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at 10.30 a.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 15th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. JAMAL (Qatar)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.45 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 93: QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR (continued) (A/C.4/36/2/Add.9)

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Hearing of a petitioner

1. The CHAIRMAN recalled that, at its 11th meeting, the Committee had granted the request for a hearing contained in document A/C.4/36/2/Add.9.
2. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Robert (Ligue internationale pour les droits et la libération des peuples) took a place at the petitioner's table.
3. Mr. ROBERT (Ligue internationale pour les droits et la libération des peuples) said that the non-governmental organization he represented, which had been granted consultative status by the United Nations in 1978, had been established in 1976. It had had to overcome the objections of those who argued that the subjects of international law were States and not peoples, and that the latter could not be given juridical expression. The aim of the organization was to achieve the recognition of peoples as subjects of the rights proclaimed in various documents and brought together in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Peoples, adopted at Algiers on 4 July 1976. That accounted for its interest in the question of East Timor, a Territory where, under the pretext of unity, contiguity and regional stability, Indonesia was violating international law without any reaction on the part of the international community.
4. When in April 1974 the "carnation revolution" had broken out in Portugal, Indonesia had not only refrained from making any specific demands with respect to Portuguese Timor but, in earlier statements, had expressly denied any territorial claim on it. The Timorese people, for their part, had remained calm, in contrast to the national liberation movements in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, where clashes with Portuguese troops had occurred. Eventually Portugal, in its Constitutional Act of 24 July, had recognized the right of the colonial Territories to self-determination and independence, a position which the Portuguese Government had maintained until the present, despite subsequent developments.
5. In May 1974, three political parties had been established in East Timor, including the Associação Social Democratica de Timor (ASDT), which had later been renamed the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN). FRETILIN had very quickly become the political party most representative of the Timorese people and had embarked on literacy campaigns and the teaching of basic agricultural techniques in rural areas, had called for the establishment of co-operatives, had proposed reforms and had claimed the right to independence.
6. In December 1974 Indonesia, abruptly changing its position, had declared that the only alternatives for East Timor were integration with Indonesia, continuation

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(Mr. Robert)

of the Portuguese administration or independence, but that independence was not viable because of the backwardness and weak economic situation of East Timor. In the meantime, confronted with the progress achieved by FRETILIN, the Indonesian press had begun a campaign of slander. In June 1975, the Portuguese Government had convened in Macao a conference attended by the three political parties of Timor, at which a decolonization plan involving the formation of a transitional Government and the holding of elections had been drawn up and the right of the people of Timor to self-determination had been reaffirmed. Despite that, on 11 August 1975, following a coup d'état, civil war had broken out in East Timor. On 28 August the Portuguese Government, having lost control of the situation, had ordered the authorities to withdraw to the island of Atauro. By the end of September, FRETILIN had been in control of the entire territory, except for the enclave of Ocussi and the island of Atauro itself. Shortly afterwards, "Indonesian volunteers" had joined in the fighting against FRETILIN and the possibility of an invasion of the territory by the armed forces of Indonesia themselves had begun to loom. In view of that threat and the abandonment of the Territory by the colonial authorities, FRETILIN, with the support of the population, had unilaterally declared independence and proclaimed the establishment of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, which had been recognized by about 12 countries. Thus, as in the case of Guinea-Bissau, there had existed all the elements for the setting up of an independent State, as the Permanent People's Tribunal had recognized in June 1981.

7. On 7 December 1975, Indonesian armed forces had invaded East Timor. That had shortly been followed by the establishment of a "provisional government", which had dissolved the political parties and established a "representative people's assembly" lacking any credibility. On 31 May 1976, the assembly had called for integration of East Timor with Indonesia, which had occurred on 17 July 1976 with the enactment of a law under which East Timor had become the twenty-seventh province of Indonesia. Portugal had reacted by breaking off diplomatic relations with Indonesia and requesting an emergency meeting of the Security Council. The General Assembly, for its part, had adopted resolution 31/53, rejecting the integration and reaffirming the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence. Indonesia's military intervention was a violation of international law, and in particular of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter.

8. He cited statements by the Indonesian delegation to the General Assembly at its ninth, fifteenth and seventeenth sessions in which Indonesia had limited its claims to the territories of the former Netherlands East Indies, expressly excluding East Timor, and a judgement of the International Court of Justice ruling that public statements of intent by a State constituted a legal undertaking and were therefore binding. Those circumstances, combined with the principle of estoppel, imposed on Indonesia international obligations which it had repeatedly violated in recent years.

9. In its eagerness to justify the unjustifiable annexation of the Territory of East Timor, Indonesia had sought refuge in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), attempting to prove that the integration decision constituted an expression of self-determination by the people of Timor. It should be pointed out that, although resolution 1541 (XV) provided for integration with an independent State as a result of the exercise of the right of self-determination, the will of the people of the territory must have been freely expressed; such had not been the
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(Mr. Robert)

case in East Timor, where Indonesia's military intervention and the irregular election of the so-called "people's assembly", which was nothing but a puppet of the Indonesian Government had deprived the integration process of all legality.

10. Lastly, it should be noted that Portugal had never renounced its status as the administering Power. In September 1980 the Council of Ministers of Portugal had transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a communiqué in which it reaffirmed Portugal's obligations with regard to the Timorese people and the international community, as well as that people's right to self-determination. It was also necessary to bear in mind the statement by the Secretary for Foreign Relations of FRETILIN in the Fourth Committee at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in which he had affirmed that, in response to the initiative of the Portuguese Government, the leaders of FRETILIN were prepared to begin a dialogue with that Government. That attitude, which left the way open for a negotiated settlement to the question of Timor, had been thwarted by the intransigence of the Indonesian Government. It was to be hoped that the members of the Committee would show the Indonesian Government the course it must follow, so that the people of East Timor could regain their dignity and freedom. The Ligue internationale pour les droits et la libération des peuples believed in the justice of the struggle of the Timorese people.

11. Mr. Robert withdrew.

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued):

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AGENDA ITEM 95: 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 (continued):

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AGENDA ITEM 96: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 97: OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/36/3/Add.30, A/36/23 (Parts III, V and VI), A/36/116 and Corr.1, A/36/138, 147, 154 and Add.1-3, A/36/155, 156, 160, 287, 412, 421 and Corr.1, A/36/488, 512, 522, 525, 563, 566, 580, 584, 598, 602: A/C.4/36/2/Add.9, A/C.4/36/5/Add.2; A/C.4/36/L.2, L.3; A/AC.109/643-646, 647 and Corr.1, 648-651, 652 and Corr.1, 654-659, 661, 662 and Corr.1, 663, 665, 667, 670, 671; A/AC.109/L.1389; A/C.4/36/4 and Add.1)

Western Sahara (A/C.4/36/4 and Add.1)

Hearing of petitioners

12. The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that at its third meeting it had granted the requests for hearings on Western Sahara contained in documents A/C.4/36/4 and Add.1.

13. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Jallaud (Association des Amis de la République Arabe Sahraouie Démocratique) took a place at the petitioners' table.

14. Mr. JALLAUD (Association des Amis de la République Arabe Sahraouie Démocratique) recalled that, late in 1975 and early in 1976, Morocco and Mauritania had invaded the Territory of Western Sahara, a colony previously administered by Spain, which had withdrawn from it in February 1976. After concluding a peace agreement with the Saharan authorities in 1979, Mauritania had withdrawn its troops from Western Sahara and recognized the legitimate rights of the Saharan people. Nevertheless, the Saharan people were still struggling to free their country from Moroccan occupation. In the six years that had elapsed since the outbreak of the war, the Saharan people had been obliged to undergo unspeakable sufferings; napalm bombings, a genuine attempt at genocide, had been followed by brutal repression, which had forced a large part of the population to flee to refugee camps. However, the worst indignity inflicted upon the Saharan people had been deprivation of their right to decide their own destiny. That had obliged them, under the leadership of Frente POLISARIO, to oppose the occupation of their territory through armed struggle, in order to regain their homeland and live there in freedom.

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(Mr. Jallaud)

15. Recently, as a result of the efforts made by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), there had been signs that it might be possible to put an end to that distressing situation through the organization of a referendum that would enable the Saharan people to exercise their right to self-determination. But Morocco had reneged on the obligations which it had assumed under international pressure, solely to gain time and with the secret intention of not fulfilling them. In order to impede the peace process, Morocco had claimed that Frente POLISARIO had used war matériel never employed before. However, Morocco had made the same accusation in the Security Council in June 1979 and had submitted photographs in support of it. Thus, there had been no new developments in the war being waged in Western Sahara.

16. The unjust war against the Saharan people had created a disastrous economic situation in Morocco, whose people knew that their survival depended on the restoration of peace. However, instead of responding to that desire of the people, the Moroccan Government had recently appealed for the internationalization of the conflict. If the international community did not act firmly to compel Morocco to respect international law, the war could spread to the whole of north-west Africa, plunging it into chaos. The Association des Amis de la République Arabe Sahraouie Démocratique and the committees supporting the Saharan people in the countries of Western Europe requested the United Nations to do everything within its power to prevent that from happening.

17. The Saharan people would continue fighting tirelessly in order to achieve victory. On various occasions during the current century the Saharan people had taken up arms in their struggle for independence and dignity and they would pursue their struggle until they won their freedom. Despite the substantial support which Moroccan expansionism received from certain Western European Governments in order to enable it to continue its illegal occupation of Saharan territory, the view was currently gaining ground in Europe that the Moroccan expansionist policy constituted a threat to peace and stability in the Mediterranean, and an increasing number of political and trade union forces were calling upon their Governments to take steps to re-establish peace in Western Sahara. Thus, almost 100 parliamentarians representing most political forces in their respective countries (Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) had transmitted to the Association des Amis de la République Arabe Sahraouie Démocratique an appeal calling for self-determination for the Saharan people. In that appeal the parliamentarians had urged their respective Governments to support at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly the exercise of the right to self-determination of the Saharan people through the organization of a free, general and valid referendum which would officially recognize Frente POLISARIO, the representative of the Saharan people, with a view to promoting direct negotiations between Frente POLISARIO and the Moroccan Government, and to suspend arms shipments to the latter Government.

18. The Association des Amis de la République Arabe Sahraouie Démocratique was convinced that the European countries, and in particular France, could help to bring together the parties to the conflict: Frente POLISARIO and the Moroccan Government. It was essential that the people of Western Sahara should exercise their right to self-determination through a referendum. To that end, the two parties to the conflict should negotiate directly measures relating to a cease-fire, and measures relating to the withdrawal of the Moroccan occupation

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(Mr. Jallaud)

troops and the Moroccan administration from the territory of Western Sahara. Frente POLISARIO had stated that it was prepared to begin such negotiations. The United Nations would play a fundamental role in that process, sending a peace-keeping force to Western Sahara to ensure that the referendum was held in normal conditions and then participating in the provisional administration which would have to be set up when the Moroccan administration withdrew.

19. Mr. Jallaud withdrew.

20. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Mokhtar (Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO)) took a place at the petitioners' table.

21. Mr. MOKHTAR (Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro) said that the question of Western Sahara was a question of decolonization that should be resolved by applying the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly since 1966, the United Nations had categorically reaffirmed the imprescriptible and inalienable right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence and had established the normal procedure that the decolonization of Western Sahara should follow.

22. The fact-finding mission that had visited Western Sahara in 1975 had pronounced in favour of a referendum organized and supervised by the United Nations and had recognized the Frente POLISARIO as the sole liberation movement and the dominant political force in the Territory. For its part, the International Court of Justice had struck down Moroccan claims and had corroborated the relevance of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) to the question of Western Sahara. Notwithstanding, Morocco, defying the efforts of the international community and using the development of the Territory as a pretext, had occupied Western Sahara by force and compelled its people to continue their resistance struggle in self-defence. The crimes committed by the Moroccan occupying forces and the blind bombing of Saharan towns and villages had obliged tens of thousands of Saharan citizens to go into exile in Algerian territory. The brutal Moroccan repression had, further, led to the imprisonment of hundreds of Saharan citizens, while others had been deported to Morocco.

23. Despite the military might deployed by Morocco, the Moroccan army had been put to rout time after time, compelling it to retrench within a mere 10 per cent of the total area of the Territory, leaving the Frente POLISARIO army in control of the remaining 90 per cent. Many foreign journalists and delegations who had visited Western Sahara had testified to the resounding victories achieved by the Frente POLISARIO combatants. That situation had forced Morocco to invest an increasing proportion of its budget in military expenditures: from 25 per cent in 1980 to 40 per cent in 1981. Those percentages reflected the desperate situation in which that country found itself.

24. Since the proclamation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic in 1976, the Saharan Government had been working zealously to restructure and organize the State institutions so as to create social, economic and administrative conditions conducive to the health, education and development of the Saharan people.

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(Mr. Mokhtar)

25. The determination evinced by the Saharan people had won them the respect and solidarity of people the world over. The number of Governments recognizing the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic was growing constantly, heightening the political isolation of Morocco. More than 50 countries world wide had recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. Of those, 26 were African countries, which was to say the majority of the members of OAU. Yet, notwithstanding the resolutions and decisions adopted by OAU and its Implementation Committee on Western Sahara calling for a referendum in Western Sahara and self-determination and independence for the Saharan people, Morocco was resorting to delaying tactics and seeking to apply a policy of military fait accompli while steadfastly denying the realities of the situation. Such tactics were as abhorrent as the attempt to internationalize the conflict by seeking aid from certain foreign Powers on the pretext that the Saharan combatants were receiving outside aid.

26. It was time for the international community to assume its responsibilities and take cognizance of the falsity of Morocco's accusations. Morocco should take inspiration from the courageous stand taken by Mauritania, which in 1979 had signed a peace agreement with the Frente POLISARIO. The United Nations as well as OAU had reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the Saharan people under the leadership of the Frente POLISARIO, but it was necessary for both of them to make Morocco comply with their respective resolutions.

27. Mr. Mokhtar withdrew.

General debate (continued)

28. Mr. LESTER (United Kingdom), speaking as the representative of an administering Power, reiterated that the basis for the United Kingdom's policies with relation to its dependent Territories was its belief that the peoples concerned should make their own decisions about constitutional advance. The United Kingdom would encourage Territories under its administration to accede to independence if that was their wish, and in doing so they would follow the 42 British dependent Territories which had emerged in the previous 35 years, but they would not be forced into any constitutional status which did not satisfy their right to self-determination and would not be forced to comply with pre-conceived ideological models or erroneous interpretations of United Nations resolutions. His delegation welcomed with particular pleasure the admission of Vanuatu and Belize as Members of the United Nations and drew attention to the imminent independence of Antigua on 1 November 1981.

29. His Government was irrevocably committed to bringing its dependent Territories to independence when that was their desire. There were now only seven British dependent Territories, four of which were in the Caribbean (Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands), two in the Atlantic (Bermuda and St. Helena) and one in the Pacific (Pitcairn, with 61 people). Those Territories had widely differing needs and aspirations. Each of them had its own social and political system and its own ideas about its possibilities for economic development. He commended the Special Committee of 24 for its generally instructive and intelligent work, but it was regrettable that some delegations, flaunting their clichéd rhetoric, had fallen into the common error of seeing those Territories as defenceless victims of exploitation,

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(Mr. Lester, United Kingdom)

oppression and plunder by faceless imperialists, paying no attention to the priorities and preoccupations of the peoples concerned.

30. His delegation agreed with the Special Committee of 24 that the most helpful way of achieving a first-hand awareness of the situation was to send visiting missions to dependent Territories, a case in point being the second visiting mission recently dispatched to the Turks and Caicos Islands to observe the general elections in that Territory. As the Mission had reported, a majority had been obtained in those elections by a party which had made it clear that it did not wish to move to independence in the immediate future, in spite of the negotiations on an independence package which had been held by the British Government with the previous leadership.

31. The Special Committee of 24 had now sent visiting missions to all of the United Kingdom Caribbean dependent Territories and was well familiar with the situation in each of them. It was therefore patently ridiculous to claim, as one delegation had done, that it was a fabricated allegation that certain peoples there did not wish to become independent at the moment, and he hoped that the Committee would not attribute any value to such attempts to reduce to polemics such important political and constitutional questions. His delegation reiterated its wholehearted intention to proceed in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

32. Mr. MUKELEBAI (Zambia) said that, following the OAU decision to hold a referendum in Western Sahara, there was hope that, at long last, the people of the Territory would have an opportunity to exercise their right of self-determination and that the Moroccan claims over Western Sahara would be ended once and for all. The problem of Western Sahara represented a sad chapter in OAU history and it was embarrassing that a fundamental principle of OAU was being violated by one of its member States.

33. Zambia had always fully supported the Saharan people in their just struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Morocco's annexation of Western Sahara had caused untold suffering to the Saharan people and had created an atmosphere of tension among the countries in the region. Zambia was totally opposed to Morocco's territorial expansionism since it negated the right of a people to live in peace and prosperity under a Government of their own choice, and believed that it was only through an internationally supervised referendum that Western Sahara could freely determine its own destiny. Zambia therefore called upon Morocco to co-operate fully with OAU in resolving the conflict.

34. Mr. MURTHY (India) said that the progressive dwindling of the length of the Fourth Committee's agenda was clearly indicative of the successes achieved by the United Nations in the decolonization process, which had made a reality of what had seemed half a century earlier to be a dream. The attainment of the ultimate objective had been delayed by the forces of colonialism in southern Africa but there was no doubt that the determined struggle of the peoples still under colonial and alien domination would eventually triumph. The efforts of the United Nations in the field of decolonization must therefore continue unabated. The role played by the Special Committee of 24 in mobilizing public opinion in favour of peoples struggling for their national independence and the importance of the historic

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(Mr. Murthy, India)

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had indeed been significant.

35. While the number of Territories which had not yet achieved independence had diminished, complex problems remained. The Special Committee had identified measures that administering Powers should take to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration in those Territories. No single formula could be applied arbitrarily to all those Territories. Each people had to determine its own future; considerations of size, population and geographical location should in no way limit their freedom of choice. The special Committee had concluded that there was a need to educate the peoples of those territories on the options available to them regarding their future. It was incumbent on the administering Power, as long as its association with the dependent Territory continued, to promote the welfare of the people and to refrain from engaging in exploitative economic or military activities. India endorsed the Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations.

36. On the question of Western Sahara, the International Court of Justice had found that no country had established its clear claim to sovereignty over the Territory. His delegation had consistently taken the view that the United Nations had the responsibility for the decolonization of Western Sahara and that the people of that Territory should be enabled to exercise their right to self-determination as speedily as possible. India had followed with interest the developments within the OAU, particularly the resolutions adopted by OAU on the item during the current year and the decision of the Implementation Committee of OAU to hold a self-determination referendum which would enable the people of Western Sahara to express themselves freely and democratically on the future of their Territory. His delegation commended the parties concerned for their statesmanship in arriving at an agreement and for their willingness to abide by the wishes of the people of Western Sahara. The United Nations should co-operate fully with OAU in implementing that decision so that peace and harmony could be restored in the region.

37. In regard to item 93, his Government considered that the people of East Timor had completed the exercise of self-determination in July 1976 when they had expressed their wish for integration with Indonesia, in view of the bonds of geography and culture which linked it to that country. The efforts of the Government of Indonesia to rehabilitate the economy of East Timor and the relief operations organized under an agreement between the Indonesian Government and the International Committee of the Red Cross deserved the support and encouragement of the international community. It was time for the General Assembly to take the realities of the situation into account and to remove the question of East Timor from its agenda.

38. India considered that the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa represented an essential element of the United Nations effort to complete the decolonization process. As that Programme was implemented by means of scholarships and financing offered voluntarily by Member States, his delegation had noted with concern that the Programme was currently facing a financial crisis as a result of the escalating cost of education in certain countries and a decrease in contributions. He hoped that the developed countries would substantially increase their contributions in the coming years. India had offered a number of scholarships in educational institutions under the Programme. The successful

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(Mr. Murthy, India)

operation of the Programme was of vital importance to students from Namibia and South Africa who could not receive satisfactory education in their own country. The liberation of the mind was no less important than the political liberation of peoples.

39. Mr. RAMADAN (Egypt) said that, notwithstanding the adoption more than two decades earlier of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, certain Territories remained under colonial domination and were therefore prevented from deciding their own future. A number of administering Powers had co-operated with the Special Committee of 24; it was nevertheless necessary to continue to promote the economic and social development of the dependent Territories so that their peoples could exercise their inalienable rights. The size, geographical situation and population of the Territories should not in any way affect the decisions to be taken in regard to them. Moreover, it was to be hoped that the administering Powers would continue to transmit information on the Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter so that it could be determined whether they were complying with their obligations.

40. In Namibia, South Africa continued to defy the will of the international community by persisting in its occupation of the Territory and intensifying its aggressive acts against the front-line States. The United Nations must therefore promote the implementation of the sanctions stipulated in its resolutions and the Western Powers must modify their policy.

41. In regard to Western Sahara, Egypt considered that OAU and its Implementation Committee had established a solid basis for a peaceful solution of the problem. It was essential that the interested parties should reach agreement and that the United Nations should participate in the organization of the self-determination referendum in Western Sahara. Egypt appealed to the interested parties to avoid bloodshed and to preserve African solidarity by agreeing on the text of a draft resolution.

42. His delegation expressed its satisfaction at the efforts of the specialized agencies and for their continuing co-operation with the United Nations and OAU, but it nevertheless considered that those efforts were inadequate in relation to the needs of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly those of southern Africa. Egypt hoped that the specialized agencies would increase their assistance to Namibia, intensify measures against the racist régime and disseminate information with a view to making international public opinion aware of the problem.

43. An urgent problem had arisen in connexion with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa in view of the declining level of contributions and the increased cost of education. He appealed to Member States to redouble their support for the Programme; Egypt, which had offered 57 scholarships the previous year, would continue to provide moral and material assistance. The training and education of the population of the Non-Self-Governing Territories was fundamental in preparing them for independence.

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AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

Western Sahara (continued) (A/C.4/36/L.2 and L.6)

AGENDA ITEM 94: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued) (A/C.4/36/L.4)

AGENDA ITEM 96: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.4/36/L.5)

44. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the amendments submitted by Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles (A/C.4/36/L.6) to draft resolution A/C.4/36/L.2 on the question of Western Sahara; and to two draft resolutions, one of which related to item 94 (A/C.4/36/L.4) and the other to item 96 (A/C.4/36/L.5).

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.