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(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;

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Chairman: Mr. P. V. J. SOLOMON
(Trinidad and Tobago).

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Dashtseren (Mongolia), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 68

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: 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*) (A/7320 and Add.1, A/C.4/L.916)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION
A/C.4/L.916

1. Mr. BENSID (Algeria) said that the draft resolution which he was introducing (A/C.4/L.916) embodied principles that had been accepted by all Members except the colonial Powers. The third preambular paragraph referred to previous General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 1514 (XV), the eighth preambular paragraph of which affirmed that peoples might freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation. The right of indigenous peoples to their own natural wealth should be respected by all States. The fourth preambular paragraph stated that any economic activity which obstructed efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism was incompatible with the United Nations Charter. The purpose of the fifth preambular paragraph was to stress that, if the administering Powers did not fulfil their obligations towards the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration, it would be difficult for the indigenous peoples to achieve independence.

2. Operative paragraph 1 underlined the importance of the report (A/7320 and Add.1) and conclusions of the Special Committee. Operative paragraph 2 reaffirmed the important principles necessary for complete decolonization; compliance with only the first part of that paragraph would not result in complete independence. Operative paragraph 4 condemned the Powers which were trying to perpetuate colonialism by exploiting the Territories under their administration. Operative paragraph 5 deplored the policies of such administering Powers as Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal, which encouraged the systematic inflow of foreign immigrants in order to perpetuate their colonial régimes. Since the provisions of paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 of General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) had not been implemented, operative paragraph 6 drew attention to them. Operative paragraphs 7 and 8 were addressed to the States which had economic interests in Territories under colonial administration and operative paragraph 9 requested the Special Committee to continue to study the question.

3. Although the sponsors recognized the extreme importance of the draft resolution, they had tried to be modest in their demands, but the principles set forth in the draft resolution could not be disregarded. He hoped that all delegations would make an effort to put an end to colonialism in all its forms.

Mr. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago) took the Chair.

4. Mr. COLE (Sierra Leone) said that, as a sponsor of the draft resolution, he wished to lay particular emphasis on the third preambular paragraph, which recalled the eighth preambular paragraph of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The third preambular paragraph referred also to General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII), since the Special Committee had observed that the colonial Powers were exploiting human and natural resources in order to perpetuate their domination. Operative paragraph 3 was particularly important in that it condemned any administering Power which deprived the colonial peoples of their right to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their territories. It had often been pointed out, both in the Fourth Committee and in the Special Committee, that colonialism was maintaining its stranglehold over indigenous peoples by means of the economic activities of foreign interests. Operative paragraph 5 deplored the immigration policies of the administering Powers because they led to discriminatory practices and the expropriation of land in order to satisfy the immigrants at the expense of the indigenous peoples. Operative paragraph 8 requested all States to ensure that the activities of their nationals in economic concerns in dependent Territories did not run counter to the rights of the colonial peoples.

5. It would not be difficult for colonial Powers to implement the draft resolution, since all that it required of them was to cease to deprive colonial peoples of their rights. The sponsors felt strongly about the activities of foreign economic concerns in colonial Territories which ran counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples. They were not averse to economic activities which did not infringe those rights and interests. It was of overriding importance, however, that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be fully implemented.

AGENDA ITEM 69

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 (A/7200/Rev.1, chap. III; A/C.4/716, A/C.4/L.917);**
- (b) **Report of the Secretary-General (A/7301, A/C.4/716, A/C.4/L.917)**

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.4/L.917

6. Mr. MUEMPU-SAMPU (Democratic Republic of the Congo) said that, in submitting draft resolution A/C.4/L.917, the sponsors wished to emphasize the spirit in which

it had been drawn up. By asking the specialized agencies to make a further contribution towards decolonization, the United Nations would display a desire to help colonial peoples to attain freedom and independence. The role of the specialized agencies was to complement United Nations efforts to attain the objectives set forth in the Charter. The sponsors were convinced that the specialized agencies would not fail to increase their support of liberation movements.

7. The fifth preambular paragraph noted that liberation movements needed assistance in the field of education, health and nutrition from the whole of the United Nations family. The sixth preambular paragraph expressed regret that some specialized agencies seemed reluctant to comply with United Nations requests for co-operation in decolonization. In operative paragraph 2 the sponsors had made a special reference to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which had tried to support national liberation movements. In operative paragraph 6 the Economic and Social Council was once again requested to consult the Special Committee so that it might work out appropriate measures to ensure that the oppressed colonial peoples received assistance in education, health and other fields to enable them to recover their dignity and achieve freedom. In operative paragraph 7, the sponsors drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the need to assist the specialized agencies in working out measures to implement General Assembly resolutions.

8. The draft resolution endeavoured to show that, in United Nations efforts to end colonialism, the specialized agencies should have new obligations to help liberation movements and the indigenous peoples in liberated areas. He hoped that delegations would appreciate that new spirit and that they would not hesitate to give the resolution their full support.

9. Mr. AMMAR (Tunisia) said that the sponsors had felt that it was their duty to draw the attention of members of the Fourth Committee to the need for wide support of General Assembly resolutions. During the Committee's debate, it had been clear that the majority of members had sought to emphasize the need for co-ordinated assistance by the specialized agencies and United Nations institutions. It was essential for national liberation movements to receive educational and social assistance. Several delegations had observed that it was the responsibility of the United Nations to liberate indigenous peoples under colonial domination and had deplored the refusal of certain agencies to co-operate in the process of decolonization in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the Charter. Another difficulty lay in the fact that the activities of some specialized agencies contravened General Assembly resolutions. The sponsors therefore called upon the Secretary-General to help the specialized agencies to work out measures to implement those resolutions. All the suggestions made in the draft resolution were in conformity with the statutes of the specialized agencies. He hoped that delegations would give the draft resolution unanimous support so that co-ordinated aid could be given to national liberation movements.

AGENDA ITEM 67**Question of Oman (*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 (A/7200/Rev.1, chap. XVII; A/C.4/L.918);**
(b) **Report of the Secretary-General (A/7318, A/C.4/L.918)**

**CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION
A/C.4/L.918**

10. Mr. ALLOUNI (Syria) said that the sponsors were submitting draft resolution A/C.4/L.918 because the United Kingdom had not complied with General Assembly resolution 2302 (XXII), which had summed up the Committee's views on the question of Oman. Since the adoption of that resolution there had been no change in the situation. It was now the responsibility of the international community to hand down a verdict on the United Kingdom's colonial domination of Oman. It was not true that Oman was an independent State, as the United Kingdom Government had persistently maintained. The United Kingdom could not remain impervious to the feelings of the people of Oman and the majority of the Members of the United Nations.

11. He did not propose to go into details concerning the situation in Oman, which was an appropriate subject for the Special Committee. He regretted that the Special Committee had had no time to tackle the problem and hoped it would take it up in the following year.

12. The draft resolution deplored the refusal of the United Kingdom to implement resolutions 2238 (XXI) and 2302 (XXII) and reaffirmed those resolutions. It called upon the United Kingdom to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and requested the Special Committee to follow developments in the Territory and to report to the General Assembly.

13. Mr. OULD DADDAH (Mauritania) said that, as a sponsor of the draft resolution, he would like to point out that it was straightforward and concise and that it merely repeated appeals made in earlier resolutions. Those appeals, which had been the result of serious consideration in the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly, had met with no response. He hoped that the great majority of members of the Fourth Committee would support the draft resolution and that the United Kingdom would understand the situation which had prompted it.

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.