



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 14th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (TERRITORIES NOT COVERED UNDER OTHER AGENDA ITEMS) (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) REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 103: INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF 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 105: 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)

/...

*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 DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, 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.4/39/SR.14
11 November 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

/...

CONTENTS (continued)

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

(a) REPORT OF THE COUNCIL (continued)

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

(c) REPORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 106: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 107: 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 10.55 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (TERRITORIES NOT COVERED UNDER OTHER AGENDA ITEMS) (continued) (A/39/23 (Parts VI and VIII), 133, 139, 156, 236, 401, 494, 560, 581, 590 and Corr.1; A/C.4/39/L.3; A/AC.109/761-763, 764 and Add.1, 765 and Add.1, 766-770, 775-776, 777 and Add.1, 778-780, 785-787)

(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) REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 103: INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (continued) (A/39/23 (Part IV), 136, 519, 590 and Corr.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 105: 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/39/23 (Part IV), 293 and Add.1-3, 581; A/AC.109/L.1504, L.1509, L.1514 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/39/3 (Part II), 581, 590 and Corr.1)

(a) REPORT OF THE COUNCIL (continued)

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

(c) REPORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 106: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/39/351)

AGENDA ITEM 107: OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/39/541 and Add.1, 581)

/...

1. Mr. AMARI (Tunisia), speaking as Chairman of the Special Committee's Sub-Committee on Small Territories and reporting on the Special Committee's Visiting Mission to Anguilla from 11 to 16 September 1984 and its consultations with representatives of the administering Power in London from 17 to 20 September 1984, observed that the results of the Mission, on which he, as Chairman, had been accompanied by the representatives of India and of Trinidad and Tobago, had been reported in document A/AC.109/799. The purpose of the Mission, in compliance with paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 38/54 and with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 1251st meeting, had been to secure first-hand information and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of Anguilla. The Mission had had formal and informal meetings with local authorities and with the local inhabitants, and had been able to ascertain that the people were indeed aware of the probable consequences of the various political options offered them with regard to the future status of the Territory. Although their ultimate goal was independence, the inhabitants of Anguilla on the whole feared that if a certain degree of economic viability did not accompany independence, the Territory would remain dependent on the outside world. They felt that Anguilla lacked the political experience and basic social and economic infrastructure necessary for an independent State.

2. The representatives of the administering Power both in Anguilla and at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, all of whom had been extremely co-operative with the Mission, had reaffirmed British willingness to grant independence to Anguilla if that was the wish of its inhabitants as conveyed through their elected representatives; and to give favourable consideration to requests for assistance towards the future economic development of Anguilla. The Mission had noted, however, that no co-ordinated plans had been made to submit development projects to likely donors or to make full use of available resources, owing to the lack of trained local professionals who could take charge of the Territory's economic future. The Mission believed that, in addition to the financial aid and the assistance provided by the administering Power, external bilateral and multilateral assistance was indispensable. In its report, which it hoped would be approved by the Committee, the Mission had made a number of recommendations for the political, economic and social development of Anguilla to enable its people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Its recommendations had been incorporated in a draft resolution which the Special Committee, in paragraph 12 of its report (A/39/23 (Part VIII)), was recommending for adoption.

3. Mr. PULZ (Czechoslovakia) said that his Government was concerned at the alarming situation prevailing in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands or Micronesia, as a result of the failure of the United States to fulfil its obligations as Administering Authority and its adoption, instead, of a colonial policy.

4. The United States concept of the administration of Micronesia was in contradiction with both the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement because, instead of maintaining the unity of the Territory as required, the United States had decided to break it up into four parts. Following the principle of dividing and conquering, it had created four politically vulnerable areas, not one of them economically viable.

(Mr. Pulz, Czechoslovakia)

5. When the Micronesian Congress had passed resolutions calling repeatedly for unity, the United States had ignored them, and had finally disbanded the Congress, even though it was the only body with the authority to decide on a change of status for the Trust Territory.

6. Moreover, the Administering Authority was not promoting economic and social progress in Micronesia. Rather than helping it move towards self-sufficiency, it was instead encouraging a total dependence on the Administering Authority, more so than at the beginning of the Trusteeship. The statements recently made in the Committee by petitioners from Micronesia had testified to that fact. No infrastructures had been developed and the United States was preparing to impose a neo-colonialist model for the further development of the Trust Territory. It had also failed to fulfil its obligations with regard to medical services, education and employment and, as the petitioners had pointed out, there was even social discrimination against the local inhabitants in that they were denied access to certain regions. There were dual health, educational and wage systems, to the disadvantage of the Micronesians. As part of the Administering Authority's policy of ignoring its obligations in the field of health, it had been conducting nuclear-weapons tests on Micronesian territory, with consequent harmful radioactive fallout.

7. Politically, instead of educating the population to prepare it for self-sufficiency, the United States had been creating conditions for annexation. It had begun by fostering economic dependence through its "economic preference measures" and had reinforced its control through so-called plebiscites which it had held in various parts of the illegally dismembered Trust Territory in order to win favour for its proposed Compact. Prior to holding the plebiscites, however, there had been no political education of the population to enable it to understand the intricacies of the Compact; furthermore, there was evidence that the actual voting had been manipulated, especially in the Palau plebiscite, imposed for a fifth time in that area despite earlier rejections of Pentagon aims by the Palauan people. All such moves have been part of a scenario to perpetual colonial dominance, not to create the conditions for a true act of self-determination. An illegal "commonwealth" status had been imposed, after negotiations in which one of the parties had been engaged from a position of total dependence. What had been achieved was a neo-colonialist solution, with the United States taking over the role of the former colonial Powers, Spain, Germany and Japan.

8. There had also been an alarming failure to promote international peace and security in Micronesia, which were actually being jeopardized by the United States use of the Trust Territory for military and strategic purposes. Bases had been established in Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls; Kwajalein was being used to test missiles; air bases had been established in Tinian and Rota and bases and stockpiling areas were planned in Palau. To achieve those military ends, the Administering Authority was directly pressuring the local populations, as it had done in order to persuade the people of Palau to revoke their Constitution which had contained a nuclear ban. There were also plans to remove the populations entirely, as had been done in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and the pretext used was the "protection" of the people concerned. The establishment of bases in Micronesia was an expression of the United States intention to strengthen its control over the Pacific region.

/...

(Mr. Pulz, Czechoslovakia)

9. The situation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was an important decolonization question. Conditions conducive to self-determination and independence and to the ensurance of a good life for the people of Micronesia had not been created by the Administering Authority and, indeed, the United States behaviour in Micronesia constituted an act of defiance of the United Nations. The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations regarding the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in its report (A/39/23 (Part VI)) reflected its concern at the situation in Micronesia. Czechoslovakia urged adoption of the Special Committee's recommendations on the question.

10. Mr. AMIN (Iraq), referring to agenda item 105, said that the work done by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to implement the Declaration on decolonization was a source of satisfaction. Iraq hoped that they would continue to assist Non-Self Governing Territories and their national liberation movements and that they would extend their co-operation to the front-line States, which were so crucial in the struggle for freedom on the African continent. The agencies and institutions should also co-operate with the Organization of African Unity to implement United Nations resolutions and to assist the growing numbers of refugees. They also had a responsibility to help create conditions conducive to development after the Territories had achieved independence. Agencies and institutions of the United Nations system must take all steps needed to end any collaboration with South Africa. It was regrettable that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were maintaining relations with the Pretoria régime, contrary to a number of United Nations resolutions calling for its total isolation. The International Monetary Fund loan of \$1.1 billion to South Africa of November 1982 was a flagrant violation of General Assembly resolution 37/2 and it had defied world public opinion. Iraq called upon the International Monetary Fund to cancel that loan. It hoped, further, that the International Atomic Energy Agency would submit the data requested of it as soon as possible. Iraq supported the Special Committee's draft decision on item 105.

11. Mr. WARD (New Zealand), referring to the Non-Self Governing Territory of Tokelau under agenda item 18, said that it was the last such Territory remaining under New Zealand administration. It was a unique Territory: its three small atolls - each separated from the other by about 60 miles of ocean - had a combined total land area of little more than 4 square miles and a total population of just over 1,500 people, whose way of life was largely traditional. The constraints of atoll life and population pressure had led many Tokelauans to settle in New Zealand. Those who had remained looked to New Zealand for the support they needed to go on living in their own country; and in the 1984 fiscal year, New Zealand's assistance had amounted to N.Z. \$1,671 per inhabitant.

12. New Zealand's efforts in the Territory were directed at assisting the people to enlarge the area within which they were self-governing and to discover what possibilities existed for economic development in order to limit the extent of their economic dependence. Detailed information on Tokelau's economic and social development was contained in the Secretariat's working paper (A/AC.109/763) and the

/...

(Mr. Ward, New Zealand)

New Zealand Government's annual report to the Special Committee, submitted in accordance with article 73 of the Charter. Those reports also indicated the very great extent to which the people of Tokelau managed their own affairs. They were left in no doubt that, although New Zealand had the ultimate authority, in practice the responsibility and power of decision-making was being placed deliberately in their hands.

13. New Zealand continued to fulfil its responsibility to keep the people of Tokelau fully informed of their right to self-determination and independence. The Tokelauans were familiar with the Declaration on decolonization, which had been translated into their own language and given to each family. As always, the annual draft decision of the Special Committee regarding Tokelau would be reproduced in Tokelau's newspaper. In early November, the leaders of Tokelau were preparing to visit New Zealand to discuss, among other things, the future political relationship with New Zealand. They would certainly be reminded again of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of New Zealand's willing acceptance of them.

14. The people of Tokelau knew the political options open to them, as had been corroborated by the United Nations Visiting Mission in 1981. New Zealand's clear intention was to be guided by the wishes of the people of Tokelau to give them greater control of their affairs, as and when they wanted it. It looked forward to continuing its close and constructive relationship with the Special Committee; it particularly valued the reports of the United Nations visiting missions and would, after consultations with the people of Tokelau, consider the question of inviting another mission at an appropriate time in the future. Through such missions, the Committee had built up a substantial appreciation of the problems facing small, isolated atoll Territories and that, in turn, made it easier for New Zealand to carry out its responsibilities.

15. Mr. AOKI (Japan) said that a previous speaker had referred to Japan as a colonial Power in respect of Micronesia. The fact of the matter was, of course, that Japan had been an Administering Power under the League of Nations.

16. Turning to agenda item 106, he said that his country, a member of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, steadfastly maintained that South Africa's apartheid policy was an insult to mankind. The illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa should be terminated as soon as possible. The importance of the Training Programme resided precisely in the fact that those abnormal situations were bound to come to an end and would inevitably be followed by a process of nation-building in independent Namibia and, eventually, in South Africa under majority rule. The Programme's role in the development of human resources in southern Africa was most valuable. It was to be hoped that the many young people currently studying under its auspices in Africa, Europe, North America and Asia would soon be able to return home in order to contribute towards their people's nation-building efforts.

17. One of the difficulties inherent in the Programme was its dependence on annual voluntary contributions for its relatively long-term commitments to students seeking higher education. At the same time, the cost of education was increasing year by year. In order to minimize that difficulty, efforts should continue to be

/...

(Mr. Aoki, Japan)

made, on the one hand, to attract increased contributions from a large number of States, organizations and individuals and, on the other hand, to find ways and means of improving the Programme's management so as to make the most efficient use of available resources. It was gratifying to note that such efforts were being made by the Advisory Committee and by members of the Secretariat, and that the Programme was now on a firmer financial basis than it had been several years ago. At a time of inflationary trends and tight financial constraints in many countries, it was, however, imperative to continue working towards sound management of the Programme. As a member of the Advisory Committee, Japan would, as before, participate actively in those endeavours.

18. Mr. KIRICHENKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking on agenda item 105, said that the specialized agencies' contribution to the decolonization process over the years had been considerable and many-sided. Now that the final eradication of the remnants of colonialism was at hand, it was essential that the specialized agencies' efforts in connection with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be pursued more actively than ever. In that connection, matters relating to the present situation in southern Africa should, of course, receive special attention.

19. In the past year, most of the specialized agencies had actively pursued the struggle against racism and apartheid, thus helping to mobilize world public opinion and giving valuable moral support to the oppressed peoples and their national liberation movements. The work done in that respect by the International Labour Organisation (A/39/293/Add.1) was a particularly praiseworthy example, although it should be noted that most of the efforts had been made by workers' groups within ILO rather than by employers or by the Governments of the Western countries.

20. His delegation welcomed the fact that of such specialized bodies as UNESCO, FAO and WIPO had expanded their contacts with national liberation movements, including those in southern Africa, and had invited their representatives to participate in certain meetings. Co-operation between specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity, the Special Committee on decolonization and the Special Committee against Apartheid was no less important. His delegation also applauded the fact that the United Nations Council on Namibia had been granted full membership of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU, IAEA, UNCTAD and UNIDO and had participated in a number of international conferences.

21. Direct assistance to the peoples and national liberation movements of colonial Territories and to newly independent States by a number of specialized agencies including FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and UNEP also deserved high praise. Another important action taken during the past year has been the decision taken by the Universal Postal Union at its nineteenth Congress to expel South Africa from membership of the Union.

22. Convinced that only the complete boycott of South Africa in the international arena and the introduction of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter could bring about the collapse of apartheid and the

/...

(Mr. Kirichenko, Ukrainian SSR)

early liberation of Namibia, his delegation supported all actions by specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations aimed at isolating the racist régime. Others, however, such as the United States and certain other Western Powers, were doing their utmost to obstruct such activities, especially in UNESCO, an organization well known for its resolute stand against colonialism, racism and apartheid. However, despite the blackmailing attempts of the United States, UNESCO was steadfastly pursuing its struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, as evidenced, for example, by the adoption of its second medium-term plan for 1984-1989 including Major Programmes XII and XIII, which represented a significant contribution to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/51.

23. In contrast, certain specialized agencies, namely, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, not only maintained business relations with South Africa but actually furnished it with financial assistance. Although the illegitimacy of the occupation of Namibia has been internationally recognized for many years, the IMF still included Namibia in its statistics as part of South Africa. The IMF's loan of \$1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 corresponded, in the view of specialists, to the costs of the war in Angola and Namibia over the preceding two years. In the event of a drop in gold prices, a further major loan was likely to be requested by South Africa. The argument that the IMF's loans were strictly technical operations and did not imply approval of apartheid or of the occupation of Namibia were invalid; as stated in The Wall Street Journal of 18 May 1983, the United States Government applied political criteria in selecting recipients for IMF assistance. His delegation severely condemned the IMF's and IBRD's support of the racist régime of South Africa and insisted upon the adoption of resolute measures to put an end to such activities.

24. Mrs. SZOKOLUCZI-ALCALA (Venezuela) said that the information provided by the administering Powers under article 73 (e) of the charter was important for the Committee's work; it was also important, however, that the Fourth Committee should be able, to obtain information at first hand through direct contact with the peoples of the colonial Territories. Such information could only be obtained through regular and frequent visiting missions from the General Assembly or the Special Committee of 24. Throughout the years her country had participated in a number of such missions and experience had shown that the peoples of such Territories sometimes lacked appropriate political education to be able to exercise their right to self-determination.

25. The list of visiting missions dispatched by the Special Committee of 24 or by the General Assembly between 1965 and 1984 contained in the annex to document A/AC.109/L.1500, read in conjunction with the list of Territories currently under study by the United Nations, showed that the length of the periods between missions had been irregular and that there had been a certain selectivity as regards the Territories visited; the list of missions dispatched between 1965 and 1984 did not contain certain Territories currently under study by the Special Committee of 24.

/...

(Mrs. Szokoluczi-Alcala, Venezuela)

26. The Special Committee of 24, as the organ responsible for the implementation of the Declaration, should propose that visiting missions be sent at more frequent intervals so as to establish a more productive relationship between the United Nations and the population of the Territory concerned. It could happen that, when an administering Power informed the General Assembly that the population of a Non-Self-Governing Territory was ready to perform an act of self-determination, the population might not be fully aware of the options available to it, of the consequences of each of those options and of the machinery through which each would be implemented. Her delegation therefore considered that the United Nations should send a study mission to the Territory in question with a view to determining the degree of political knowledge and preparedness of the population concerned. Such a mission should be sent sufficiently far in advance of the act proposed by the administering Power so that, if it was determined that the population was not able to understand the implications of the act, the matter could be postponed. The interval would make it possible for the administering Power, in collaboration with the appropriate United Nations organs, to prepare the population.

27. There was also a need for wider dissemination of information regarding the decolonization process. Her Government therefore considered that the Secretary-General should prepare a compendium of the achievements of the United Nations family in the field of decolonization; such a compendium should be prepared for 1985 which would mark not only the 40th anniversary of the United Nations but also the 25th anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The compendium should include the history of each Non-Self-Governing Territory considered by the United Nations together with the action taken by the Organization to help the Territory in question on its way to independence.

28. Mr. AMR (Egypt) said that, notwithstanding the great progress which had been made in the field of decolonization since the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 25 years earlier, a number of colonial Territories had not yet attained their independence; much therefore remained to be done. The United Nations, as the reflection of the conscience and will of the international community, could play an important role in enabling the peoples of those Territories to achieve their rights to self-determination and independence as soon as possible within the framework set by United Nations resolutions. Namibia was the clearest example of the oppression of a people and the exploitation of a Territory's natural resources.

29. His delegation welcomed the Secretary-General's report (A/39/293 and Add.1-3) on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized and related agencies and wished to express thanks to those agencies for the efforts which they had made to assist the United Nations in the implementation of its resolutions.

30. His delegation also welcomed the Secretary-General's report (A/39/351) on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa and appreciated the efforts which the Advisory Committee had made to increase the resources available to the Programme. The Programme was of particular value in that it afforded assistance to peoples in territories which had suffered greatly

/...

(Mr. Amr, Egypt)

from the scourge of colonialism; those people would later play a role in an independent Namibia. His delegation had however noted with concern that, for the third successive year, contributions and pledges for 1984 had represented, in real terms, a significant decrease from the previous year. It was disappointing to note that only 35 States had contributed or pledged contributions to the Programme in 1984. His delegation accordingly associated itself with the Secretary-General's appeal to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme.

31. The problem of the Western Sahara was of great concern to his delegation because it was a dispute between Arab brothers and represented the greatest challenge to the Organization of African Unity (OAU); the OAU's ability to arrange a just solution to the problem would greatly affect its position as the body which expressed the unity of the African States and its ability to solve disputes in Africa. As a founder member of OAU, Egypt considered that all African disputes should be resolved within an African framework and had therefore made every effort to ensure that the dispute on the Western Sahara was resolved by conciliation within the framework of OAU. It was his hope that wisdom would eventually bring about a solution of the dispute so that African resources, which were currently being dissipated in the dispute, could be applied constructively elsewhere in Africa, thus aborting the efforts of certain selfish States which continued to pursue their own ends at the expense of Africa.

32. Mrs. KUZNETSOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on agenda item 105, said that the successes achieved in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples brought into relief the fact that the process was not yet complete. Colonialism, racism and apartheid were still poisoning the international atmosphere and creating a dangerous source of tension, conflicts and threat to international peace and security. The preservation of the remaining hotbeds of colonialism, particularly in southern Africa, the largest and most dangerous among them, was a direct result of the policy of imperialist circles which sought to obstruct the decolonization process by applying political, economic and military pressures. In that context, activities by specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations in support of national liberation movements in colonies and Non-Self-Governing Territories assumed particular importance. Possibilities for such action were extremely wide, ranging from direct financial, economic and technical assistance in the field of education to the mobilizing of world public opinion in support of the Namibian and other colonial peoples' struggle for freedom and independence.

33. As previous speakers had pointed out, a number of specialized agencies, including UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WHO and UNICEF were doing useful work at many levels to improve the situation in colonial territories and to hasten the complete elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid. Nevertheless, the General Assembly in its resolution 38/51 had expressed concern that assistance by certain specialized agencies was far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the national liberation movements and front-line States. The account of consultations

/...

(Mrs. Kuznetsova, USSR)

between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee on decolonization held under the terms of that resolution (A/AC.109/L.1509) stated that the latest political developments in southern Africa once again underlined the urgent need for the international community to intensify its support and assistance to the Namibian people. At the same time, certain imperialist Powers had recently stepped up their efforts to impede the useful activities of specialized agencies and institutions within the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

34. Within the United Nations system there were still some institutions which maintained co-operation with and support of the racist régime in South Africa. That was particularly true of the International Monetary Fund, which, in defiance of General Assembly resolution 37/2, had recently granted \$1.1 billion to the racist régime. The Soviet delegation fully endorsed the Special Committee's recommendation that the General Assembly should reiterate its appeal to the IMF not to grant any new loans to the racist régime of South Africa. It also considered that the specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations should take all measures available to them to ensure the complete isolation of the South African racist régime in the international arena and to establish closer links between the United Nations, the OAU, the United Nations Council on Namibia, the specialized agencies and institutions working within the United Nations system and the only authentic representative of the Namibian people, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). In conclusion, she declared her delegation's support of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee in document A/39/23 (Part IV).

35. Mr. SPITZ (France) said that, under article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council were the only United Nations bodies competent to deal with the issue of the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Fourth Committee should not therefore become involved in considering the situation of that Trust Territory. For that reason, his delegation would not respond to the allegations which had been made by one petitioner regarding the Trusteeship Council and its operations.

36. Mr. MORTIMER (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) supported the comment of the representative of France. The issue of the strategic Trust Territory in the Pacific Islands had been raised the previous week in the Fourth Committee. He wished to place on record that article 83 of the Charter was quite clear in indicating where responsibility lay, namely, in the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council, because the Territory was a strategic Trust Territory. His delegation did not in any way wish to imply that petitioners did not have the right to approach the appropriate United Nations body on the issue of that Trust Territory.

37. Mr. FELDMAN (United States of America) said that the representative of Czechoslovakia had chosen to attack the United States by name in regard to the administration of the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Article 83

(Mr. Feldman, United States)

of the Charter was quite clear as to where issues relating to that Trust Territory should be raised. The representative of Czechoslovakia was of course welcome to comment on the issue in the Trusteeship Council or the Security Council. It would be his hope however that such comments would be better founded on fact. He had been saddened when he had listened to the representative of Czechoslovakia talking on the issue of self-determination, bearing in mind what had happened on the last occasion that the people of Czechoslovakia, 16 years earlier, in August 1968, had attempted to exercise their right of free, uncoerced self-determination.

38. The representative of Czechoslovakia had said that the United States had inhibited self-determination and had then proceeded to criticize the United States for splitting the Trust Territory. In that connection, he felt obliged to point out that the political arrangements in the Trust Territory had been decided by the people of the respective areas who had themselves chosen to organize themselves in the way they had.

39. On the issue of militarization, he referred to article 5 of the Trusteeship agreement between the United States and the United Nations; that article had authorized the United States to establish military, naval and air bases in the Territory and to build fortifications in certain areas. Since 1947 the United States had closed all of its Second World War bases in the Territory. The only active United States military bases in the Pacific were on Guam and Hawaii. There was a missile test base in Kwajalein.

40. The so-called sham plebiscites to which the representative of Czechoslovakia had referred had been observed by United Nations missions. Papua New Guinea had been a member of those missions; the Chairman might care to pass on to the representative of Czechoslovakia the recorded views of the representative of Papua New Guinea on the plebiscites, which had yielded votes of up to 68 per cent in favour of free association.

41. Mr. PULZ (Czechoslovakia) said that he regretted the slanderous attacks made against his country by the United States representative. As for certain facts which he had mentioned in his earlier statement and on which the United States representative had tried to cast doubt, they were by no means invented but had been obtained from public sources, including United States media, as well as from documents of the Special Committee on decolonization and from statements by petitioners both in the Fourth Committee and the Trusteeship Council.

42. With regard to the United States representative's contention that the Committee was not empowered to discuss matters pertaining to Micronesia, he said that the United States withdrawal of support for the Special Committee on decolonization in 1971 had not prevented that body from pursuing its work in an objective manner on the basis of information obtained from sources other than the United States Government. The Fourth Committee was, of course, perfectly entitled to consider the results of the Special Committee's work. On the subject of the dismemberment of Micronesia by the United States, he wished to remind the Committee of statements made by petitioners at the current session, all of which had stressed

(Mr. Pulz, Czechoslovakia)

the conditions of economic dependence and manipulation in which the relevant decisions had been taken. Moreover, the dismemberment of Micronesia had taken place in circumvention of the Charter, which clearly provided that any change in the status of a strategic Trust Territory was subject to approval by the Security Council.

43. With regard to the United States representative's denial of the militarization of Trust Territories, he would merely refer to the nuclear-weapon tests which had taken place and to the Pentagon's plans to use the Territories for the storage of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as to the pressures exerted upon the people of Palau to change their Constitution, which prohibited such use of the Territory.

44. Lastly, on the subject of visiting missions, it would be remembered that in spite of the desire of the people of Palau that a visiting mission should attend the fifth plebiscite to be held on the island, the Administering Power had failed to make the appropriate arrangements, so that the fifth plebiscite had taken place without the presence of objective and authorized observers.

45. Mr. FELDMAN (United States of America) said that he wished to reiterate once again that the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council were the only bodies which the Charter had authorized to discuss the strategic Trust Territory and not the Special Committee of 24 or the Fourth Committee. The Fourth Committee had never adopted a resolution on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

46. Notwithstanding the outrageous allegation of the representative of Czechoslovakia, there were no military bases in Palau and no plans for the storage there of weapons of any kind.

47. The issue of the fifth plebiscite had been fully documented in the Trusteeship Council. The people of Palau had themselves wished to go ahead with the plebiscite although the United States had pointed out to them that, because there would not be sufficient time for a visiting mission to visit the Territory, the result of the plebiscite would not be regarded as legally binding internationally. That was quite different from saying that the United States had prevented the people of Palau from holding the plebiscite. The people of Palau would hold an election at the end of November 1984; there were three candidates for President and three for Vice-President. The people of Palau, in exercise of their right to self-determination, would vote; when the new Government was formed, it might choose to hold a plebiscite. The United States had suggested that the new Government should give six weeks notice of any proposed plebiscite so that it could be organized properly and its results recognized as legal.

48. The representative of Czechoslovakia had also accused him of denigrating his country. It had not been his intention to do so; the United States respected and had affection for the people and State of Czechoslovakia which the United States had been instrumental in establishing in 1919. Many American citizens were of Czech descent.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.