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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 48th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. SOBHY (Egypt)

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The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 83: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
(continued) (A/34/12 and Add.1, A/34/627; A/C.3/34/L.37)

1. Mrs. KRISHTALEVICH (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that her delegation shared the reservations expressed by the representative of Viet Nam concerning the United Kingdom amendment to draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.37, which had been adopted by consensus at the previous meeting. The amendment had been submitted at the last moment, when there had been no time to consider it. The interpretation given by the United Kingdom representative of the words "adjacent territories" was objectionable.
2. Mr. GAUDREAU (Canada) said that the original version of draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.37 had referred to two fundamental principles of the United Nations, namely, the right of any individual to leave his country and the principle of family reunion. The sponsors had eliminated those references from the final version, since some delegations had thought they were controversial.
3. Although consensus was desirable on humanitarian resolutions, such consensus should reflect all the shared concerns about a given situation. Perhaps it was sometimes preferable to sacrifice consensus in order to draw attention to those countries that were not prepared to support humanitarian efforts.
4. His delegation had supported the draft resolution but thought that the international community should also deal with the causes of the exodus of refugees.
5. Mrs. ITGEL (Mongolia) explained that, in view of the humanitarian nature of the question, Mongolia had not opposed draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.37 but, in its opinion, the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom had gone beyond the intentions of the draft resolution. South-East Asia was a region in and of itself and, accordingly, the words "adjacent territories" did not have any specific meaning or scope. The references to the Geneva Meeting were superfluous, since the results of that meeting had been included in the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/627).
6. Mr. CHAN Youran (Democratic Kampuchea), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said, with the regard to the refugee problem, that the representative of Hanoi had distorted the truth, presenting the aggressors as victims of aggression. The reality of a situation could not be changed merely by making false statements.
7. Since 1975, the Hanoi Government had persecuted and oppressed the Vietnamese people and the national ethnic minorities, forcing more than 1 million people to leave the country as refugees. It had institutionalized the trade in refugees, exacting a ransom equivalent to thousands of dollars from anyone who wished to leave.
8. In Laos, which had become a Vietnamese colony, the Hanoi authorities had slaughtered the patriotic Lao people and the national minorities and had forced hundreds of thousands of people to seek refuge in Thailand.

(Mr. Chan Youran, Democratic
Kampuchea)

9. For over a year, the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea had been practising unprecedented genocide and were currently about to exterminate the people of Kampuchea, by force of arms and by starvation, with a view to annexing that country.

10. Undoubtedly, the cause of the problem of refugees from Kampuchea, Viet Nam and Laos lay in the Hanoi authorities' policy of expansion and hegemonism in South-East Asia. He recalled that on 14 November 1979 the General Assembly had adopted, by an overwhelming majority, draft resolution A/34/L.13/Rev.2, which requested the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to end its war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea. Whatever future treachery and arrogance the Vietnamese Government and its accomplices had in store, people devoted to peace and justice already considered them the greatest criminals of all time.

11. Mr. WANG Jiechen (China), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, pointed out that, during the consideration of agenda item 83, some delegations had unjustly attacked his country, accusing it of aggression when it had merely acted in self-defence. Even before China had defended itself through a counter-attack, in February, thousands of refugees had already crossed its borders. Since the Geneva Meeting, one hegemonist super-Power had been trying to block a solution to the problem. Under that Power's protection, the Government of Viet Nam was trying to deny that its policy of aggression and genocide was the real cause of the problem, attributing it rather to economic factors which were only a pretext to conceal the fact that it was exporting refugees.

12. The problem of Indo-Chinese refugees was a clear example of the violation of human rights. In that connexion, it was important to note that precisely the same hegemonist super-Power that had been preaching the protection of human rights was currently trying to justify the crimes of a country which it protected and to which it gave military and financial assistance for its programme of slaughter. That proved that it was only toying with the concept of human rights in order to use it for its policy of hegemony.

13. Mr. HASSAN (Pakistan), replying to the statements made during the Committee's 45th meeting by the representative of Afghanistan, said that the latest figure for the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan was 255,000, including 27,000 refugees who had entered Pakistan the previous week. His country had given asylum to those refugees for purely humanitarian reasons, and it rejected the allegation that they were conducting subversive activities against Afghanistan. Pakistan had always respected the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and would continue to do so. The Arusha Conference had reaffirmed the principle that the granting of asylum was a humanitarian act, which should not be regarded as unfriendly by any State. His delegation hoped that the conditions would soon be created in Afghanistan to enable those refugees to return to their homes. The dialogue between the two countries could then be resumed, and their relations strengthened.

14. Mrs. BEHI (Somalia), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that each year the United Nations had to deal with the question of providing humanitarian assistance to the people of Ethiopia, who were suffering from a tragic situation.

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(Mrs. Behi, Somalia)

For humanitarian reasons, Somalia had always supported such efforts. Accordingly, her delegation deeply regretted the fact that, at an earlier meeting, the representative of Ethiopia had distorted the report of the High Commissioner with regard to refugees in the Horn of Africa. The report established, beyond a doubt, that there was a massive exodus of refugees from Ethiopia into Somalia, Djibouti and the Sudan, as well as to many countries in Europe, the Middle East and North America. Thousands of them had arrived in Somalia, fleeing the genocidal wars waged by the fascist Abyssinian forces and their allies with a view to exterminating the entire population of Ogaden and Eritrea and thus preventing them from achieving self-determination and independence. Several independent humanitarian organizations had attested to the violations of human rights in Ethiopia. The Government of that country wanted those who had escaped its reign of terror to die of hunger in neighbouring countries. Moreover, it was planned to transplant 3 million people from famine-stricken regions into Western Somalia.

15. Her delegation was surprised and astonished that the international community had been asked not to provide relief to those innocent people expelled from their homelands. The false accusations of the representative of Ethiopia were merely an attempt to camouflage a situation that was at the source of the grave refugee problem in the Horn of Africa.

16. Mrs. THANH (Viet Nam), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, expressed regret that the representative of China had verbally attacked Viet Nam during the consideration of an item on which the Committee had had to work hard to achieve a consensus. Her delegation rejected those attacks categorically.

17. She wished to quote a UPI press release from Hong Kong, dated 2 November, which stated that over a period of five days in October the security forces had arrested and returned to China, 3,347 peasants who had fled to Hong Kong. The exodus from certain nearby communes in China had been so great that it had disrupted the harvest there. The Hong Kong authorities had estimated that more than 100,000 Chinese peasants had fled to Hong Kong. In her view, China should concern itself with human rights problems in its own country.

18. With regard to the assistance given to Kampuchea, by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, about which the representative of China had complained, the aid provided by Viet Nam and other countries which had recognized the Government of Kampuchea and which, in the case of Viet Nam, was being given at the cost of great sacrifice for its own population, had helped to save those who had survived the Pol Pot régime.

19. Mr. KOHEEN (Afghanistan), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the representative of Pakistan had given a false account of the situation of the so-called refugees from Afghanistan. He wished to quote a report published in the Pakistan newspaper Weekly Viewpoint of 22 July 1979, to the effect that Mr. Mir Mahmud Aziz Kurd, a member of the Central Organizing Committee of the Pakistan National Party, had stated on behalf of the peoples of Baluchistan that the refugees from Afghanistan were mercenaries, encouraged by political adventurers within and outside the Government and armed with the most sophisticated weapons.

(Mr. Koheen, Afghanistan)

According to the Lahore newspaper Sada-i-Watan, the Government of Pakistan had created serious difficulties for itself by interfering in the revolution in Afghanistan. The usurers, feudal lords, capitalists and other traitors who were fleeing from Afghanistan were received in Pakistan as holy warriors.

20. According to the provisions governing the activities of UNHCR, those who disturbed the peaceful life of the civilian population could not be called refugees. The so-called Afghan refugees in Pakistan had ultra-modern weapons and communications systems and were trained abroad. They were criminal fugitives, equipped by reactionary circles in Pakistan and by world imperialism, international reaction and hegemonism, in order to attack the innocent population of their own country. His delegation reiterated its request that UNHCR terminate its assistance to those criminals immediately, in the interests of peace and security in the region. Afghanistan was a poor country; radical reforms had been required in its social, economic and political system. The measures taken so far enjoyed the support of the entire population.

21. Mr. BEKELE (Ethiopia), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, rejected the remarks made by the representative of Somalia. The clan which was acting as the Government of that country was an illegal régime and was creating difficulties for its own people and for neighbouring countries.

22. In referring to the report of UNHCR at an earlier meeting, he had drawn attention to the need not to undermine the humanitarian function of UNHCR by political pressures and to ensure that its limited resources were not used to meet unjust or unnecessary requests for assistance. Without mentioning any names, he had described the cynicism with which certain countries had tried to exploit humanitarian responses to the situation in the Horn of Africa. When the representative of Somalia had spoken in exercise of the right of reply, she had unwittingly confirmed that the situation in Somalia was a case in point. That country was trying to obtain money and assistance on false pretences. The Somali soldiers routed after the failure of their attack on Ethiopia had rebelled against their own Government, which was trying to keep them as far away from the capital as possible by stationing them on the border.

23. Ninety per cent of the population of Somalia were nomads, so that the Government could, at any moment, bring them together in a specific place. That was what it had done when missions from international donor organizations had visited Somalia. The same technique was being used now to pass those people off as refugees. UNHCR should be aware of that situation and if its representatives visited Somalia, they must be alerted to such manoeuvres.

24. Mr. WANG Jieghen (China), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the representative of Viet Nam had referred to the so-called "Chinese refugee problem" simply to distract public attention. That problem did not exist and the Government of China had explained clearly the situation with regard to the movement of people between Hong Kong and China. People from Hong Kong and China exchanged visits as a matter of tradition, and in exercise of a right of the Chinese people. The volume of visits was perfectly normal and had not changed significantly. At the Geneva Meeting, the representatives of a super-Power had resorted to the same calumnies but they had been refuted by the Governor of Hong Kong.

25. Mr. HASSAN (Pakistan), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, expressed regret that the delegation of Afghanistan had raised irrelevant political issues and made false accusations. Pakistan had given asylum to refugees from Afghanistan solely for humanitarian reasons, and was not giving them training or military aid.

26. Mr. KASEMSRI (Thailand) expressed his Government's gratitude to the various delegations which had shown understanding for the difficulties which the refugee problems created for Thailand.

AGENDA ITEM 76: WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION (continued) (E/CN.5/557 and Add.1 to 3; A/34/389)

AGENDA ITEM 77: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT (continued) (E/CN.5/563; A/C.3/34/L.38)

27. Mr. BIALY (Poland) said that, although the latest report on the world social situation (E/CN.5/557) contained valuable information, once again it did not give an explanation of the basic causes of the very poor, and even deteriorating, social conditions in some regions. It failed to point out clearly the political, economic and other obstacles to social progress and development and to indicate ways of eliminating those obstacles. Nor did it show clearly the positive development of social conditions in the socialist countries. The report should have been based more directly on the goals and objectives of the United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development and those of the United Nations Development Decades. That was especially important now that preparations were under way for the third Development Decade.

28. Social progress and development could be promoted only in conditions of peace. The recent United Nations Disarmament Week had revealed that the world spent about \$40 million an hour on arms while millions of people in many countries earned less than \$200 a year, that about 20 times more money was spent each year on military programmes than on helping those who most needed help, and that a mere \$22 billion a year would suffice to eliminate hunger, illiteracy and the most dangerous diseases from the world. It was vital therefore to stop the arms race and to complement political détente by a process of military détente.

29. Although some progress had been made in various countries in implementing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development during the second United Nations Development Decade, such progress had been insufficient to meet existing needs. That process should be intensified, for instance by more vigorous implementation of the provisions of the Declaration in preparing for the new international development strategy for the 1980s. That would underscore the role of human beings as both agents and beneficiaries of development.

30. Poland had consistently pursued the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development at both the national and international level. Its development plans were not purely economic, but also emphasized the social elements, and they were prepared on the basis of broad consultation with the people. The main aim of socialist Poland's social and economic policies was the systematic raising of the living standards and the social and cultural conditions of the Polish people.

(Mr. Bialy, Poland)

31. The Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development was useful and valuable, but it was susceptible of improvement in the future, in view of certain short-comings. For example, it analysed the present situation and trends in food consumption, health, income distribution, employment and education, but it gave insufficient information about the means and methods used by various States to implement the Declaration.

Moreover, the report tended to provide general assessments and conclusions, but passed over the evolution of the social policy systems in the various regions of the world since the adoption of the Declaration.

32. The text of the draft resolution in document A/C.3/34/L.38 had been adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1979/15, originally submitted in the Commission for Social Development, by Cyprus, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Mongolia and Poland. The draft resolution provided basic directives for the present stage of the implementation of the Declaration on a worldwide scale, and his delegation therefore hoped that it could be approved by consensus.

33. Miss RICHTER (Argentina) said that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and the resolutions concerning the establishment of the new international economic order provided a framework for international action to promote development and that the United Nations system had a direct responsibility for taking the necessary measures to achieve the aims set forth in those texts. During the past decade efforts had been made to establish specific goals for development, but they had not been achieved, and it was consequently appropriate to take time to evaluate what had been done in that area.

34. The restructuring of the United Nations system, whose declared aim had been to bring the capacity of the Organization into line with the requirements for implementation of the resolutions on the establishment of a new international economic order, should have led more clearly to specific measures to implement the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, instead of to confused efforts to design a philosophy approved 10 years previously. Some minor co-ordination problems could and should be solved by the appointment of a co-ordinating official responsible for the implementation of the Declaration, which was a clear point of reference for delegations.

35. The report on the world social situation revealed the persistence of poverty and deprivation, which seemed to indicate a discouraging level of social progress and a minimum degree of political will for international co-operation. At the technical level the report was still using such parameters as those in table 2, which appeared to have no place in any evaluation of social conditions in the world. There were considerable gaps in the system which were the direct responsibility of various specialized agencies, and which called for a joint effort on their part. The export of blood from the developing to the developed countries, and also of products harmful to health that had been forbidden in the country of origin but were still freely exported, were striking examples of how much still remained to be done in certain areas.

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(Miss Richter, Argentina)

36. Three years had passed since the General Assembly had adopted resolution 31/123 proclaiming the year 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons, with the theme "full participation". Yet there were some delegations that now wished to change the theme for the Year that had been approved three years previously. Argentina had established a national committee for the Year that met every two weeks in order to carry out a very full work programme. Argentina's participation in the International Year for Disabled Persons would have its own theme, "Equal rights, equal obligations". The national publicity programme would be ready at the end of 1979, and the press campaign would begin on 23 March 1980. A national rehabilitation plan was in preparation, and three national days had been held, with the participation of all the provincial authorities in that sphere. A basic law had been drafted which constituted an integrated system of protection for disabled persons, and it was hoped to have a complete list of legislation on the subject by the end of 1981. A study was being made of the rights and duties of handicapped persons, the prevention of disability, rehabilitation from the standpoints of medical aid and assistance, education, vocational guidance and training, the removal of structural and architectural barriers and the provision of money and services in the context of social security.

37. Her delegation knew that other countries were also working hard for the millions of disabled persons in order to enable them to participate fully in the national life. The United Nations Secretariat still lacked an area of support to ensure that the individual efforts of those countries could stimulate the world to make progress in that field.

38. Mrs. ROSER (Federal Republic of Germany) said that her Government had always maintained that good social conditions within a country were an essential factor for its foreign relations, since the social situation had great significance for maintaining and safeguarding international peace and security.

39. The social policy of the Federal Republic of Germany was closely linked with the rule of law, since social progress could only be achieved in a constitutional system based on the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and one that assured the individual that his rights and duties were clearly defined in relation to the community in which he lived. At the same time, effective legislation, government and administration must provide the conditions for the well-functioning economy which, in turn, was necessary for creating good social conditions.

(Mrs. Roser, Federal Republic of Germany)

40. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had regarded it as essential to set priorities for social progress and relate them to its general economic policy. That policy focused on four central aims: price stability, full employment, foreign trade and payments equilibrium and economic growth. Confidence was an essential element of the social climate in a country, and joint responsibility of employers and employees in the Federal Republic of Germany had contributed a great deal to creating such an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding. Confidence, however, required that social justice be done to all, especially to the socially weaker segments of the population, and that the individual citizen could rely on the community in difficult times as well as in periods of prosperity to provide him with his due. His country considered that its social system had passed that test.

41. Social progress was not confined to the economic field, but included freedom of information, freedom of education, freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom to travel. Social justice demanded that those rights be granted to every citizen of a country, without discrimination. Only when those human rights were observed could a country make a meaningful contribution to international understanding and to improving the world social situation.

42. Mr. FAURIS (France), after referring to the difficulty of quantifying the great diversity in living conditions throughout the world, stressed the importance which his delegation attributed to the human factor and to the role of the people in development. Development should not be confused with quantitative growth. Its ultimate aim was a constant improvement in the welfare of the whole population, based on their playing an active role in the development process and on an equitable distribution of the resulting benefits. Particular attention needed to be given to the development of productive employment.

43. He emphasized the difficulty of formulating aims and generally applicable development policies, given the varying levels of development of different countries and the interdependence of social and economic factors. National Governments alone were competent to formulate policies and draw up priorities.

44. Although emphasis had been laid upon shortages, inequities and mistakes, a large number of developing countries had benefited from appreciable growth and progress. More social groups, such as women and girls, had access to services which had transformed their lives. He stressed that such an improvement in conditions had occurred in many countries which had already crossed a certain socio-economic threshold - a good beginning for a new international order marked by greater solidarity and interdependence.

45. The report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (E/CN.5/563), indicated that many of the aims set out in the Declaration were far from being achieved, particularly in health, employment and education. In formulating the new development strategy, it was important for man to be the master and not the slave of development, of which the aim was to satisfy spiritual, cultural, social and economic needs.

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46. Mrs. RASI (Finland), speaking on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, said that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development constituted the common platform for national and international action in the field of social development. Although some social and economic progress had been achieved, the social situation in developing countries in general remained disturbing. Much remained to be done to eliminate hunger, malnutrition, the lack of health services, poor housing conditions and sanitation and unemployment. The fact was that there existed a number of countries outside the development process.

47. Preparations had already begun for the formulation of a new international development strategy. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/193, that strategy should be formulated within the framework of the new international economic order and should reflect the need for adequate policies for the promotion of social development. An over-all co-ordination of principles and objectives as well as of the action programmes of the international conferences in the 1970s could form an important basis for the evaluation of a strategy for the 1980s. That strategy should take account of the circumstances of each country, and the hitherto deprived sections of society should be allowed to participate in the decision-making process.

48. She stressed that social development and justice could not be achieved without the elimination of all kinds of discrimination. The Nordic countries attached particular importance to the role of women in development, and looked forward to the results of the United Nations Conference on the Decade of Women, to be held in Copenhagen in July 1980.

49. The problem of balance between international measures and domestic policies should be resolved during the negotiations on the new international development strategy. The solution had, of course, to fully respect the sovereignty of Governments to make their own decisions in the field of economic and social policies. It should also stress the need to bring those objectives into line with other development goals.

50. The Nordic delegations paid particular attention to the rebuilding of rural society, taking into account economic, social and cultural factors as well as environmental and ecological questions. The important role of the dissemination of information and the mobilization of popular support in realizing development goals should be taken into account in the new strategy.

51. Mrs. SÄZLER (German Democratic Republic) said that the objectives and principles set forth in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development were still of the utmost importance. Nevertheless, the report on the implementation of the Declaration (E/CN.5/563) did not meet the requirements of General Assembly resolution 32/117. That resolution had called for a thorough study of the results achieved and for information on the various situations created by different social conditions. Fields to be covered included the guaranteeing of the unrestricted development of each individual without discrimination; the effective participation of all elements of society in the preparation and execution of national plans and programmes of social development; the raising of standards of living; the use and

(Mrs. Sätzler, German
Democratic Republic)

exploitation of natural resources for peaceful purposes; the elimination of all forms of inequality and exploitation of peoples and individuals; the assurance of the right to work; the assurance of trade union rights; peaceful coexistence, peace and friendly relations as primary conditions of social progress; and the establishment of such forms of ownership of land and of the means of production as to preclude any kind of exploitation of man.

52. Other sources of information could have been used to obtain objective evidence in compiling the report. For example, information on the development of the co-operative system, submitted a year earlier in the Committee, had not been included.

53. The Declaration outlined the international prerequisites for guaranteeing social progress and development, such as peaceful coexistence, general and complete disarmament and the channelling of resources released by disarmament into social and economic progress. The German Democratic Republic and progressive States followed those basic policy principles and did all within their power to safeguard peace.

54. Since 1949, the entire population of the German Democratic Republic had been involved in solving basic social problems. That process had been hallmarked by the abolition of private ownership of the means of production which had been transformed into social property, by the implementation of agrarian reform and the development of the co-operative system in agriculture, and by the participation of every citizen in the decision-making process of State organs. There had been a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of living of the population. To that end a comprehensive socio-political programme had been implemented. It included, inter alia, measures to provide healthier working conditions, measures to prevent industrial accidents, the improvement of the social security system, the expansion of the system of preventive health care and an increase in State financing for sport centres and recreational facilities.

55. The housing problem would be solved by 1990 and families would continue to pay an average of 4.3 per cent of their net income for rent. Good living conditions were also guaranteed for the population through stable and low prices for basic food-stuffs. There was no unemployment in the German Democratic Republic and all citizens, as a matter of course, enjoyed the right to work.

56. The past 10 years had seen social progress in the world, and a world war had been avoided through concerted action by the progressive and peace-loving forces. However, aggressions, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and racial discrimination were still hampering social development in many countries.

57. The United Nations must use the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, with all the means at its disposal, to help to improve the social situation of those population groups still living in bad conditions in various countries.

58. Mr. CHAN Youran (Democratic Kampuchea), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, categorically rejected the slanderous affirmations by the representative of

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(Mr. Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchea)

Viet Nam about the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which was waging the struggle against aggression and genocide committed by Viet Nam against the people of Kampuchea. The General Assembly had condemned the crimes which Viet Nam sought to cover up.

59. The delegation of Viet Nam claimed that it provided assistance to the people of Kampuchea, while in reality it was unable to feed its own people. For that, it was requesting international assistance. The aggressors had killed 500,000 people and as many others were in danger of dying from the starvation existing in Kampuchea. The Hanoi authorities should immediately put an end to their acts of aggression.

60. Mrs. BEHI (Somalia), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, categorically rejected the affirmations by the representative of Ethiopia, who spoke in the name of a régime that had come to power through the assassination of three Heads of State. The accusation that Somalia was passing its nomadic inhabitants off as refugees was totally false.

61. The Government of Ethiopia should explain how it proposed to maintain itself in power when the mercenaries of a super-Power and a puppet country of that Power withdrew from Ethiopia. The people and Government of Somalia were capable of defending themselves and the people of the Ogaden would continue to defend their freedom without appealing for help from mercenary forces.

62. Mrs. THANH (Viet Nam) specified that the information which she had provided in her first statement had come from a United Press International dispatch datelined Hong Kong, 2 November 1979. Furthermore, that information had been confirmed by an article in the Los Angeles Times of 23 July 1979, stating that each day more than 1,000 Chinese fled from China to Hong Kong. She wondered how, under those circumstances, the authorities in China dared to act as defenders of human rights in the Third Committee and permitted their protégés to envenom the atmosphere of the Committee with their slander.

63. Mr. KOHEEN (Afghanistan) said that in his two earlier statements he had stated facts and realities confirmed by Pakistani news media themselves. The delegation of Pakistan had attempted to refute those statements, but its silence on the quotations from Pakistani publications was an indication that it accepted the facts mentioned in those quotations. Denial of a fact did not mean that it did not exist and at the two previous meetings of the Committee he had submitted enough evidence to the Committee of the involvement of Pakistan in subversive activities against Afghanistan. Once again he wished to state that the Government of Afghanistan earnestly desired to solve mutual political problems with Pakistan through realistic negotiations.

64. Mr. BEKELE (Ethiopia) said that his delegation had clearly stated what it thought about the exclusivist Government of Siad Barre and the situation of the refugees in the Horn of Africa. When one clan took over a Government and did not know what to do with it, except to harass and assassinate the members of other clans, there was no hope that the representatives of that Government would

(Mr. Bekele, Ethiopia)

understand the minimum rules of decency governing behaviour in an international meeting. His delegation would limit itself to pointing out that Somalia was engaged in a gigantic campaign to disguise its military camps and nomad centres as refugee camps. He would continue to expose the sinister manner in which it was attempting to collect money primarily for its wars of aggression and to finance its acts of sabotage against its neighbours.

65. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had concluded its consideration of agenda item 83.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

66. The CHAIRMAN announced the programme of work for the following week. On Monday, 19 November, the Committee would continue its consideration of agenda items 76 and 77. On Tuesday, 20 November, it would take up items 72 and 81; the list of speakers who wished to make statements on both items was open and would be closed on Monday, 19 November, at 9.30 p.m. on the adjournment of the night meeting. On Wednesday, 21 November, the Committee would take up item 80 (e) and on Friday, 23 November, it would begin its consideration of item 12.

67. During the week beginning 26 November, the Committee would conclude its consideration of the other subitems of item 80 and would then deal with the remaining items, namely, 79, 78 and 75.

68. Mr. VOICU (Romania) said that in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/7, paragraph 6, adopted by consensus, item 72 should be given the highest priority. He was therefore concerned to hear that the list of speakers on that item would be closed at 9.30 p.m. on Monday, 19 November, even before the item had been introduced, and suggested that the time-limit be extended by 24 hours.

69. The CHAIRMAN said that it was possible to devote only two meetings to agenda items 72 and 81 owing to the slow progress of work in the Committee. The deadline for inclusion in the list of speakers wishing to make statements on both items would expire immediately prior to the consideration of those items. Furthermore, the Committee had already decided that draft resolutions on all items still to be considered should be submitted before 27 November and that the draft resolutions which had financial implications should be considered prior to 30 November.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.