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UNCLAS SECTION 2 OF 2 USUN 2587

UNSUMMARY

DAR ES SALAAM, MAPUTO, MBABANE, KATZEN FOR SCRANTON  
 SALIM (TANZANIA) CALLED BOTHA'S STATEMENT "FABRICATIONS" AND  
 "NONSENSE," REJECTED HIS STATISTICS ON THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM,  
 AND ASSERTED THAT THE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE PART OF A NATIONAL  
 UPRISING WHICH THE VORSTER REGIME WOULD NEVER BE ABLE TO  
 CRUSH. SIBEKO (PAC) SAID THAT SOUTH AFRICA WAS FAR FROM  
 BEING THE LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE WHOSE  
 AFFAIRS WERE BEING INTERFERED WITH. THE REASON BOTHA



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CAME TO INSULT THE SC WITH FALSEHOODS WAS BECAUSE THE "GULLIBLE, SYMPATHETIC WESTERN MASS MEDIA" WOULD GIVE HIM FULL EXPOSURE. HE URGED CHAPTER VII ACTION. PAQUI (BENIN) CHARGED THAT BOTHA PRESENTED "ABSURDITIES AND NONSENSE." MHLAMBISO (ANC) SPOKE OF BOTHA'S ARROGANCE, DIFFERED WITH HIS INTERPRETATION OF LAW AND ORDER, AND FELT MORE STRONGLY THAN EVER THAT ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF SOUTH AFRICA MUST BE STRENGTHENED. HE REFERRED TO THE ANC DEMONSTRATION TAKING PLACE AT THAT TIME OUTSIDE THE UN HEADQUARTERS, SUPPORTED THE PALESTINIANS, AND DECLARED THAT THE ALLIANCE WITH FRG AND THE KISSINGER/VORSTER MEETING MUST BE VIEWED VERY SERIOUSLY. LIBERIAN AMB BROOKS-RANDOLPH SAID BOTHA HAD GIVEN AN UNBELIEVABLE PICTURE OF THE SITUATION. SC PRESIDENT JACKSON, SPEAKING AS REPRESENTATIVE OF GUYANA, FIRMLY SUPPORTED THE CAUSE OF THE AFRICANS, SAID "TODAY'S SPARK IS TOMORROW'S FIRE," AND STRESSED THAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT A CONFLAGRATION. VINCI (ITALY) SUGGESTED THAT THE RESOLUTION BE ADOPTED BY CONSENSUS, THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED THAT THE DRAFT HAD BEEN ADOPTED WITH ALL MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN THE CONSENSUS, AND SOVIET AMB MALIK ASKED THAT THE WORD "UNANIMOUS" BE ADDED TO THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

AMB SHERER EXPLAINED THAT THE US JOINED THE CONSENSUS BECAUSE OF ITS CONVICTION THAT APARTHEID WAS WRONG, BUT WANTED IT CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE WORDING IN THE RESOLUTION, PARTICULARLY OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 3, FELL UNDER CHAPTER VI AND DID NOT IMPLY CHAPTER VII ACTION. IT SHOULD NOT BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE US WAS CONTEMPLATING ANY ACTION UNDER CHAPTER VII. IT WOULD BE WRONG NOT TO SAY THAT SOUTH AFRICA WAS NOT THE ONLY COUNTRY VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS, AND THE SC, BY BEING SELECTIVE IN ITS DISCRIMINATIONS, BROUGHT THE UN INTO DISREPUTE, SHERER ADDED.

UK AMB RICHARD, WHO CONSIDERED THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATEMENT A "GROSSLY INADEQUATE" RESPONSE, SAID THE UK DID NOT REGARD THE REFERENCE TO "STRUGGLE" AS CONDONING THE USE OF VIOLENCE. JAPAN APPEALED TO SOUTH AFRICA TO COMPLY IMMEDIATELY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION, AND ITALY GAVE "FULL AND UNRESERVED SUPPORT" TO THE RESOLUTION.

FRENCH AMB DE GUIRINGAUD HAD NO DIFFICULTY ASSOCIATING WITH THE CONSENSUS, BUT WOULD HAVE PREFERRED DIFFERENT WORDING IN OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS 1 AND 4. FRENCH ARMS SALES TO SOUTH AFRICA WERE LINED TO HIGH SEAS NAVAL EQUIPMENT; HELICOPTER SALES WERE PROHIBITED IN 1971; NUCLEAR REACTORS WERE TO BE USED TO PRODUCE ELECTRICITY IN AREAS WHERE THERE WAS NO OTHER SOURCE OF ENERGY, WOULD NOT BE DIVERTED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES, AND THE SLIGHTLY ENRICHED URANIUM REFERRED TO COULD NOT BE USED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES EXCEPT AFTER DIFFICULT AND COSTLY TREATMENT. THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FRANCE IN THAT RESPECT WERE WHOLLY UNJUSTIFIED, HE STATED. SHERER



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APARTHEID WAS A DIRECT THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY, BUT CERTAIN WESTERN POWERS HAD DIFFICULTIES AND RESERVATIONS. (NEW WORDING IS "REAFFIRMS THAT THE POLICY OF APARTHEID IS A CRIME AGAINST THE CONSCIENCE AND DIGNITY OF MANKIND AND SERIOUSLY DISTURBS INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY" RATHER THAN APARTHEID IS ... A SERIOUS DANGER TO PEACE AND SECURITY.) HE ALSO NOTED THAT OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 6 ON REMAINING SEIZED OF THE MATTER WAS NOT A ROUTINE INCLUSION, AND STATED THAT IT WAS THE DESIRE OF THE AFRICAN MEMBERS TO TAKE UP THE MATTER AT A LATER STAGE.

SOUTH AFRICAN AMB BOTHA TOLD THE SC THAT SOUTH AFRICA'S PARTICIPATION WAS TO PROVIDE FACTUAL INFORMATION AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS MODIFYING ITS WELL-KNOWN POSITION ON CHARTER ART. 2(7). HE CLAIMED THAT 21 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL BLACK POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA WAS ATTENDING SCHOOL AS COMPARED TO 10 PERCENT FOR THE REST OF AFRICA AND THAT EDUCATION OF AFRICAN CHILDREN DID NOT DIFFER IN A BROAD SENSE FROM THAT GIVEN ANY OTHER CHILDREN IN SOUTH AFRICA. INSTRUCTION WAS IN THE MOTHER TONGUE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AFRIKAANS AND ENGLISH) ON A 50/50 BASIS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. CLEARLY A BODY OF YOUNG STUDENTS HAD BEEN "INCITED AND PROVOKED TO SPARK OFF A CHAIN REACTION OF INCIDENTS WHICH HAVE LED TO AN UGLY SITUATION AND UNNECESSARY BLOODSHED." IT WAS NOT UNUSUAL FOR GRIEVANCES OF STUDENTS TO BE EXPLOITED BY POLITICAL FORCES FOR THEIR OWN ENDS. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE TRANSVAAL HAD BEEN APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE INCIDENTS AND ESTABLISH THEIR CAUSES. THE POLICE HAD EXERCISED THE UTMOST RESTRAINT. BOTHA NOTED MUCH OF THE DESTRUCTION HAD BEEN DIRECTED AGAINST BLACK BUSINESSES, AND POINTED OUT IT WAS THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER. SEVERAL BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN LEADERS HAD CALLED ON THEIR PEOPLE IN SOWETO YESTERDAY TO CALM DOWN AND END THE DESTRUCTION, AND BOTHA URGED THE SC TO FOLLOW THEIR EXAMPLE AND NOT "FAN THE FLAMES OF DISCORD AND DESTRUCTION." THE PROBLEM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA WAS BASICALLY NOT ONE OF RACE, BUT OF NATIONALISMS. NO ONE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WAS PERFECT, BUTH SOUTH AFRICA'S WAS PRACTICAL, ADAPTABLE, AND NEITHER STAGNANT NOR INFLEXIBLE. SOUTH AFRICA WAS NOT PREPARED TO BE HELD HOSTAGE TO THE SC NOR ACCEPT EXTERNALLY IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON ITS FREEDOM OF DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION -- LEAST OF ALL ON ITS DUTY TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER WITHIN ITS BORDERS, BOTHA DECLARED.

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UNSUMMARY  
 DAR ES SALAAM, MAPUTO, MBABANE, KATZEN FOR SCRANTON  
 E.O. 11652: N/A  
 TAGS: OGEN  
 SUBJ: USUN DAILY SUMMARY NO. 116 JUNE 19, 1976  
 SECURITY COUNCIL -- SOWETO EVENTS  
 THE SECURITY COUNCIL JUNE 19 APPROVED BY CONSENSUS RESOLUTION  
 (S/12103) WHICH STRONGLY CONDEMNED THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT  
 FOR REBORT TO MASSIVE VIOLENCE AGAINST AND KILLING OF AFRICAN



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PEOPLE, INCLUDING SCHOOLCHILDREN AND STUDENTS OPPOSING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. EXPRESSING SYMPATHY TO THE VICTIMS, THE SC REAFFIRMED THAT APARTHEID IS A CRIME AGAINST THE CONSCIENCE AND DIGNITY OF MANKIND AND A SERIOUS DANGER TO PEACE AND SECURITY, RECOGNIZED "THE LEGITIMACY OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION," AND CALLED ON SOUTH AFRICA URGENTLY TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST THE AFRICAN PEOPLE AND TAKE STEPS TO ELIMINATE APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. ALSO, THE SC IS TO REMAIN SEIZED OF THE MATTER. COSPONSORS WERE BENIN, GUYANA, LIBYA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, ROMANIA, SWEDEN AND TANZANIA. BEFORE ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, STATEMENTS WERE MADE BY REPRESENTATIVES OF MADAGASCAR, CUBA, YUGOSLAVIA, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA, SWEDEN, ZAMBIA, INDIA, PANAMA, US, LIBYA, CAMEROON, SOUTH AFRICA, TANZANIA, BENIN, LIBERIA, GUYANA AND ITALY, AND UNDER RULE 39 THE PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS AND AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA. FOLLOWING ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, REPRESENTATIVES OF US, UK JAPAN, ITALY AND FRANCE SPOKE. YUGOSLAVIA, BENIN, INDIA, ZAMBIA, AND PAC WERE IN FAVOR OF CHAPTER VII MEASURES. PAKISTAN AND ZAMBIA SAID THE FACT THAT WHITE STUDENTS HAD SUPPORTED THE DEMONSTRATORS GAVE SOME HOPE FOR THE FUTURE. DIRECT OR INDIRECT REFERENCES TO WESTERN POWERS INCLUDED: DENUNCIATION OF "APPEASEMENT" AND STATEMENT THAT TIME HAD COME FOR VORSTER'S ALLIES "TO CHOOSE THEIR PARTNERS IN AFRICA" (MADAGASCAR); THOSE GIVING AID TO SOUTH AFRICA WERE ACCOMPLICES IN THE CRIMES (ROMANIA); ARMS CAME FROM SOME SC MEMBERS WHO TOLD AFRICANS THEY OPPOSED APARTHEID (ZAMBIA); AND INTERNATIONAL HYPOCRISY MUST END (LIBYA). RABETAFIKA (MADAGASCAR) REFERRED TO HIS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WHICH CALLED FOR "IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL STOP TO ALL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA" (S/12101) AND FELT THAT SUCH MEASURES, FOLLOWED BY SANCTIONS, WHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT RESOLUTION. PETRIC (YUGOSLAVIA) DECLARED THAT IT WAS HIGH TIME TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE TOTAL BOYCOTT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME. RIOS (PANAMA) SAID THAT THE BLACK AND WHITE POPULATIONS, CAUGHT BETWEEN FURY AND FEAR, NEEDED UN INTERVENTION TO HELP THEM AVOID A CIVIL WAR OF INCALCULABLE PROPORTIONS. AMB SHERER SAID THE US CALLED ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THESE EVENTS AS A WARNING AND TO LEARN FROM THEM. "THERE CAN BE NO DREAM OF A FUTURE FOR THE NATION OF SOUTH AFRICA THAT DOES NOT INCLUDE BOTH WHITE AND BLACK WORKING TOGETHER IN HARMONY AND EQUALITY," HE STATED. OYONO (CAMEROON) THOUGHT THE SC SHOULD DECIDE TO TAKE MORE VIGOROUS ACTION AT A LATER TIME IF EVENTS SO REQUIRED. SALIM (TANZANIA), INTRODUCING THE RESOLUTION, SAID THAT THE LANGUAGE OF OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 3 HAD BEEN WORDED SO AS TO ASSURE UNANIMOUS SUPPORT. AFRICAN COUNTRIES FELT THAT



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