

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 10th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. SINCLAIR (Guyana)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.40 a.m.

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AGENDA ITEM 89: OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/35/518)

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS (A/C.4/35/3/Add.7 and 8)

1. Mr. SANGSOMSAK (Lao People's Democratic Republic) said that 1980 would see the twentieth anniversary of the adoption, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
2. The Declaration represented a landmark in the struggle of peoples for self-determination and national independence. It had impelled oppressed peoples, united by a common ideal, to fight against the anachronisms of colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid. The Declaration marked the dawning of a new era in the history of mankind in its pursuit of progress. It marked a new era, too, for efforts to attain the fundamental goals of the United Nations.
3. During the 20 years since the adoption of the Declaration, many millions of people had achieved full independence and sovereignty. The irreversible process of decolonization had manifested itself by continued growth in the membership of the Organization, which was thus making gradual progress towards its ultimate objective of universality. That was a cause of rejoicing for the peoples of the world, who perceived the United Nations as a centre for rapprochement among the nations of the world, irrespective of their political and social systems.
4. Since the adoption of the Declaration, colonized peoples had won successive victories against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, for which the end was approaching. The struggle for dignity and equality had put reactionaries on the defensive. Peace-loving forces had engendered the demise of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and imperialism.
5. Nevertheless, there were still millions of human beings living under the yoke of colonial domination. Colonialism subsisted in both its classic form and in new guises, such as the granting of tied economic aid and the shameless exploitation of the natural wealth of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories by transnational corporations or other foreign interests. Indeed, such interests were intensifying their activities, which had attained unacceptable proportions.
6. The barbaric and bloody repression of peoples and liberation movements had been intensified, occasioning huge material and human losses, especially among innocent civilians.
7. The people of Namibia was still denied their inalienable right to self-determination, sovereignty and national independence. They still languished under

(Mr. Sangsomsak, Lao People's
Democratic Republic)

the savage oppression of the South African racist régime, as did the black majority population of South Africa itself. His delegation's support for the just struggle of those peoples was unswerving. The Security Council should take effective measures to force the racist Pretoria régime to end its illegal occupation of Namibia and its criminal policy of racial discrimination.

8. Positive developments in the struggle of the valiant Saharan people provided grounds for believing that they would soon be able to exercise their fundamental national rights, in accordance with the oft-expressed wishes of the international community. His country reaffirmed its solidarity with the people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic who, under the leadership of POLISARIO, was fighting tenaciously for their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence.

9. The Committee should not overlook the small colonial Territories in the Caribbean, and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The peoples of many small Territories were still denied their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence.

10. Administering Powers resorted to all kinds of manoeuvres and machinations to delay the emancipation of such peoples, claiming that they lacked political and cultural maturity or that economic and social development was not sufficiently advanced. Such arguments were hardly to be taken seriously. The administering Powers had dominated those Territories for decades, indeed centuries. They would long ago have provided those Territories with an appropriate political, economic, social and cultural structure upon which they might build their independence, had that been their real intention. The real concern of the administering Powers was to tighten their grip over such Territories, even after independence.

11. Indeed, some administering Powers, instead of creating conditions propitious to the attainment of independence by those Territories in their charge, were actively engaged in impeding such independence by establishing military bases and installations. That not only violated the Declaration, but also represented a threat to international peace and stability.

12. His delegation fully endorsed the opinion of the Special Committee that questions of territorial size, geographical location, population and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to small Territories. It was essential for the United Nations to send visiting missions to such Territories. Administering Powers should co-operate fully.

13. Colonialism should be definitively and totally eliminated. It was essential for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to be fully implemented as a matter of urgency. Administering Powers should discharge the obligations placed upon them by the United Nations with regard to the Territories placed under their trust, and should

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(Mr. Sangsomsak, Lao People's
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decide upon a firm date for independence. They should, moreover, maintain the territorial integrity of those Territories and establish conditions allowing their peoples to fully exercise their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence.

14. Ms. LUCAS (New Zealand) said that Tokelau shared many of the characteristics of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories. Those Territories were small with limited resources, which meant that their efforts to develop self-reliance defied set rules. Formulae which were valid in the context of the decolonization of large Territories were often not very relevant to small Territories.

15. Her Government was firmly committed to fulfilling its responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In its efforts to assist Tokelau towards a greater degree of self-government and to bring about increased self-sufficiency, New Zealand had and would continue to be bound by the wishes of the Tokelau people. So far it had preferred to retain its constitutional relationship with New Zealand. Should it desire any change in that status, New Zealand would continue to provide assistance.

16. The past year had seen notable developments in the administration of the Territory. On the occasion of the Administrator's meeting with the general Fono in 1979 two significant decisions had been taken. The first was to establish a Budget Advisory Committee of the general Fono, and that Committee was currently considering Tokelau's budgetary estimates for the 1980-1981 financial year. The second decision involved delineating the duties and responsibilities of the Tokelau Public Service on the one hand and the political leadership on the other. Those two decisions represented milestones in Tokelau's constitutional development and its advance toward self-government.

17. With regard to the internal and external administration of Tokelau, the Tokelau Public Service had become well established. It had assumed responsibility for identifying and co-ordinating development projects and for co-ordinating Tokelau's publicity and information work. The in-service training programme had continued. Over the past two years Tokelau had been represented at various regional conferences. All those developments had contributed to a strengthening of the experience and capability of the Tokelau Public Service.

18. The general programme of political education had also continued. It was designed to bring Tokelau political leaders into contact with neighbouring Pacific countries, thereby fostering an appreciation of political issues and economic development problems in other newly independent States. There had been official visits to the Cook Islands and Western Samoa, while assistance had been provided for Tokelau to send three observers to the South Pacific Games in Suva for the first time.

19. For many years the responsibilities of the office of Administrator of Tokelau had been undertaken by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand.

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(Ms. Lucas, New Zealand)

The two functions had recently been separated to enable the Administrator to concentrate on matters concerned specifically with Tokelau, and to meet more frequently with the people and leaders of the Territory. That change would improve the process of consultation that was so important in the relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand, as Tokelau moved towards self-government. The newly-appointed Administrator had wide experience of Pacific matters and first-hand knowledge of Tokelau.

20. Tokelau's economic and social development were progressing satisfactorily. That was due in no small measure to the assistance provided by international and regional organizations, in particular the South Pacific Commission and the United Nations Development Programme. Those bodies had assisted Tokelau with technical training scholarships, fisheries training, agricultural and village development projects, generating plant, transport, health, agriculture, water supplies and other projects. All that assistance was of the greatest value to Tokelau, not only as a contribution to the development of the Territory, but as an expression of the interest and concern of the international community in its welfare and future.

21. Housing and education programmes in Tokelau were well established. Schools in the Territory were modern and well equipped. Schooling was free and attendance was close to 100 per cent. The New Zealand Department of Education provided advisory services to the schools.

22. Owing to its size and the poverty of its resources, Tokelau remained heavily dependent on New Zealand for financial assistance. Revenue from copra had been supplemented by other sources. The sea, in particular, promised to be one of Tokelau's major resources. In 1979 the general Fono had requested New Zealand to implement Tokelau's 200-mile exclusive economic zone, with effect from 1 April 1980, and to enter into negotiations with third countries on appropriate licensing arrangements. The benefits of the exclusive economic zone would accrue to the people of Tokelau.

23. Tokelau was totally dependent upon sea transport to provide a physical link with the outside world. In 1979 the regular charter vessel had been lost in a hurricane. Efforts were being made to find a suitable long-term replacement vessel. New aluminium whale boats were already in service and others were to be built, which would permit fully motorized operations between ship and shore in the Territory.

24. In previous statements, her delegation had placed particular emphasis on Tokelau's progress in assuming responsibility for its own affairs. The leaders and people of Tokelau were now managing their own affairs with growing confidence. It was time for representatives of the United Nations to see for themselves what had been accomplished. The New Zealand Government had thus invited the Special Committee to send a second visiting mission to Tokelau in 1981. Such a visit would provide the occasion not only for the Committee to view developments in the Territory but also for a constructive exchange of views between all the parties concerned.

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25. The CHAIRMAN said that he had noted the invitation to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to Tokelau in 1981. The co-operation displayed by the Government of New Zealand would expedite the Territory's progress towards self-determination.

26. Mr. SCHROETER (German Democratic Republic) said that developments over the past two decades had fully confirmed the validity of the basic principles underlying the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Twenty years after the adoption of the Declaration, that was more apparent than ever.

27. Since the founding of the United Nations, untold millions in many countries had achieved independence. Those countries were now sovereign Member States of the United Nations working for the universal implementation of its objectives. The process of decolonization was truly irreversible. Nevertheless, the provisions of the Declaration had still not been universally implemented. Millions of people were still denied their rights to independence and self-determination. The peoples of South Africa, Namibia and of many so-called small Territories were still prevented from escaping from the yoke of colonial dependence once and for all.

28. That disregard of the most fundamental rights of millions of people was not only a challenge to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, but also constituted a principal cause of international tension and conflict. It was thus imperative to conclude the process of decolonization by granting genuine independence to all those peoples still under colonial oppression.

29. The Committee's past deliberations had already identified the obstacles to decolonization. Article 5 of the Declaration called for immediate steps to transfer all powers to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire. The forces of peace, disarmament, détente and social progress had helped to create favourable conditions for the implementation of those demands. Yet successes scored by peoples in their struggle for liberation had aroused the opponents of genuine independence.

30. Attempts were being made to incorporate colonially dependent Territories, in defiance of the aspirations of their peoples, into neo-colonialist designs. Such schemes were motivated by a desire to protect military-strategic interests and to maintain a lucrative source of profit for international monopolies. Alarming facts about military installations in the Caribbean, Western Atlantic and Pacific had been brought to light in documents prepared by the Special Committee.

31. Those documents proved that the colonial Powers involved had done nothing to meet the demands of the United Nations for immediate and unconditional withdrawal from military bases in dependent Territories. His delegation shared the concern of the peoples threatened by the existence of such military bases who had no desire to become involved in military ventures to secure the allegedly vital interests of the colonial Powers.

(Mr. Schroeter, German
Democratic Republic)

32. In the Indian Ocean NATO member States were frantically strengthening their military presence. His delegation supported the proposal to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and was resolutely opposed to the policy of the colonial Powers to deny, by exercising military pressure, the peoples of small Territories the enjoyment of their rights.

33. In the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, facts proved that it was the special interests of the administering Power which determined its policy. Since the United States had been forced to withdraw from Indo-China, the Pentagon accorded Micronesia more importance in its plans. The Islands had been virtually annexed under so-called free association agreements, which were similar to agreements concluded in the colonial era between colonial Powers and their colonies. Those agreements and the militarization of the Islands were inimical to the vital interests of the population of those Territories. They perpetuated a relationship of dependence and engendered tensions.

34. All States were obliged to respect the provisions of the Charter and the decisions of the United Nations, according to which colonially oppressed peoples were entitled, regardless of their size and geographic conditions, to national independence. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constituted a denial of fundamental rights, was contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and was an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

35. Mr. CAMARA (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) said that the FAO had always devoted special attention to the problems of decolonization and had launched a number of activities for the benefit of the peoples and liberation movements in the countries concerned, notably in Namibia and South Africa. It would spare no effort for the future implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. Since 1975, when the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development had published its short evaluation of the African agricultural situation in Zimbabwe, FAO had continued to provide assistance to Zimbabwe. In 1978, immediately following the establishment of the Programme of Technical Co-operation, FAO, at a cost of \$201,000, had implemented a training programme in agriculture and land management in order to assist the Government of Zimbabwe in its programme to develop the enormous agricultural potential of the country.

36. During the war of liberation, FAO had furnished assistance to the Patriotic Front in connexion with the production of foodstuffs for refugees. Such assistance had included \$13,600 for fertilizer, seeds and agricultural equipment for the Patriotic Front based in Zambia, \$40,000 to Mozambique to help replace cattle destroyed by the raids of the illegal Salisbury régime, and a further \$50,000 within the Programme of Technical Co-operation, for seeds, fertilizer and agricultural machinery to help the Patriotic Front following the 1979 drought. Under an FAO/UNDP project, the Patriotic Front in Tanzania had been provided with assistance in connexion with poultry and pig raising and fishing up to a total value of \$68,000. On 16 October 1979, the Director-General of FAO had approved an urgent assistance project for refugees in Angola costing \$830,000.

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(Mr. Camara, FAO)

27. FAO had been the first United Nations specialized agency to admit Namibia to full membership and would continue to play a leading role in providing assistance to that country within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The agency was currently executing nine projects: one, for \$90,000, was being entirely financed by FAO's Programme of Technical Co-operation; three were being financed by UNDP and five by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The goals of those projects were: first, to study and provide SWAPO with technical information on the agricultural situation of the country so as to enable it to formulate a national development policy once independence has been achieved; later, to develop appropriate plans to build up supplies of foodstuffs and to improve nutrition during the critical period of transition; and, finally, to train Namibians during the period before independence. FAO was continuing to work closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Namibia on that programme.

38. A new project had been proposed in regard to the analysis of political alternatives in the preparation of plans for animal husbandry. FAO was also assisting the High Commissioner in the preparation of the plan for national rehabilitation in the sectors of agriculture, fisheries, nutrition and forestry. In January 1979, FAO had sent a highly qualified expert to participate in the Working Group on Land Reform and Land Distribution organized by the United Nations Institute for Namibia. In 1979 the Director-General had approved an FAO/WFP project for urgent food aid for 30,000 Namibian refugees in Angola involving a total expenditure of \$951,000. Food aid provided by FAO and WFP since 1977 had amounted to \$4,947,000.

39. In its resolution 34/92 D, the General Assembly had expressed appreciation for the substantial contribution which FAO had made to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. He expressed the hope that the Fourth Committee would support the activities of FAO on behalf of the Namibian people and SWAPO.

40. Under an FAO/UNDP project for self-sufficiency in food, involving a cost of \$297,000, technical assistance and capital goods would be furnished to the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania in order to develop the productive capacity of refugee farmers in Tanzania. FAO was also participating in an interagency project for preparatory assistance to the African National Congress comprehensive educational training project organized by UNESCO and in a large project for support to the ANC agricultural training centre.

41. In the field of information, FAO had supported the International Year for the Struggle against Apartheid and had devoted a special issue of its review to the question of apartheid. A study on the effects of apartheid on rural life and nutrition in South Africa had been submitted to the seminar on women and apartheid, held in Helsinki.

42. FAO continued to support the efforts of countries recently liberated from the yoke of colonialism. In 1979 and 1980, it had sent missions to Angola to draw up key projects required for the rehabilitation and development of the rich

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(Mr. Camara, FAO)

agricultural sector of that country; projects involving a total expenditure of \$17 million had been formulated. FAO was also ready to give its full support to Zimbabwe and, pursuant to Security Council resolution 460 (1979), had participated in the mission sent by the Secretary-General to Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique in February 1980 and the mission sent to Zimbabwe in May 1980. Liberation movements recognized by FAO had participated regularly in the meetings and conferences of the agency.

43. Mr. FELDMAN (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) said that, whereas between 1977 and 1979 the number of refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe had increased from 112,000 to 254,000 and the value of UNHCR assistance from \$4 million to \$18 million, the number had dropped during 1980 because most of the Zimbabwean refugees had returned home following the Lancaster House Agreement. UNHCR had been responsible for the repatriation of 60,000 Zimbabwean refugees while many thousands had made their own way home spontaneously. The remainder consisted in the main of boys and girls at school in Mozambique and Zambia. The repatriation of the Zimbabwean refugees had permitted substantial reductions in the 1980 financial allocations for Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia and the consequential reorganization of the assistance programme for the benefit of other projects in Africa.

44. UNHCR was currently engaged in a programme in Zimbabwe for the rehabilitation of 200,000 returned refugees and approximately 600,000 internally displaced persons. It was also continuing its close co-operation with those Governments which had offered asylum to southern African refugees as well as with national liberation movements. Assistance in the form of food, clothing and agricultural equipment and implements, as well as educational travel assistance and counselling services had been provided for Namibian refugees in many African countries.

45. The number of Namibian refugees in Angola had risen from 35,000 in 1979 to to 35,900 by mid-1980. The needs of those refugees had been a source of constant concern to UNHCR because of the security problems. For greater safety, those refugees had been evacuated and, in close co-operation with SWAPO, efforts had been made to meet their immediate needs and to provide them with the means for attaining greater self-sufficiency. Despite those efforts and substantial assistance from other agencies of the United Nations system, from Governments and from voluntary agencies, the situation of those refugees remained critical. The constant threat of attack against them had made it necessary to concentrate UNHCR's plan of assistance for 1980 on immediate relief needs. In 1979, \$1.5 million had been obligated for the purchase of tents, vehicles, agricultural implements, clothing, shoes, household equipment, medicine and food and substantial additional contributions had been made by UNICEF, UNDP and WHO for health, clothing and educational needs, as well as for household and building equipment. WFP had provided food supplies to the value of over \$950,000 over a six-month period. Donations in kind had also been made from many non-governmental sources. In view of the continuing flow of refugees from Namibia, an allocation of \$3.5 million would be needed in 1981 to provide them with some means for attaining greater self-sufficiency.

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(Mr. Feldman, UNHCR)

46. By the end of 1979, there were 19,900 Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana, accommodated mainly at the transit centres of Selebi-Pikwe and Francistown as well as at the Dikwe agricultural settlement. Following the Lancaster House Agreement, UNHCR had supervised the repatriation from Botswana of 18,200 Zimbabweans in early 1980 and an additional 1,700 Zimbabwean refugees had repatriated themselves. The movement from Botswana had been conducted under the auspices of the Lutheran World Federation and had been made by road, with vehicles proceeding directly to the reception centre some 15 kilometres from the border.

47. During 1979 the number of Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique had increased from approximately 100,000 to about 150,000; 130,000 of those refugees had been placed in five rural settlements sponsored by UNHCR. During the general election which had taken place at the end of February 1980, some 11,000 Zimbabweans had been repatriated from Mozambique with UNHCR assistance. The organized repatriation of Zimbabweans had resumed in April 1980 and was continuing while, in addition, large numbers of Zimbabweans in Mozambique had returned to their country on their own. Repatriation had been implemented by the Government of Mozambique and had been accomplished by road across the border from the Zimbabwean town of Umtali; refugees had been taken from the settlements in Mozambiquean buses to the border where they had been collected by Zimbabwean buses and taken to reception centres prior to their onward movement to their homes.

48. The number of refugees in Zambia had declined from an estimated 80,000 at the end of 1978 as a result of the voluntary repatriation of some 20,000 Zimbabweans. By the end of 1979 the remaining case load numbered 5,500 Namibians and 11,000 Zimbabwean boys and girls who would continue to require assistance during 1980 until such time as they could return to their home country to join educational establishments. Notwithstanding difficulties resulting from the destruction of food stocks, relief supplies and infrastructure and the scarcity of basic materials inside the country, relief items had been distributed and the necessary health and other immediate needs had been met to the extent possible. UNHCR had also provided assistance for the purchase of equipment and expansion of the SWAPO health and education centre at Nyango for Namibian refugees and had continued its contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia. UNHCR had repatriated over 4,000 refugees from Zambia in the first two months of 1980. After independence and the resumption of the repatriation operation in early May and late June, a further 5,249 refugees had been repatriated. During the latter phase, half of the repatriates, comprising mothers with infants, young children and the sick and disabled, were transported by air and the rest by bus. Plans were under way for the repatriation of 7,000 school boys and, later in the year, of 4,000 school girls together with supporting staff in both cases.

49. Mr. GRENFELL (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), speaking on agenda item 87, said that the Special Committee of 24 had adopted a resolution on 20 August 1980 in which it had expressed regret that the Bank and the International Monetary Fund had not yet taken the necessary measures for the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and had deplored the continued

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(Mr. Grenfell, IBRD)

co-operation of those agencies with the Government of South Africa. The use of the phrase "those agencies" clearly indicated that the Bank as well as the IMF were involved. In that connexion, he wished to make it clear that the Bank had made no loans to South Africa since 1966 and loans made to South Africa before that time had been repaid in full. South Africa had not participated in an election for Executive Directors of the Bank Group since 1972 and accordingly that country was not represented on the Board of the Bank, the International Development Association or the International Finance Corporation. During the past 12 months, as in preceding years, representatives of the Bank had made that same statement concerning South Africa in the Economic and Social Council in the Special Committee of 24 through the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, and in the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies. A number of delegations had drawn attention to the matter on behalf of the Bank in the Fourth Committee in recent years. He would be less than honest if he did not express the Bank's dismay and disappointment that paragraph 6 of the resolution adopted on 20 August 1980 by the Special Committee of 24 had once again presented the misleading picture of the actual situation with respect to the Bank and South Africa.

50. On the broader question of the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Bank -- within the limits of the constitutional constraints in its mandate -- was seeking ways and means to implement those provisions that fell within the competence of an international financial institution. On the important question of refugees, for example, the Bank continued to maintain close relations with UNHCR and member countries hosting refugee populations were encouraged to bring to the attention of the Bank projects which could alleviate the economic problems caused by the presence of refugees in their countries. The Bank was, however, limited by constitutional constraints in that matter as well as in the matter of assistance to liberation movements. The Bank's particular role within the United Nations system was to grant loans for specific projects in support of long-term economic and social development and its constitution permitted it to lend only to member Governments or to entities for which the member Government would guarantee the loan. Only the 135 member countries of the Bank, acting as the Board of Governors, which was the Bank's highest authority, could amend its constitution. He assured the Fourth Committee that those General Assembly resolutions which related to decolonization questions, and, in particular, those provisions relating to the Bank, were brought to the attention of the intergovernmental Board of Executive Directors. So far, however, the Governors had not expressed an intention to act to amend the constitution in such a way as to accommodate the type of proposal put before it by the General Assembly.

51. The Bank's dedication to, and support of, the accelerated economic and social development of sub-Saharan Africa was well known. It had helped to finance over 750 high priority economic development projects involving a total of over \$10,500 million in the 38 member States of the Bank in that region; a further 260 projects were currently in various stages of preparation for financing by the Bank or by IDA.

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(Mr. Grenfell, IBRD)

52. The Bank had welcomed Zimbabwe to membership; it was currently studying the economy of that country and it was hoped that the study would lead to a fruitful relationship. The Bank looked forward to the day when Namibia would take its place as a sovereign State and would give that country its full co-operation once it had achieved its independence. The Bank was strengthening its relationship with the Organization of African Unity and useful discussions had taken place recently between the Secretary-General of that Organization and the Bank regarding the Lagos Plan of Action.

53. He hoped that the Bank's continuing efforts to assist and support the economic and social development of the region would not be lost to sight in the Fourth Committee as a result of the unfortunate continuing misunderstanding reflected in the resolution to which he had referred. The Bank had made sincere and consistent efforts to clear up that misunderstanding and to set the record straight. The Bank fully shared the over-all objective of guaranteeing the human dignity of all peoples which was inherent in the Declaration and the relevant resolutions. To the fullest extent compatible with its mandate and competence, the Bank would continue to strive to contribute to the international community's achievement of that objective.

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS (continued) (A/C.4/35/3/Add.7 and 8)

54. The CHAIRMAN said that requests for hearings on the question of East Timor had been received from Mr. Carlos M. de J. A. Henriques, Secretary, Movimento Nacional para a Libertação e Independência de Timor-Dili (MNLTD) and from Ms. T. Jill Jolliffe, of the Anti-Slavery Society for Protection of Human Rights.

55. Mr. WAYARABI (Indonesia) said that, consistent with the position of his delegation at previous meetings concerning requests by individuals to address the Fourth Committee on the so-called question of East Timor, his delegation strongly opposed the granting of such requests. He requested that the opposition of his Government to the granting of such requests should be reflected in the record of the meeting.

56. The CHAIRMAN said that the statement of the representative of Indonesia would be reflected in the summary record of the meeting. If there were no further comments, he would take it that the Fourth Committee wished to grant the requests for hearing contained in documents A/C.4/35/3/Add.7 and Add.8.

57. It was so decided.

58. The CHAIRMAN said that he had received a communication which contained a request for hearing relating to an item on the agenda and that it would be circulated as a document to be considered at a subsequent meeting (A/C.4/35/3/Add.9).

The meeting rose at 12 noon.