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**GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY**

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

Official Records

**SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE, 694th  
MEETING**



Wednesday, 7 October 1970,  
at 3.25 p.m.

NEW YORK

Chairman: Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS  
(Afghanistan).

**AGENDA ITEM 34**

**The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (continued) (A/8022, A/SPC/L.181)**

1. Mr. PAL (Pakistan) congratulated the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and particularly Mr. Farah, its Chairman, and Mr. Bhatt, its Rapporteur, on the well-documented report (A/8022) which was before the Special Political Committee.

2. The situation in South Africa continued to deteriorate. It was time that the international community gave substantial aid—not necessarily limited to non-military assistance—to the movements of liberation organized by the African population of the country which, seeing its peaceful efforts doomed to failure, had resolved to resort to forceful action. The legitimacy of such a struggle had many times been recognized by the General Assembly. The report of the Special Committee specified a number of steps representing the minimum that Member States could do to help the liberation movements and thus give tangible evidence of their opposition to *apartheid*.

3. The United Nations had succeeded in alerting public opinion to the problems of *apartheid* and had made it aware of the repercussions of that policy at the international level. However, the need for concerted international action in that field still had to be realized. It was regrettable that the Security Council had not met since 1964 to consider that question, but he hoped that the Special Political Committee would ask it to do so.

4. The South African Foreign Minister had stated recently in the General Assembly (1857th plenary meeting) that his Government was trying to establish a multinational or multiracial social organization in South Africa. But how could he be believed when the vast majority of the population of the country, placed under the yoke of the white minority, was deliberately condemned to a life of slavery with no civil or political rights? Quoting a speech made in 1954 by Mr. H. F. Verwoerd setting out the reasons which had inspired the establishment of that régime, he concluded that the South African Government was trying to plunge the non-white population into such misery that it would no longer even be conscious of its

rights. In that connexion his delegation was glad to know that the patriotic element remained active and that the students had organized themselves into a National Union of South African Students despite the dangers that the struggle for justice and equality involved in that country.

5. Quoting some extracts from the Freedom Charter adopted on 26 June 1955 by the Congress of the People of South Africa, he expressed his conviction that neither repression nor torture would make the patriots swerve from the path which they had chosen for the liberation of their country. Any person who believed in justice, peace and prosperity was bound to endorse the aims and objectives proclaimed in that document; it was therefore necessary to aid the South African freedom-fighters to achieve them by all possible means.

6. The South African Government continued to occupy Namibia illegally and had introduced repressive laws and its policy of segregation there. He regretted that the United Nations had not yet succeeded in implementing its decisions on Namibia.

7. Recalling everything that South Africa had done since 1960 to build up its armed forces, he recalled that the military budget of that country had risen in ten years from about \$60 million to \$380 million which had enabled it to import large quantities of equipment and even perhaps to produce it on the spot, the aim of this clearly being to use it to crush the liberation movement which was attempting to eliminate the inequality and injustice based on *apartheid*.

8. His delegation noted that economic sanctions had not been effective. In fact, South African foreign trade had increased considerably since 1962, despite the General Assembly resolution adopted at that time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The main trading partners of South Africa were maintaining their relations with that country, though they could break off those relations without their economic position being affected in the least. It was true that those Powers had often condemned *apartheid* in their declarations in the United Nations, but the Government of Pretoria knew that it could rely on them not to comply with the Organization's decisions. As far as Pakistan was concerned, it had long ago ceased to have any diplomatic, trade or economic relations with South Africa despite the presence in that country of a considerable number of Pakistan nationals.

9. It followed from all he had said that the only way to put an end to *apartheid* lay in collective action, and the lead in that respect should be given by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France; otherwise all measures for economic embargo were doomed to failure.

His delegation supported the idea that all States should be called upon to take immediate steps to implement fully and without reservations the provisions of Security Council resolution 282 (1970). He also considered that the activities of the United Nations in that field should be given as much

publicity as possible, preferably by the installation of a radio station, as had already been decided, to broadcast information on that subject.

*The meeting rose at 3.40 p.m.*