the General Assembly had authorized the Special Political Committee to have verbatim records of all or part of its debates prepared whenever it consider them necessary.

53. Mr. PETRIE (United Kingdom) said that he did not dispute the Committee's right to have verbatim records of its debates prepared. He believed, however, that in the existing financial circumstances of the United Nations the Committee should know what additional expenditure the proposal would involve.

54. Mr. GANDA (Sierra Leone) said that no expense was too great where *apartheid* was concerned. He supported the proposal of the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

55. Mr. EL AWAD (Sudan) supported the proposal made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and endorsed the comments of the representative of Sierra Leone.

56. Mr. PETRIE (United Kingdom) pointed out that he had merely asked what additional expenditure would be involved by the reproduction *in extenso* of the statements of the World Peace Council representatives.

57. The CHAIRMAN said that the amount of the additional expenditure would be announced at the next meeting. The Committee could therefore defer its decision until then.

58. Mr. HOLDER (Liberia) pointed out that the General Assembly had not asked the Committee to subordinate

decisions concerning verbatim records of its debates to cost considerations. The Committee therefore had no need to inquire about the cost, or, in the present case, to defer its decision.

59. Mr. ISSAKA (Togo) observed that the United Kingdom representative had not opposed the reproduction *in extenso* of the statements of the World Peace Council representatives. There was therefore no reason for the Committee to defer its decision.

60. Mr. EDREMODA (Nigeria) said that it was his understanding that one page of verbatim record would cost about \$60 since there would be no translation but only transcription from the sound recordings. In any case, the question dealt with in those statements was so important that no cost was too high. He supported the proposal of the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and said he believed that the Committee had no reason to postpone its decision until the next day.

61. Mr. PAMBOU (People's Republic of the Congo) supported the proposal made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

62. Mr. GRIGOROV (Bulgaria) also expressed the view that the Committee had no reason to postpone its decision until the next day.

63. Mr. PETRIE (United Kingdom) pointed out once more that he had not made any proposal. He had merely asked what additional expenditure would be involved by the reproduction *in extenso* of the statements made by the representatives of the World Peace Council.

64. The CHAIRMAN said that, since there was no opposition, he would take it that the Committee wished to have the statements made by the representatives of the World Peace Council reproduced *in extenso*.

*It was so decided.*<sup>3</sup>

*The meeting rose at 5.35 p.m.*

<sup>3</sup> The full texts of the three statements were subsequently circulated in document A/SPC/PV.768.