



UN/... COLLECTION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 11TH MEETING

Chairman: Mr. ROA-KOURI (Cuba)

CONTENTS

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 96: INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (continued)

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

(b) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 97: QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR (continued)

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

/...

* This record is subject to correction. Corrections should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned *within one week of the date of publication* to the Chief of the Official Records Editing Section, room A-3550, 866 United Nations Plaza (Alcoa Building), and incorporated in a copy of the record.

Corrections will be issued after the end of the session, in a separate fascicle for each Committee.

Distr. GENERAL
A/C.4/37/SR.11
4 November 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONTENTS (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 99: 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)

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 100: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 101: OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

The meeting was called to order at 3.25 p.m.

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS

Question of East Timor (A/C.4/37/3/Add.6-8)

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider three requests for hearings on the question of East Timor (A/C.4/37/3/Add.6-8).
2. Mr. WAYARABI (Indonesia) said that, in relation to the requests by certain individuals and organizations to appear as petitioners under agenda item 97, he wished to reiterate his delegation's position as set forth in previous statements and in the letter from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee (A/C.4/37/8). It was well known that the process of decolonization in East Timor had been carried out in conformity with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), thus terminating the colonial status of the former Territory. Consequently, the integration of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia had been formalized on 17 July 1976 as its twenty-seventh province with equal rights and obligations with other provinces. It was therefore obvious that to grant the hearings would serve no useful purpose and would constitute interference in matters which were within the domestic jurisdiction of a sovereign State, in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. His delegation therefore once again expressed its strong opposition to the requests for hearings.
3. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there were no further objections, he would take it that the Committee decided to grant the requests.
4. It was so decided.

Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/C.4/37/9 and Add.1-4)

5. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider five requests for hearings on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/C.4/37/9 and Add.1-4).
6. Mr. PFIRTER (Argentina) said that his delegation would make a statement at the following meeting concerning the request for a hearing in document A/C.4/37/9/Add.1.
7. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee decided to grant the requests.
8. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued) (A/37/23 (Part V) and (Part V/Add.1 and 2, A/37/333 and 570; A/AC.109/682-686,687 and Add.1-3, 688, 689, 691-695, 697, 698, 700, 708, 711, 713-715, 720)

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 96: INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (continued) (A/37/23 (Part III) and (Part III)/Add.1 and 2, A/37/113 and A/37/501)

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

(b) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 97: QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR (continued) (A/37/23 (Part V), A/37/113, A/37/538; A/C.4/37/2, 3 and Add.1-5, A/C.4/37/6 and Corr.1, A/C.4/37/8 and Add.1-2 and A/AC.109/715)

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 99: 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) (A/37/23 (Part III) and (Part III)/Add.2, A/37/177 and Add.1-3; A/AC.109/L.1421, L.1446 and Add.1)

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued) (A/37/3 (Part II), A/37/333)

AGENDA ITEM 100: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/37/436)

AGENDA ITEM 101: OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/37/539)

General debate (continued)

9. Mr. TRAORE (Mali) said that the United Nations had made a worthy contribution to the efforts of colonial countries and peoples to achieve independence, yet systems of enslavement of peoples and exploitation of their natural resources persisted around the world, thus endangering international peace and security.

10. In flagrant violation of the Charter and of United Nations resolutions, Namibia was still under the illegal occupation of the South African racist régime, which was thwarting all attempts to help the Namibian people achieve independence. True to its principles, the United Nations was searching for a peaceful solution to the Namibian crisis in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In its opposition to the liberation struggle of the Namibian nation, under the leadership of its sole political organization, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the apartheid régime had become a destabilizing factor in southern Africa and a threat to international peace and security. Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was concerned only with the modalities for Namibia's accession to independence and laid down no unrelated conditions, in particular regarding the balance of forces in the region or the maintenance of security in neighbouring States. As the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali had observed at the current session of the General Assembly, the presence of Cuban forces was a matter falling within the exclusive sovereignty of Angola and could not be an element of negotiation between South Africa and SWAPO.

11. Despite the adoption of resolutions on Western Sahara by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Saharan people had not yet been able freely to express their views on their future. Mali greatly appreciated the peace initiatives of OAU and the efforts of the United Nations and would always meet its responsibilities and spare no effort in the search for a final solution.

12. Despite the results achieved by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the situation had hardly improved in some Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was the responsibility of the administering Powers to contribute to the socio-economic development of those Territories and to take into account the legitimate aspirations of their peoples by creating the necessary conditions for their self-determination. Mali would always defend the right of peoples to determine their own future. It was convinced that the United Nations and in particular the Special Committee, would make the utmost effort to help those struggling to achieve their basic liberties and full independence.

13. Mr. KASEMSRI (Thailand) said that Thailand's consistent support of the right of self-determination for peoples under colonial domination was a source of pride to the Thai people, whose name literally meant "Free People". Colonialism, foreign occupation and alien domination were immoral and in contravention of the Charter, and posed a grave threat to international peace and security. His delegation therefore advocated concerted international efforts to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and would favour any proposals that would help to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism.

(Mr. Kasemsri, Thailand)

14. Thailand was heartened by the forthcoming independence of Brunei, and looked forward to the day when it would become a full-fledged Member of the United Nations, bringing the Organization one step closer to universality.

15. South African armed forces still maintained their illegal and repressive presence in Namibia. The world community must vigorously oppose any design by the Pretoria régime to retain a stranglehold there and stifle the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people, and must at the same time exert unremitting pressure on South Africa to prevent the situation from deteriorating further. To enable the Namibian people to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence, all nations must sacrifice some of their interests in a common effort towards full and speedy implementation of measures agreed upon by the world community. The activities of the recently-held Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement should be followed periodically by similar programmes to remind the world constantly of the tragic plight of many human beings. His delegation reaffirmed its unconditional support for the struggle of the Namibian people, represented by SWAPO. Efforts should be redoubled to bring about a comprehensive settlement in Namibia and the cessation of aggression by South Africa against the neighbouring front-line States.

16. His delegation's position on the so-called "Question of East Timor" was clear and consistent. The people of East Timor had exercised their right of self-determination in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) when they decided on 31 May 1976 to end the Territory's colonial status through integration with Indonesia. From then on the welfare and destiny of the people of East Timor had been inseparable from those of the Indonesian people and no outside interference in affairs which were legally under Indonesian jurisdiction could be tolerated. United Nations responsibility had expired immediately after the majority of East Timor's people had freely exercised their right of self-determination, and any interference would be contrary to the United Nations Charter. His delegation associated itself with the views of Indonesia contained in document A/C.4/37/6.

17. His delegation had been informed of an agreement for co-operation signed in May 1982 by the Indonesian Red Cross and UNICEF, the main objectives of which were to improve the health and nutrition status of seven high-risk communities in East Timor and to develop the local capacity of communities to provide for their basic needs. He also took note of recent information about the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Indonesia, including East Timor, where it would be assessing the situation in a dozen villages and providing extra food aid to them. In addition, the Indonesian authorities had confirmed to ICRC that the programme for the reunification of families in East Timor, Portugal and Australia was to be implemented soon and that ICRC had been requested by Portugal and Indonesia to repatriate several Portuguese families.

18. Through their local representatives, several international agencies were also able to provide reliable information on the true situation in East Timor. It was therefore most unfortunate that the working paper on the so-called question of East

(Mr. Kasemsri, Thailand)

Timor (A/AC.109/715) had not made use of information available from governmental as well as agency sources and had given much substance to "wide-spread" reports of a "serious conflict" between the Governor of East Timor and the Provincial Secretary which, as the Permanent Representative of Indonesia had rightly pointed out, (A/C.4/37/6, para. 24) was "an intra-government bureaucratic matter of no relevance to the United Nations bodies and that differences of opinion among government officials are a common phenomenon". His delegation strongly objected to any discussion or the inclusion in the agenda of any such item, of the question of East Timor, and would oppose any draft resolution which did not reflect the views of the Indonesian delegation.

19. His delegation had already made statements relating to the plight of the Palestinian people and the situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, where sovereign States were being subjected to foreign military occupation. In those instances, too, the right to self-determination of the peoples concerned must be upheld.

20. His delegation believed that decolonization efforts required a strong determination on the part of both Governments and individuals. Peaceful dialogue and a sense of statesmanship were preferable to a resort to violent means; the hopes for peaceful settlement should always be kept alive in order to avert or shorten bitter conflict, which often soured the prospects for greater harmony among nations.

21. Mr. CHIN Yung-tsien (China) noted that colonialism, once so rampant, was now sinking fast, but that the struggle for decolonization was not yet over. Apart from Namibia, there were still a considerable number of small Non-Self-Governing Territories where people were fighting for national self-determination and independence, a right to which they were entitled under General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

22. As to the question of foreign military bases on some of the small Territories, China had invariably opposed the setting up of military bases and installations by the super-Powers in the territories of other countries. Foreign troops must be withdrawn and foreign military bases and installations dismantled, including those in small Territories.

23. Mr. KHAMMAVONG (Lao People's Democratic Republic) said that millions throughout the world were still under foreign domination, in Namibia, Western Sahara, Puerto Rico and other Non-Self-Governing Territories, where the survival of colonialism, with its accompanying exploitation of natural resources, heightened tension within the international community.

24. In Namibia, the South African racist régime was continuing its illegal occupation and, supported by certain Western countries, was extending its brutal apartheid policy to that Territory. It was even perpetrating acts of aggression against neighbouring States, thus threatening international peace and security. The only aim of such policies was to delay the inevitable independence of Namibia and ensure the survival of apartheid. Yet the only political solution for Namibia,

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

as the Special Committee had maintained in its report (A/37/23 (Part IV)) was for South Africa to withdraw from the Territory and for the Namibians freely to exercise an absolute freedom and their right to self-determination and independence.

25. His delegation could not accept attempts to establish any link between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces from Angola: such a link would not only be contrary to Security Council resolution 435 (1978) but would also constitute interference in the domestic affairs of Angola; furthermore, the progress of the negotiations might suffer. The Lao People's Democratic Republic once again declared its support for SWAPO and the legitimate battle it was waging to free Namibia.

26. The question of Western Sahara had reached unprecedented proportions, not simply because the parties concerned had been unable to reach a peaceful settlement but also because a major Western Power had intervened militarily in the conflict. Such a course might destabilize the whole region and pose a threat to international peace and security. It was time for the country involved and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) to open negotiations in order to end the fighting and the suffering of the Saharan people. His country supported without reservation the struggle of those people, under the leadership of the Frente POLISARIO, for self-determination and independence.

27. Despite the responsibilities placed by Articles 84 and 76 of the Charter upon the Administering Authorities of Trust Territories, a study of the situation in Micronesia by the Special Committee and other bodies revealed that its Administering Authority had not discharged its obligations and that the situation in Micronesia had deteriorated yearly, as testified by the representative of Micronesia at the most recent session of the Trusteeship Council. High unemployment, lack of water and electricity, pressing transportation and communication problems and lack of trained personnel, combined with the economic crisis sweeping the Territory, were irrefutable evidence of the lack of interest on the part of the Administering Authority, which was pursuing its own political, strategic and military objectives. The Administering Authority must discharge its obligations honestly while hastening the decolonization of the Territory. His delegation supported the struggle of the Micronesian people for self-determination and independence.

28. The situation in Puerto Rico was another source of great concern. The Special Committee had repeatedly affirmed the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and had asked the United States to take the necessary measures to transfer power to the people of Puerto Rico. It had declared that any steps taken without the consent of the people were unacceptable and had pressed the administering Power to put an end to its military activities in the Territory. Despite the fact that the administering Power had instead sought only to reinforce its colonial domination, his delegation was convinced that the people of Puerto Rico would eventually be able to exercise free self-determination and achieve genuine independence.

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

29. The specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations played an important role in decolonization by providing moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. Some of the specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, WHO, ILO and FAO, had worked consistently to that end and had achieved tangible results. Closer contacts should be set up with the national liberation movements in the colonial Territories to improve the implementation of assistance programmes. The Nationhood Programme for Namibia should be carried on until the Territory was fully independent. At the same time it was essential to withdraw all financial, economic, technical and other assistance from South Africa as long as it did not recognize the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination.
30. The decolonization of the small Territories was a growing problem, since the administering Powers were turning them into military bases, thus threatening not only the local population but also international peace and security. They continued to do so despite repeated and unconditional United Nations calls for the dismantling of such bases and the cessation of such activities. Only total dismantling would guarantee the people of the small Territories their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).
31. The Lao people stood together with all oppressed peoples struggling for freedom and demanded the speedy and full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
32. Mr. MESSAHEL (Algeria), speaking on behalf of a number of African and non-African countries, urged the Chairman to change the time of the closure of the list of speakers in the general debate on items 18, 96, 97, 99 and 12, 100 and 101, from 1 November to 3 November at 6 p.m., since consultations were in progress among a great number of countries and they would surely result in positive contributions to the work of the Committee.
33. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee now decided to close the list of speakers on those items on 3 November at 6 p.m.
34. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4.15 p.m.