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Chairman: Mr. Humberto LOPEZ VILLAMIL  
(Honduras).

AGENDA ITEM 35

The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (continued) (A/6688, A/6818 and Corr.1):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (A/6864 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/6825, A/6873 and Corr.1)

1. Mr. SHEVCHENKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) noted with gratification the tributes which numerous delegations had paid to the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, and thanked those delegations.

2. His country had always strongly opposed the exploitation and inequality of races and peoples. The Ukrainian people, whatever their origin, enjoyed equal rights in all fields; the problems of exploitation and of nationalities had been solved once and for all. For that reason the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic had never ceased to condemn the policy of the racist Government of South Africa and to give full support to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. It considered that it was its duty faithfully to apply the anti-apartheid resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council. In the resolutions it had adopted after the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, the General Assembly had addressed an appeal to the States Members of the United Nations to take specific measures with a view to combating the policy of apartheid, including breaking off trade relations with South Africa and applying an embargo on shipments of arms to it. Yet South Africa was obviously intensifying its segregationist policy and it lacked neither weapons, nor military equipment nor partners for achieving its ends. It was therefore essential, as the great majority of States Members of the United Nations agreed, that the political, economic and other sanc-

tions recommended by the General Assembly should be applied with the utmost strictness and firmness. The application of those measures was, above all, in line with the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter and with the objectives pursued by the peoples which had created the Organization. For their part, the Ukrainian people, which had suffered under the yoke of fascism, would always respect the decisions of the United Nations which reflected the purposes and principles of the Charter.

3. The concern of peace-loving peoples was due not only to the failure of South Africa to apply the resolutions on apartheid, but also to the fact that those resolutions were being flouted by certain States, founding Members of the United Nations, which placed their economic interests above the interests of mankind. It was striking, to say the least, that the countries which had voted for economic and other sanctions against South Africa in fact actively supported the racist régime of that country. As the International Labour Organisation rightly pointed out in the International Labour Review, economic motives were behind all racial discrimination. Analysis of the role of foreign monopolies clearly showed that those monopolies collaborated with South African capital in the shameless exploitation of the African population. The failure of the South African racists would mean the bankruptcy of the undertakings of those monopolies. That was precisely why the United Kingdom and the United States had invested enormous sums in South Africa; the abuse appeared even more flagrant in view of the fact that the United States monopolies earned more than \$100 million in net profits in South Africa yearly, and United Kingdom undertakings, about \$200 million. Only the strict application by all countries of the sanctions adopted against South Africa would make it possible to combat the régime in power in that country, whose economy was oriented primarily towards the foreign market. If the policy of apartheid had not given them tremendous advantages on the international market, the South Africans would be faced with bankruptcy or obliged to reconsider their policy.

4. Peace-loving peoples were also seriously concerned at the co-operation of the revanchists of the Federal Republic of Germany with the South African racists. In that connexion he drew attention to the memorandum of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in the German Democratic Republic, which provided convincing proof of a very cordial entente between Bonn and Pretoria. That fact, too, suggested that South Africa's racist policy could lead to the outbreak of a catastrophic war.

5. As it had done in the past, his delegation endorsed the recommendations of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of Republic of

South Africa (/6864, paras. 119-167). It continued to contribute to the assistance given to the victims and adversaries of apartheid. In that connexion, he would like to have more detailed information regarding the use made of the resources of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

6. His delegation was also convinced that the racist alliance between South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portugal must be taken into account in the preparation and application of any measures adopted against South Africa, for those countries were combining their efforts to maintain colonialism and racism. That was confirmed only too clearly by the events taking place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

7. His delegation reaffirmed its condemnation of apartheid, which was incompatible with international law and constituted a threat to peace, and of the conduct of South Africa's main trading partners, and also its support for the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly and the Security Council. It supported the struggle against apartheid and for independence and appealed to all Member States to cooperate in the elimination of that odious practice and to support the national liberation movement.

8. Mr. ABIDIA (Libya) recalled that on 16 December 1966 the General Assembly had adopted its resolution 2202 A (XXI) condemning the South African Government's policy of apartheid as a crime against humanity, reaffirming that the situation in South Africa was a threat to international peace and security, deploring the fact that some Member States had not applied its previous resolutions and requesting them to take urgent steps to facilitate effective action to secure the elimination of apartheid and to break off their economic and financial ties with South Africa. The General Conference of UNESCO at its fourteenth session and the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-third session, had adopted similar resolutions.

9. The South African Government and its main trading partners not only ignored the United Nations resolutions but openly defied them. Apartheid was being intensified, and the trade, economic and military relations between the South African Government and certain States Members of the United Nations, including three great Powers, continued to increase. Discriminatory laws succeeded one another, aggravating the racial segregation, oppression and persecution of the 14 million Africans and Coloureds. What was even more serious was the fact that the South African Government was not satisfied merely with applying its policies in South Africa; it was now exporting them to the neighbouring Territories of Southern Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique, which were all under the domination of a white minority. As it emerged from the report of the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa (A/6818 and Corr.1), the South African régime had forged an alliance with the white supremacist régimes of southern Africa. The Seminar had concluded that the danger was not confined to South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique, but that it also threatened the neighbouring independent African States. For some time South Africa had been

building up its armed forces; the defence budget for 1967/1968 was \$358 million, of which a good part had been allocated to the purchase of weapons and military equipment.

10. The issue of the similarity and the relationship between Israel and South Africa had been raised in the course of the general debate on apartheid. Explicit facts had been given and the Israel representative had repeatedly denied them, at the same time trying to practise apartheid in the Committee by discriminating in respect of freedom of speech and the very principles of law and justice. His delegation held the view that the régimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv had certain features in common. In both cases, the power was in the hands of European settlers, who had always been supported by the West at the expense of the legitimate rights of the indigenous people of South Africa and Palestine. The Special Political Committee had been discussing both apartheid and the problem of Palestine for years; in both cases constructive resolutions had remained a dead letter and had been rejected or challenged by the Governments of those two countries, which depended for their existence not on right but on might and pursued an aggressive colonial policy which constituted a threat to international peace and security.

11. While South Africa was still building up its armed forces, Israel had already committed criminal aggression against the Arabs and had occupied much of their land. If Israel should in one way or another be rewarded for its military conquest, surely that would be positive encouragement to the minority régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and would be a very dangerous precedent. It was necessary to draw lessons from what had taken place in the Middle East, with respect to the situation in South Africa. The United Nations, nolens volens, had to face the challenges, whether in South Africa, the Middle East or anywhere else, with firmness, courage and justice. It should prevent events, not wait for their occurrence, if it was to realize the hope of mankind to live in peace and justice. His delegation shared the view expressed by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization, that "the effectiveness of the United Nations in exercising a significant influence towards a peaceful and just solution to the difficult problems in South Africa will depend essentially on the willingness and ability of the permanent members of the Security Council and the main trading partners of the Republic of South Africa to harmonize their positions and take more effective measures to persuade the South African Government to abandon its present course and seek a solution consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly" (see A/6701/Add.1, para. 118). His delegation supported fully and without reservation the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee (A/6864, paras. 66-167), including the recommendation to the Security Council to consider the situation in South Africa without delay (ibid., para. 125).

12. In conclusion, he extended to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics his best wishes for prosperity and success on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the October Revolution.

13. Mr. MWEMBA (Zambia) said that his delegation had followed the Committee's discussions on apartheid with keen interest. The situation resulting from the increasingly severe implementation of that policy by the South African minority régime constituted a growing threat to international peace and security; and it was therefore only natural for men of goodwill everywhere to be preoccupied with an issue of such importance. The policy of racial segregation was a challenge to the conscience of all mankind. The United Nations must at once take practical measures to prevent a racial conflict in southern Africa. The South African Government had defied the Organization and was continuing to disregard its resolutions, claiming that South Africa was a paradise for all races. That attitude was clearly demonstrated in the letter dated 13 July 1967 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (see A/6688). The true situation had been clearly depicted in the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid (A/6864 and Add.1). In South Africa the Whites, regardless of their origin, enjoyed political and economic rights and were regarded as human beings, while the non-Whites had no rights whatsoever.

14. The abominable policy of apartheid had now been imposed on the Territory of South West Africa, in disregard of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI). South Africa had no more right to impose her administration on the Territory of South West Africa than to introduce the policy of apartheid there. The United Nations should therefore take steps to restore the Territory to its rightful owners.

15. His delegation appealed to the great Powers to use their influence with South Africa to avoid a catastrophe. The situation in Southern Rhodesia also gave grounds for serious concern. In August 1967 the South African police had intervened openly against the Zimbabwe people. As a result of its geographical location, Zambia was now in a dangerous position and was being threatened by the South African Government, although it was a peace-loving nation which had never threatened any of its neighbours. The problem of armed resistance which South Africa was now facing was a problem which South Africa had itself created.

16. As everyone knew, Zambia was an enemy of colonialism and a champion of the fundamental freedoms. It believed that such problems should be settled by peaceful means. But the situation in South Africa was so grave that the United Nations could not afford to be complacent about it. Pretoria, Salisbury and Lisbon were now undertaking joint military operations against the freedom fighters in southern Africa and had even made incursions into Zambia, thereby committing a serious breach of the rules of international behaviour.

17. The time for talking was long past. The United Nations should now take immediate action to remedy the precarious situation in South Africa. The firm application of economic sanctions should force the South African Government to abandon its inhuman policy of apartheid.

*Mr. Lannung (Denmark), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.*

18. Mr. BANZAR (Mongolia) warmly congratulated the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics on the fiftieth anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

19. He noted with regret that no progress had been made in the eradication of apartheid in South Africa, although the United Nations had been discussing the problem for twenty years. Contrary to the claims made by the colonizers, apartheid was not a domestic affair of South Africa. The United Nations and world opinion had condemned it as a crime against humanity. Nevertheless it was still being used by the imperialist Powers as an instrument for destroying the national liberation movements of the colonial peoples and for threatening international peace and security. The racist minority in South Africa was continuing to oppress the indigenous population; it was reinforcing its military and political measures, and adopting new laws directed against patriotic organizations. South Africa had thus become a criminal State, which was flouting the fundamental rules and principles of international law and the relevant declarations and conventions.

20. The policies of apartheid had had disastrous consequences in all fields, whether education, industrial production, agriculture or the development of natural resources, in which the indigenous population was deprived of its legitimate rights. In recent years South Africa had enlarged its armed forces and increased its military budget largely with the assistance of international imperialism, which viewed racism as a bastion of colonialism in the African continent. Disregarding the sanctions adopted by the United Nations, South Africa's main trading partners, particularly the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, were still providing economic and military assistance to the racist régime in Pretoria. West Germany, for instance, regarded South Africa as a launching site for its rockets; and South Africa, in turn, was supplying it with uranium ore.

21. Obviously, therefore, West Germany had everything to gain from the continued existence of the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa. With assistance from North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, South Africa was militarizing the country on a large scale. The apartheid régime was threatening the existence not only of the South African people, but of all Africans. The military, economic and political alliance of the racist régimes in southern Africa was extending its influence all over the continent, and threatening the development of other African countries, as well as the national liberation movements of peoples still under the colonial yoke. For instance, agreements affecting economic and military activities and foreign policy had recently been concluded between South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia. In particular, a special corps of 10,000 men had been formed in South Africa to "protect" Southern Rhodesia. Economic and military co-operation between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia was paving the way for

the political merger of the two racist régimes, which would give southern Africa an extremely powerful strategic potential.

22. The General Assembly must condemn the Powers which were still maintaining political and economic relations with South Africa in defiance of the Security Council's decisions. All States Members of the United Nations should scrupulously comply with those decisions and apply economic and other sanctions against the South African Government. His own Government had no relations in any kind with South Africa or Southern Rhodesia, and it had contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. His delegation was prepared to support the struggle for the end of the odious practice of apartheid.

23. Mrs. GAVRILOVA (Bulgaria) said that apartheid was one of the most important problems in the present-day world, and was not merely a domestic affair of South Africa. It was a challenge to the spirit of modern times and to the human race as a whole. But, apart from the fact that it was morally offensive and a challenge to the prestige of the United Nations, it was important in other senses as well. It was impeding the harmonious development of African States which had achieved freedom and independence; it was threatening international peace and security and might precipitate a third world war.

24. The purpose of the recent increase in the South African and Southern Rhodesian military and police forces was not only to annihilate the indigenous African population, but also to extend the rule of the white racists to the territories of other countries in southern Africa. But the South African Government was not the only culprit. The Western imperialist Powers were also largely to blame for supporting the apartheid régime in disregard of the many United Nations resolutions on the subject. Her delegation wished to congratulate the various United Nations bodies which had made valiant efforts to solve the problem and particularly the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. It also thanked the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for helping to arrange the International Seminar on Apartheid.

25. Despite all those efforts, the fact remained that the situation in South Africa was deteriorating. New laws had been adopted to oppress the indigenous population, which would long since have found the capability and the strength to free itself from the colonial yoke, had it not been for the assistance that the racist régime was receiving from the imperialist Powers. Was it not assistance from that quarter which had defeated the purpose of all the United Nations decisions and resolutions? Although they voted for such resolutions, the imperialist Powers were providing material and moral support to the South African racists and were accomplices in the barbarous exploitation of the non-white population. Failure to fulfil undertakings assumed under United Nations decisions and recommendations would seriously affect events in other parts of the world, and the work of the Organization itself. The Western Powers which were trading with South Africa should therefore break off their trade

relations with it and strictly apply the embargo on arms deliveries to South Africa. The Security Council and other United Nations organs did not lack the means to force South Africa's trading partners to comply with United Nations decisions and resolutions. An international publicity campaign against apartheid and colonialism should now be organized; and it was essential to stress once again the need to provide assistance to all peoples throughout the world which were opposing the policies of apartheid, as well as to the victims of that odious practice and to the national liberation movements of the African continent.

26. Her delegation wished to express its warm and sincere congratulations to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

27. Mr. GHAUS (Afghanistan) extended his felicitations to the delegation of the Union of Socialist Republics on the fiftieth anniversary of the October Revolution. He congratulated the Special Committee on its report (A/6864 and Add.1) which was most enlightening. The report gave a faithful description of apartheid and its effects on the non-white inhabitants of South Africa. The situation in South Africa, which was a bastion of racial segregation, was progressively deteriorating, and the policies of apartheid had become more virulent than ever. The South African authorities, defying the United Nations resolutions, which they considered an interference in the country's domestic affairs, were with increasing efficiency depriving the non-white inhabitants of the country of all rights. It was of little moment to the South African Government that its policies conflicted with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with all the declarations and conventions concerning human rights and the elimination of racial discrimination. When the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Conventions regarding human rights had come into being, manifestations of racial discrimination, such as apartheid, had ceased to be a matter of domestic concern only. They had become an international preoccupation. The Government of South Africa was waging an extensive apartheid propaganda campaign to win the sympathy of foreign countries.

28. It would be well for the international community to inform world opinion in detail of the horrors of apartheid—for example, during the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran in 1968—and of the considerable work done by the United Nations to combat that evil. New repressive laws, such as the Group Areas Act and the Terrorism Act of 1967, continually strengthened the formidable legal apparatus used by the South African Government to persecute the non-white population. The Terrorism Act of 1967 was a blanket authorization for the Government to deal at will with any opponent of apartheid, whom it had only to term a "terrorist". The application of those laws was backed by a powerful military machine, which was continually growing stronger because the arms embargo initiated by the Security Council had been repeatedly flouted. The alliance between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal Salis-

bury régime had strengthened the hand of the South African Government in its fight against the opponents of apartheid inside the country and had enabled it to play a greater part in measures against the national liberation movements in other parts of southern Africa. It was particularly disturbing that South African and Rhodesian forces had engaged in joint operations against South African and Zimbabwe nationalists in South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

29. Again, the volume of trade between South Africa and certain of its major trading partners had increased and other countries had begun to trade with South Africa for the first time, despite the General Assembly's admonition. It was to be expected that, faced with the inflexible attitude of the South African Government, the nationalists in that country would eventually rally all the forces they could muster and claim their rights by violence. His delegation considered that the South African Government's policy would, in the long run, prove just as harmful to the white settlers as to the non-white majority of the population.

30. In order to solve the problem of apartheid peacefully, the international community must co-ordinate its effort and intensify its action, and in particular the Security Council should initiate mandatory economic sanctions. As the Secretary-General had pointed out in a passage of the introduction to his annual report which had already been quoted by other representatives, it was essentially the attitude of South Africa's main trading partners that would determine the outcome of efforts to that end (see A/6701/Add.1, para. 118). In conclusion, he paid a tribute to the International Seminar on Apartheid held at Kitwe, Zambia, from 25 July to 4 August 1967, for its magnificent contribution to the common task.

31. Mr. HOVEYDA (Iran) congratulated the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the fiftieth anniversary of the October Revolution. He wondered to what extent speeches could stem the continually increasing tide of misery and suffering which continued to overwhelm the non-white peoples of southern Africa. For more than twenty years, apartheid had been regularly discussed by the Special Political Committee, which one speaker had recently compared to a huge graveyard for problems which the United Nations had been unable to solve. Despite the hopes already raised, the situation had consistently deteriorated. Yet, although everything had been said, it was necessary to repeat it. In the matters with which the Committee was concerned, the whole of mankind must continually search its conscience.

32. It was intolerable that, at a time when the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was being celebrated, the negation of those very rights should be consecrated by law in defiance of the very principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Apartheid was a terrible blemish on contemporary civilization. The negative attitude of the South African Government, which continued to turn a deaf ear to the repeated appeals of the international community, could only be deplored. Apartheid was an unacceptable reaction to the clash of races and groups and that policy was itself one of the major causes of such clashes.

33. Mr. Lewis Nkosi, the South African negro writer, had recently analysed the cultural stagnation and degeneration resulting from the fact that the white community in South Africa was stubbornly trying to adapt its existence to policies which, far from being reasonable, appeared not only impractical but also insane. In the modern world, words and currencies alike depreciated, but there was irony—unconscious, it was to be hoped—in the term "separate development". It seemed as if the white communities in southern Africa had established a virtual monopoly of blindness. Nowadays, nations and peoples were interdependent. As the Shah of Iran had recently written, the development of the human community towards unity and the elimination of discrimination and disputes was something which would inevitably be achieved, as history demanded.

34. His Government and people had always opposed any form of racialism and had never ceased to express anger at the policies of apartheid. His country had contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the educational and training programme for South Africans and other bodies. It was to be hoped that the present discussion in the Committee would lead to closer co-operation against the evil policies of apartheid; it must not be forgotten that millions of suffering people looked to the Committee for the attainment of their legitimate rights.

35. Mr. BARROMI (Israel), exercising his right of reply, insisted on a formal explanation of the allegation by the Libyan representative that he, the representative of Israel, was practising apartheid in the Committee. He also wished to know whether freedom of speech was understood to mean that the verbal excesses of certain speakers should be endured with passivity.

36. As to the similarity between the white population of South Africa and that of Israel, both of which had come from Europe, there were many other Israelis who had been born in Africa, including Libya, but persecution had forced them to come to Israel. With regard to Israel's alleged non-compliance with United Nations resolutions, he agreed that non-compliance was fraught with dangers for the future of the Organization but he wished to recall that in 1948 the representative of Egypt in the Security Council, listing various resolutions addressed to countries and Governments, and in particular to the Government of South Africa, that had not been implemented, had stated that no one could say that compliance with resolutions was imperative or that the States which did not comply were undermining the very foundations of the Organization. In other words, the Egyptian representative had used the very example of South Africa to justify the refusal of his country to comply with resolutions, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations. Such were the sources of the crisis of confidence facing the Organization. Libya, which had been admitted to membership in the United Nations with the help of Israel's vote, could have served the cause of international law by advising other Arab States to seek the road to peace. However, it had preferred to follow them and to help them along the paths of violence and belligerency, and now, once more, it

had not availed itself of a propitious moment to change its language and its style.

37. Mr. MOURSI (Morocco) said that the representative of Israel was engaged in a verbal escalation that was hindering the Committee's work. The similarities between the régimes of South Africa and Israel were undeniable, since both were illegitimate, being based on usurpation, force and conquest, and on contempt for and exploitation of indigenous populations. Zionism, which was an ersatz nazism, and apartheid were spiritual offspring of the Third Reich. He reserved the right to dwell at greater length on that point.

38. Mr. ABIDIA (Libya) said that the Israel representative, faced with the facts about the similarity between Zionism and apartheid, had tried to mislead the Committee and deny the facts and had made a groundless accusation against Libya. Israel's record of bloodshed, torture and crimes against the people of Palestine was well known, as was his own country's blameless record. Libya had always respected its obligations as a State Member of the United Nations. Until the advent of Zionism, Jews living in Arab countries had not suffered persecution, but following the brutal aggression committed in Palestine there had no longer been any place for Zionists in a badly shaken Arab world.

39. The Israel representative should produce evidence to support his allegations about massacres in Libya. The Jews who had left Libya had done so voluntarily, while some had remained and enjoyed all the rights of citizenship, although the same could hardly be said for the Arab minority in Israel. It was impossible to forget that a million and a half Palestine Arabs, the indigenous people of Palestine, had been deprived of their country, homes and property by the Israelis.

40. He reiterated that there were definite similarities between the régimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv, and that the peoples of Palestine and South Africa had many interests in common. He reserved his right to speak again in the debate.

41. Mr. FATTAL (Syria), exercising his right of reply, deplored Israel's obstructive attitude and said that he wished to refute some of the allegations made by the representative of Israel at the previous

meeting. Syria had never committed aggression against anyone; since 1955, it had followed a policy of non-alignment. In contrast, Israel had been charged with aggression in a resolution of the Security Council. The representative of Israel was merely the spokesman for foreign monopolies, whereas Syria was a country of the most complete freedom. The words of the Israel Minister of Defence were sufficient to show that Zionism was not far removed from apartheid. Mr. Dayan had stated on 11 June 1967 that economically Israel could absorb the Arabs, but that that would lead to a bi-national State, which was not in accordance with Israel's future plans.

42. The alleged "defeat" to which the representative of Israel had referred had only occurred after Syria, at the same time as Israel, had accepted the Security Council resolution. If that was a defeat, it was the Security Council that Israel had defeated.

43. Mr. BARROMI (Israel), replying to the Libyan representative's request for evidence, said that the June 1967 massacres had taken place quite openly before representatives of the world Press, and reports about them had been published in the 17 June edition of the daily newspaper La Stampa.

44. Mr. ABIDIA (Libya), exercising his right of reply, said that he had evidence which refuted the allegations of the representative of Israel, and was contained, in particular, in the report of the International Red Cross, which had sent investigators to Libya at the request of the Libyan Government and had concluded that the rules of persecution were groundless, that the Libyan Government had done everything to protect foreign communities, including the Jewish community, and that all of them were treated equally.

45. Mr. BARROMI (Israel) said that he reserved the right to produce the text of the report of the International Red Cross.

46. The CHAIRMAN, speaking on behalf of the members of the Committee's bureau, extended warm congratulations to the legations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

*The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.*