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FOURTH COMMITTEE
13th meeting
held on
Friday, 5 November 1982
at 10.30 a.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 13th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. VALTASAARI (Finland)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.50 a.m.

REQUEST FOR HEARING

1. The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that he had received a communication containing a request for a hearing on the question of East Timor; he suggested that it should be circulated as a Committee document (A/C.4/37/3/Add.9).
2. It was so decided.

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General debate (continued)

3. Mr. CHAND (Nepal) said that the successes achieved in the field of decolonization had resulted from the combination of the struggle of peoples for their freedom and the determined commitment of the United Nations to the goal of decolonization. His country had steadfastly supported the earliest possible achievement of independence by Non-Self-Governing Territories, for continued subjection to foreign domination constituted a denial of the fundamental right to self-determination.

4. His delegation appreciated the generally co-operative attitude taken by the administering Powers towards the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It also appreciated the careful approach adopted by the Special Committee in assessing the future situation of those Territories; the Special Committee had taken into account the "particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples", as required under Article 73 b of the Charter. The Special Committee should assess in an unbiased manner the situation in some of the so-called "small Territories", in accordance with the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

5. The obligation of the United Nations did not end with the attainment of the right of self-determination by the colonial peoples: the Organization should take full care of the needs of the young nations during the years immediately following their independence and help them to overcome their initial difficulties.

6. Although most of the colonial Powers had recognized the historical inevitability of the decolonization process, South Africa had persisted with its illegal occupation of Namibia and continued to engage in manoeuvres to perpetuate that occupation, defying the relevant United Nations resolutions. The apartheid régime persisted with its brutal repression of the Namibian people and violated their fundamental human rights; it was plundering the mineral and marine resources of the Territory and denying the majority of the population a fair share in the wealth of their land.

(Mr. Chand, Nepal)

7. His delegation condemned the military build-up in South Africa and the latter's illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries. It reiterated its firm support for the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and denounced the racist régime's design to separate Walvis Bay and the islands off the shore of Namibia and its moves to transfer power to groups subservient to South Africa and thus bring about an unacceptable sham independence for Namibia. The only political solution for Namibia should be one that would terminate its illegal occupation by South Africa and enable the Namibian people to exercise their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia. To that end, Nepal reaffirmed its belief that it was necessary to hold without further delay free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978).
8. His delegation welcomed the efforts which the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations were making to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization, and advocated intensified and sustained efforts by those agencies in that field.
9. The United Nations Education and Training Programme for Southern Africa had become a symbol of the United Nations concrete commitment to decolonization and had helped to strengthen respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
10. Finally, his delegation commended the work of the Special Committee of 24.
11. Mr. NGUEMA-MVE (Gabon) said that the objective which the United Nations and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had set for themselves of eradicating colonialism had been achieved at least partially, since a large number of former colonies had become sovereign States and were now members of the United Nations. Despite its tremendous losses, however, colonialism persisted even on the eve of the twenty-first century and posed the problem of the right of peoples to self-determination and equality in freedom, at a time when man was developing the most daring techniques to end his subjection to the forces of nature.
12. The principle of the equality of all men, which was denied to colonial peoples, was recognized in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as in the various covenants designed to implement that Declaration. By its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, the General Assembly had declared that the application of the principle of equal rights of peoples was important in promoting friendly relations among States on the basis of respect for sovereign equality. The principle of the self-determination of peoples, which complemented the principle of the equal rights of peoples, was also

(Mr. Nguema-Mve, Gabon)

being violated although it was enshrined in resolution 1514 (XV), the implementation of which the Committee was considering. In that resolution, the General Assembly emphasized that "all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory". It was thanks to the tireless efforts of the United Nations, and of the Special Committee of 24 in particular, that progress had been made in implementing those legal instruments.

13. In conformity with the Charter, administering Powers must recognize the paramount interests of the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories, ensure their political, economical and social advancement and develop self-government according to the particular circumstances of each territory. His delegation hoped that the administering Powers would speed up the decolonization process in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions and principles. It recognized that the process could not be uniform, given the diversity of non-self-governing territories the world over, but that should not prevent them from exercising fully their right to self-determination and independence.

14. His delegation welcomed the co-operation of some administering Powers which had received visiting missions from the Special Committee of 24, as well as the efforts made in favour of the peoples of non-self-governing territories. The international community must encourage such efforts, especially in Namibia where South Africa continued its racist and colonialist oppression in arrogant defiance of United Nations decisions.

15. Not only States but also international organizations, particularly those of the United Nations system, must support the liberation struggle of Namibia and other non-self-governing territories. Until colonialism and racism were eliminated, they would pose a permanent threat to international peace and security.

16. Mr. ILUNGA KALAMBAY (Zaire) said that, in dealing with the question of decolonization, it was essential to assess the achievements made and the work that remained to be done. To the credit of the United Nations, the Special Committee of 24 and the members of the Organization, the assessment was a positive one. The United Nations efforts in that field, in particular the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), had from the outset been characterized by the tide of national liberation which had culminated in the 1960s in the independence of numerous African States. Those efforts had continued unabated in the 1970s with the adoption of resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing, respectively, the programme of action and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

17. While the independence of Zimbabwe, won at the cost of tremendous sacrifices on the part of both the people of Zimbabwe and members of the international community dedicated to peace, justice and equality, had been cause for great rejoicing, the Pretoria régime's persistent refusal to fulfil the commitments it had entered into freely under Security Council resolution 435 (1978) showed what

(Mr. Ilunga Kalambay, Zaire)

difficulties lay in the way of the final implementation of the Declaration. Unfortunately, the early 1980s were perpetuating the bitter note that had marked the end of the previous decade: one should recall in that connection the breakdown of the Geneva talks in January 1981, for which the Pretoria régime had been entirely responsible, and the recent introduction of extraneous elements which misrepresented the essentially colonial nature of the problem and threatened to upset the climate of calm and confidence needed to arrive at a settlement. That gloomy picture should not be grounds for pessimism, however, should prompt States to remain on their guard against a retrograde régime whose manoeuvres were perfectly well-known.

18. His delegation felt bitter at the apparent powerlessness of the international community to solve that problem within a reasonable period of time, strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's repeated aggressions against neighbouring States and supported an increase in material and financial assistance to SWAPO to strengthen its legitimate national liberation struggle should efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement again prove fruitless.

19. As the head of his delegation had stated in the General Assembly, Zaire was aware of its responsibilities towards Africa and would therefore do all it could, in co-operation with other countries members of OAU and the United Nations, to help Namibia accede to independence in 1983.

20. On the question of Western Sahara, his delegation deplored the fact that some countries were doing all they could to transform that question into a matter of polemics when agreement had already been reached at the highest levels in OAU on finding an appropriate solution which took into account its various objective aspects. It was not in the interests of the United Nations or OAU to foment hatred among nations.

21. With regard to the other non-self-governing territories, his delegation reiterated its appeal to the administering Powers to accept the logical evolution of today's world, which sought relations of equality and brotherhood to replace the relations of subordination and domination of bygone eras.

22. Mr. SCHROTER (German Democratic Republic) said that, although the history of recent decades showed that the process of decolonization was irreversible, vestiges of colonialism still remained which must be eradicated in order that the principles embodied in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples might be applied universally. The peoples of Namibia, Western Sahara, Puerto Rico, Micronesia and the so-called small territories must be able to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

23. The Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, must be implemented fully. The third preambular paragraph of that resolution was particularly significant in view of the policy of threats and use of force being pursued by imperialist forces, especially the United States. The illegal occupation of

(Mr. Schröter, German Democratic Republic)

Namibia, the acts of aggression perpetrated by the South African racist régime against neighbouring African countries and recent events in the South Atlantic confirmed that unresolved decolonization problems were a source of tension and conflict.

24. The imperialist Powers, in disregard of the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, were seeking to maintain their rule over dependent Territories in order to be able to plunder their natural resources. It was no accident that those Powers were trying to convert many of those Territories into military bases and integrate them into the NATO system and even into a future South Atlantic military organization.

25. In establishing and expanding military installations in those and many other areas, the imperialist and colonialist Powers were acting contrary to the United Nations Charter and the Plan of Action, paragraph 9 of which stated that "Member States shall oppose all military activities and arrangements by colonial and occupying Powers in the Territories under colonial and racist domination ..."

26. The German Democratic Republic supported all measures of the United Nations directed towards implementing the Plan of Action for the elimination of the last remnants of colonialism, and the measures taken by the specialized agencies with a view to improving the economic and social situation in colonial territories.

27. Mr. CAMARA (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) said that FAO wished to inform the Committee about its activities on behalf of the national liberation movements in southern Africa, on which it reported regularly to the Special Committee. FAO assistance to those liberation movements was aimed at promoting self-reliance in food production among refugee communities, training leaders and workers who would be able to formulate and administer appropriate agricultural development programmes when their countries became independent, and preventing the food crises which afflicted the national liberation movements.

28. FAO played a basic role in assistance to Namibia in the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, currently executing nine projects at a total cost of \$1,300,000, provided by FAO, UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The purpose of those projects was to provide SWAPO with information on the agricultural situation in Namibia so that it could formulate a development policy when the day of independence came, to prepare action plans for supplying the population with food during the period of transition prior to independence, and to train Namibians for the tasks that would await them once independence was attained. Accordingly, FAO was encouraging co-operation by Namibian students at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in the execution of various projects for their country's agricultural development.

(Mr. Camara, FAO)

29. FAO was co-operating closely with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in strengthening the programme he had outlined. Similarly, it had participated in the activities of various working groups established by the Institute for Namibia which were concerned with agrarian reform, agriculture, fishing, forestry and nutrition. In March 1981 it had organized a meeting at Lusaka, together with a representative of the Council for Namibia and representatives of Governments of the subregion of southern Africa, for the purpose of establishing a school of veterinary medicine.

30. FAO was assisting South African refugees in close co-operation with the host countries and with the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania. With financial assistance from UNDP it was carrying out a project entitled "Self-reliance in Food Production" at a cost of \$298,000, through which it was providing technical training and agricultural equipment and supplies to refugees belonging to the Pan Africanist Congress in the United Republic of Tanzania. It was also participating in the execution of a UNDP/UNESCO/FAO programme (ANC/79/001) aimed at formulating a global plan of education and community training for ANC at Morogoro (United Republic of Tanzania). FAO had allocated \$136,000 for that project. The Director-General of FAO had approved the granting of emergency food assistance at a cost of \$5,930,500 to refugees in Zambia and Angola.

31. FAO was carrying out an active campaign of information on the evils of the iniquitous system of apartheid by means of articles and studies, such as that which it had submitted at the International Seminar on Women and Apartheid held at Helsinki in 1980.

32. FAO would shortly publish a study entitled "African Agriculture and Production Techniques". It had also submitted specific proposals to the effect that for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, UNDP should allocate substantial resources for developing agricultural production in the occupied Territories of southern Africa and strengthening the capacity of the inhabitants to satisfy their food needs. In those proposals priority attention was given to the execution of regional technical assistance and training projects.

33. FAO was likewise co-operating in the execution of a project for the development of the transport sector in four of the front-line States - Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe - which would cost \$9,514,908 and whose ultimate purpose was the distribution of food assistance to refugees in those countries.

34. In conclusion, he stated that FAO was allocating 40 per cent of its regular budget to financing its activities in Africa, which gave an idea of the importance it attached to that part of the world.

35. Mr. ALAWI (Democratic Yemen) said that despite the efforts of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the national liberation movements to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, some States had not abandoned their colonialist policy, although they claimed that they were complying with the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations. All they had done was to change their methods of repressing the national aspirations and identity of the colonized Territories in order to go on plundering their natural resources and occupying strategic positions which could enable them to apply a policy of aggression.

36. The climate of tension in international affairs which had repeatedly been mentioned was the result of the survival of colonialism. That tension would persist until the colonized peoples won their independence, as had been demonstrated in the case of Israel's aggression against the Palestinian people and its sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization. The United States refused to recognize that Organization even though its identity had been made manifest by its resistance to Israel's aggression in Beirut. The question of the Middle East would not be settled until Israel withdrew from the occupied territories and the Palestinian people exercised their right to independence and self-determination. The same could be said of southern Africa, where SWAPO was fighting alongside the people of Namibia so that they could exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

37. Democratic Yemen reaffirmed its support for the people of the Western Sahara, which had achieved so much political and military success under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front. Furthermore, he reiterated his delegation's support for General Assembly resolution 36/46 of 24 November 1981 concerning the conduct of a referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara. His delegation supported the decision taken by the POLISARIO Front not to participate in the nineteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, which showed that the Front recognized the importance of OAU and the need to refrain from creating further divisions within it.

38. Democratic Yemen, which would celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of its independence in December 1982 and which was resolutely confronting the legacy of underdevelopment inherited from colonialism, supported all peoples struggling for their self-determination and independence.

39. Mr. RAMADAN (Egypt) said that the work carried out by the United Nations in the field of decolonization had yielded very positive results. The fact that the number of Member States had trebled since its creation was proof of that. Nevertheless, the objective of complete decolonization had not been attained, and not all peoples had achieved self-determination and independence.

40. His delegation wished to emphasize the responsibility which the administering Powers had with regard to the economic and social progress of the Territories which they administered. Those Powers should broaden the scope of their programmes designed to accelerate the development of economic and political infrastructures, so that the territories could exercise as soon as possible their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

(Mr. Ramadan, Egypt)

41. Secondly, the United Nations should disseminate information on the processes of decolonization and the just struggle which many peoples were waging for their independence. The visiting missions sent by the Special Committee promoted the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

42. With regard to the implementing the Declaration by the specialized agencies, the latter, had the obligation to act in conformity with the principles of the United Nations, which was the central Organization. Those agencies should increase the assistance provided to Namibia. He also invited the specialized agencies and other bodies to support the United Nations Council for Namibia and commended the International Atomic Energy Agency for accepting the Council as a member the previous September.

43. Not all organizations were collaborating in that regard; the International Monetary Fund, for example, had, several days earlier, approved the granting of a loan to South Africa, a measure which would have serious consequences and was counter to General Assembly resolutions.

44. Egypt would participate in the debate of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia and the consideration of document A/AC.109/704 on military activities in Namibia. The Security Council should fill in the gaps in the arms embargo against Pretoria and should denounce and condemn all the racist régimes in that region.

45. With regard to the question of Western Sahara, he reiterated the statement made by his delegation in the General Assembly on 28 September 1982: the lack of consensus on the measures to be adopted was dangerous for Western Sahara and for Africa in general; solutions on the basis of conciliation, which reflected the point of view of Africa, must be found.

46. There was no disagreement on the importance of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. He expressed regret that the contributions made for the Programme were small and urged all States to increase their participation. Egypt, which participated in the Programme requested the United Kingdom to provide the services of two teachers of English for the United Nations Institute for Namibia. Egypt, convinced of the importance of education for Non-Self-Governing Territories, had offered fellowships to promote development.

47. Mr. GONTCHAROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions connected with the United Nations was particularly important, and, in that connection, he drew particular attention to the decision of the International Monetary Fund to grant the Pretoria régime a loan of \$1.1 billion in spite of the decisions of the General Assembly and General Assembly resolution 37/2 of 22 October 1982. The granting of that loan constituted moral and material support by a specialized agency of the United Nations to the Pretoria régime. Other agencies and organizations, such as UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WHO, etc., had made efforts to implement the Declaration, and UPU had deprived South Africa of the right to participate in its meetings.

(Mr. Gontcharov, USSR)

48. General Assembly resolution 36/52 expressed regret that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continued to maintain links with the colonialist racist minority régime of South Africa and urged them to formulate specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of colonial Territories, particularly Namibia. His delegation considered apartheid a crime against humanity and, for that reason, rejected the argument that not granting the loan would have politicized IMF. On the contrary, the granting of the loan was a manifestation of the policy of the Powers which dominated IMF and would be used to finance the criminal acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist régime against the national liberation movements and the organization recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. The sum of \$1.1 billion was the exact increase in the military budget of South Africa for 1980-1982.

49. The loan benefited the companies which carried out commercial activities in South Africa and Namibia and which, in 1978 and 1979, had received the highest dividends in the history of mining. According to The New York Times of 3 November 1982, United States investments in South Africa had increased by 13 per cent in 1981. Since foreign investors did not reinvest the profits made in South Africa, IMF had to pay the additional costs in order to support the Pretoria régime. For that reason, the United States, on 22 October, had voted against the resolution which urged IMF to refrain from granting the loan.

50. The Soviet Union supported the criticisms directed at IMF, the World Bank and other specialized agencies connected with the United Nations which did not comply with the decisions of the Organization, urged them to participate in the implementation of the Declaration and supported the proposals made by the African countries in that regard.

51. Mr. MATHEWS (Singapore) reiterated his country's commitment to the cause of decolonization; Singapore had always supported the rights and aspirations of colonial peoples to achieve independence. For that reason, it was imperative to seek the implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

52. He stressed that East Timor was an integral part of Indonesia. In 1976, its inhabitants had exercised their right to self-determination. As a result of its integration, East Timor had achieved political stability and socio-economic progress. For example, in May 1982 the Indonesian Red Cross had signed an agreement for co-operation with UNICEF, in order to provide basic services for mothers and children in East Timor and maintain and improve the health and nutritional status of seven high-risk communities in the region. In May 1982 the people of East Timor had freely participated in the Indonesian general elections and had elected four inhabitants of East Timor to the national Parliament. In view of those considerations, his delegation felt that the question of East Timor should be definitively removed from the agenda of the General Assembly.

53. Mr. PULZ (Czechoslovakia) said that the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was one of the most important issues in international relations. Colonialism was incompatible with mankind's system of values during the second half of the twentieth century and contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and of international law in general. It must be eliminated as soon as possible in all its forms and manifestations.

54. His delegation, which attached great importance to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, had in 1967 supported the Bulgarian initiative on the inclusion of that item as a matter of great priority in the General Assembly's agenda, had participated actively in its consideration and had supported and co-sponsored related resolutions. The role of those bodies did not consist exclusively in rendering moral and material support to national liberation movements, to newly independent States and to those directly involved in the struggle against colonial aggression in southern Africa, nor was it simply a question of participation of those organizations in the development of the small Territories. It meant not maintaining contact with the forces that were impeding the decolonization process, abstaining from any type of collaboration with the Pretoria régime and bringing to an immediate halt any type of assistance to that régime. It entailed guaranteeing the proper implementation of the Declaration and other relevant documents, in particular the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration. All those measures appeared in the resolution of the Special Committee of 24 (A/AC.109/719), which had been adopted with the full support of Czechoslovakia on 20 August 1982.

55. Most of those agencies and institutions participated actively in decolonization efforts. Special mention should be made of the work of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, which had held consultations with some international organizations. It was apparent from documents A/AC.109/L.1446 and Add.1 that the activities of UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, WHO and other specialized agencies were contributing to the implementation of the Declaration. However, it was obvious that the international financial institutions - the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund - which were dominated by the United States and other Western Powers, were not abiding by United Nations decisions. The most glaring example of that attitude was the regrettable decision of the International Monetary Fund to grant South Africa a loan of more than \$1 billion. The representatives of IMF and the Western States defended the colonial policy of that institution, asserting hypocritically that its decisions were based on purely technical and economic considerations. In fact, purely political motives were behind the rejection or only partial satisfaction of some loan requests submitted to IMF by the Governments of Grenada, Nicaragua and the socialist countries of Indo-China and, conversely, the granting of a loan to El Salvador. The arguments on the apolitical character of IMF and the World Bank were merely a manoeuvre to conceal the acts of the Western States designed to favour the racist apartheid régime and the interests of capital over the goals of decolonization. His delegation fully supported General Assembly resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982 and the measures proposed by the Special Committee in its resolution A/AC.109/719, contained in paragraph 14 of document A/37/23 (part III).

(Mr. Pulz, Czechoslovakia)

56. His delegation welcomed the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia to circulate as an official United Nations document the study on the existing relationship between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa and hoped that the study would be published soon. The recommendation of the Special Committee to the Information Unit on Decolonization to update that study was also opportune. The Unit should include in the study a special section on the negative consequences for peace and security in southern Africa of the loan to South Africa. Similarly, his delegation supported the appeal of the Chairman of the Special Committee of 24, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the International Monetary Fund and the States members of IMF to comply with United Nations resolutions.

57. The joint activities of the international community designed to oblige the South African régime and other colonial Powers to put an end to activities impeding the implementation of the Declaration were especially important. It was essential to guarantee the full participation of international organizations in the decolonization process and the realization of the objectives of decolonization enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

58. Mr. PELLETIER (Canada) recalled that, in 1981, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa had been in an extremely difficult financial situation and that a deficit of approximately \$636,000 had been foreseen to the end of the fiscal year in March 1982. That situation had changed, since an examination of financial procedures had revealed that some authorizations for financial expenditures by field offices in the amount of one and a half million dollars since 1977 had not been used. Moreover, at the beginning of the present year, the Programme had been credited with interest on its share of the Trust Fund, which had accrued during the biennial budget period ending in December 1981 and totalled \$861,000. In accordance with current United Nations procedures, such outstanding authorizations would be recovered at the end of each year, and the Secretariat staff responsible for the Programme had taken steps to ensure that statements of interest accruing to UNETPSA were provided regularly. Another step taken to improve Programme management was the establishment of a reserve fund designed to protect the Programme from a decline in voluntary contributions or a sudden increase in scholarship costs. The establishment of the reserve fund would help to remedy one of the chronic problems of the Programme, resulting from the fact that the Programme took on long-term obligations while its income was offered on an annual or short-term basis.

59. It would be noted from the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/436), that the Programme had been able to offer 215 new scholarships during the current year, which was an indication of the Programme's new financial stability. Moreover, the nature of the Programme's work was changing. Paragraph 10 of the report provided a breakdown of scholarship holders by territory; they included five Portuguese-speaking countries, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The new scholarships were granted for a one-year period and were given only to South Africans and Namibians. The Programme, of course continued its commitment to those scholarship holders from the now independent countries until the completion of their courses.

(Mr. Pelletier, Canada)

60. There were compelling arguments for the continuation of the Programme, although it was now directed solely at South Africa and Namibia. It was essential that the international community should continue to meet the demand for education from those countries of southern Africa which had been deprived of educational opportunities. However, students from South Africa and, to a greater degree, Namibia, who applied for scholarships did not always possess the necessary qualifications for the post-secondary school training which was within the purview of the Programme. Consequently, in future years, there would be a greater need for co-ordination between UNHCR, which was involved in primary and secondary education, and UNETPSA, which was concerned with education above that level.

61. The demand for educational opportunities was also increasing in intensity; to respond to that demand, the Programme should do everything possible to draw the attention of donors to its needs and those of the inhabitants of southern Africa. In order to make maximum use of the available resources, the Programme continued to attach special importance to scholarships of first-level degrees and to sending students to countries with relatively low educational costs, although those measures were never detrimental to the quality of the education.

62. Although the demand for educational opportunities was constantly increasing at the same time as educational costs, it must be recognized that there were many different demands on the resources offered by donor countries. The difficult economic and budgetary situation of many donor countries must also be borne in mind. Lastly, he expressed his gratitude to all the countries which had contributed to the Programme in the past and urged them and other members of the Committee to do their utmost to help meet the Programme's future financial needs.

63. Mr. KHANDOGY (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations was particularly important, since on them largely depended the speedy elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa. In that connection, special attention must be given to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118 and in particular those provisions of the Plan which concerned the specialized agencies.

64. The replies of those agencies and institutions contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/177/Add.1-3), and the information contained in chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee of 24 (A/37/23 (Part III)) reflected the attention paid by most of those specialized agencies to the adoption of effective measures for implementing of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. It was also a cause for satisfaction that, in many of those agencies and institutions, questions related to the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid were examined periodically, for example, at the past three meetings of the International Labour Conference. The tendency in those agencies and institutions to increase their contacts with national liberation movements, OAU and the United Nations

(Mr. Khandogy, Ukrainian SSR)

Council for Namibia was also very commendable. Special mention should be made of the many activities of UNESCO, which expanded its aid to the national liberation movements each year and that of agencies such as WHO, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and many others, as well as the decision by many specialized agencies to expel South Africa.

65. At the same time, his delegation shared the concern expressed in the report of the Special Committee of 24 (A/37/23 (Part III)) that the assistance given by certain agencies and institutions to colonial countries, particularly to the people of Namibia and SWAPO, was very inadequate in comparison with their needs. Some specialized agencies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) also failed to adopt practical measures for the full implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly resolutions. The collaboration between IMF and South Africa, which was reflected in the granting of a loan of over \$1 billion to the racist régime of Pretoria, was particularly dangerous. Some people affirmed that the IFM loans were based exclusively on economic considerations and were destined to improve the balance of payments of receiving countries. In that connection, he reminded the Committee of the statement by the representative of the Center for International Policy in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/AC.115/L.583) which clearly showed how illogical was the claim concerning the so-called apolitical nature of IMF and other financial institutions of the Bretton Woods system.

66. With regard to the utilization of the IMF loan, the aggressive policy of the South African racist régime and all the expenditure connected with the undeclared war against Angola must not be overlooked. According to data provided by experts, the sum of \$1.07 billion corresponded to the military expenditure of South Africa in the period 1980-1982. It was no accident that in 1976, when Pretoria had received an IMF credit of \$464 million, the régime's military expenditure had been \$450 million. His delegation considered that those activities by IMF were incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and deserved the strongest condemnation; it therefore agreed that there was a need for serious study of the implementation by IMF of the obligations incumbent on it as a United Nations specialized agency. The Executive Board of the Fund obviously did not wish to co-operate with the United Nations Secretary-General, as could clearly be seen in the Fund's reply to the Secretary-General's request to submit a report on the measures adopted to implement General Assembly resolution 36/52 (A/37/177).

67. No reference to the size of the so-called small Territories, their small population and low level of social and economic development could justify the postponing of the granting of independence to those Territories. An example of the determination of the imperialist Powers to preserve their domination over colonial Territories was the policy of the United States with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: by imposing on various islands which formed part of Micronesia the neo-colonialist status of "free association", the United States was trying to preserve its control over vast regions of the Pacific Ocean and to strengthen its military and strategic position in that part of the world. The same aim was pursued in other measures adopted by the Washington authorities: the suspension of the plebiscite on the future administration of the Marshall Islands -

(Mr. Khandogy, Ukrainian SSR)

since that could endanger the utilization by the Pentagon of the Kwajalein atoll as a site for its nuclear-weapons tests - and the manoeuvres in Palau to suppress the protests of the indigenous inhabitants against the emplacement of nuclear weapons.

68. His delegation considered Washington's annexation of and militarist activities in the Territories it administered to be contrary to the United Nations Charter, to the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In that connection, it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands adopted by the Special Committee of 24 in chapter XVIII of its report (A/37/23 (Part V)).

69. Special mention should be made of the alienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Despite the active resistance of the imperialist countries, particularly the United States, the Special Committee had again reaffirmed that right in its resolution A/AC.109/707. His delegation considered that the United Nations should take all the necessary steps to contribute to the full, effective transfer of all sovereign powers to the people of Puerto Rico, taking account of their interests and the noble purposes and principles of the United Nations.

70. His delegation reaffirmed its full support for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as for the plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and wished to emphasize that the speedy implementation of those instruments would make it possible to achieve the complete, definitive elimination of the vestiges of colonialism.

71. Mr. JESUS (Cape Verde) said that the right to self-determination had been recognized in international law and was enshrined in the United Nations Charter, the provisions of which constituted the basis for the various resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly to specify the content of that principle, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law annexed to resolution 2625 (XXV). Inasmuch as Cape Verde had always defended the right of self-determination of peoples, it had from the inception recognized that right in respect of the people of Western Sahara and had given its support and solidarity to the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic in its heroic struggle against the military occupation of its territory by Morocco.

72. Together with other sovereign States, Cape Verde had recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic as an independent State which had become a member of OAU following the required majority vote of 26 African States. Its admission as a member of OAU was an achievement in the process of establishing peace in Western Sahara, in the region and in Africa in general.

(Mr. Jesus, Cape Verde)

73. For its part, the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic had demonstrated its spirit of understanding and co-operation by voluntarily refraining from attending the nineteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Tripoli, in order to ensure the success of that session and to preserve African unity.

74. The year before, his delegation had welcomed the announcement of the holding of a referendum that would enable the Saharan people to exercise freely their inalienable right to self-determination. Firmly believing that that step would have put an end to the suffering of that people and would have ensured peace and security in the region, it profoundly regretted that the step had not been implemented. It therefore urged the parties to the conflict to observe an immediate ceasefire in order to create the conditions for the holding of a general and free referendum in Western Sahara.

75. His delegation noted with great concern the tendency of some States to interfere in the conflict by increasing military aid to the Government of Morocco. That fact had been stressed in the communiqué issued by OAU in November 1981 which had appealed to all States, particularly those outside Africa, to desist from any action which might exacerbate the situation of current danger in the region.

76. His delegation opposed any measure detrimental to the rights of the Saharan people over their natural resources, broadly recognized in General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII), of 14 December 1962, on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He also condemned the building of walls for military or other purposes within the territory of Western Sahara, which constituted a serious obstacle to a peaceful settlement of the situation. As stated in paragraph 6 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, any attempt aimed at the disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a country was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

77. Finally, his delegation urged the United Nations specialized agencies to increase their assistance to the Saharan refugees and appealed to the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco to explore ways of putting an end to the conflict and to live together in peace.

78. Mr. HADDAOUI (Morocco), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the statement made by the representative of Cape Verde had caused confusion, since it affirmed, on the one hand, that Cape Verde had recognized a so-called Saharan Arab Democratic Republic as a sovereign and independent State and, on the other hand, that Cape Verde appealed in the Fourth Committee that self-determination should be granted to Western Sahara. The representative of Cape Verde should request his Government to select one of those two options, since it could not opt for both. It was not Morocco that was responsible for the crisis in OAU, but rather those that had pressured the Chairman of that Organization to take irresponsible initiatives. Morocco had only requested the return to legality.

(Mr. Haddaoui, Morocco)

79. With respect to the assertion by the representative of Cape Verde that some countries were increasing military aid to Morocco, he wished to specify that Morocco was an independent and sovereign State which had the right to buy from whomever it chose the arms which it required. Morocco had used its arms solely to defend its territorial integrity, not to attack other countries. It had never violated the borders of the other members of OAU.

80. Morocco had agreed to the establishment of the Implementation Committee and to the holding of a referendum which that Committee should organize and conduct and in which only the voice of the inhabitants of so-called Western Sahara would be heard, not those who were passing themselves off as their representatives. In addition, Morocco had accepted the decisions adopted by that Committee (A/37/570 and Add.1).

81. Mr. BURAYZAT (Jordan) said that the Arabic version of the beginning of the text in document A/37/570/Add.1 was inaccurate and should be amended.

82. The CHAIRMAN said that the error pointed out by the representative of Jordan would be corrected.

Draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.7

83. Mr. PELLETIER (Canada), speaking as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, introduced draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.7 on the Programme and announced that Australia, Botswana, Egypt, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Lesotho, Tunisia and Turkey had become sponsors. He urged members of the Committee to support the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.8

84. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.8 on the question of East Timor.

Draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.6

85. The CHAIRMAN announced that Belize, Guyana, Lesotho and Mali had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.6 on the question of Western Sahara.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.