



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 6th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. JAMAL (Qatar)

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REQUEST FOR A HEARING

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

AGENDA ITEM 94: ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued) (A/36/23 (Part III)); (A/C.109/652 and Corr. 1, 655, 656, 658)

1. Mr. NGUYEN THUONG (Viet Nam) said that particular importance attached to the item concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests during the current session in view of the intensified efforts of transnational corporations which were aggravating the world economic crisis, the renewed aggressive activities of the imperialists against the young States and the escalation of the arms race, which, together, represented a serious threat to the independence and development of peoples as well as to international peace and security. Urgent practical measures were required to ensure that the relevant United Nations resolutions were implemented.
2. In the view of his delegation, foreign economic interests represented the main obstacle to the achievement of independence by those countries and peoples which were still under colonial domination. That was particularly so when such interests coincided with the strategic interests of imperialism, as in southern Africa. It was not by chance that the most retrograde and inhuman colonial régime continued to exist in South Africa and Namibia. Namibia had enormous natural resources of great strategic and economic value. The statistics in document A/AC.109/656 illustrated the extent to which the plunder of those resources by foreign economic interests had intensified in recent years; during the same period the growth of excess profits by the colonialists had been accompanied by the pauperization of the black population of the country.
3. The South African economy was closely linked with foreign interests. Almost 700 United Kingdom companies, more than 500 United States companies and almost 450 companies based in the Federal Republic of Germany were participating in the plunder of the country's mineral and agricultural resources and were mercilessly exploiting the cheap African labour.
4. There was a close link between foreign economic interests and the strategic interests of the imperialist Powers, particularly in southern Africa. In the eyes of the strategists of the United States and certain NATO countries, southern Africa occupied a vital strategic position. The purpose of such collusion was not only to transform southern Africa into a fortress of colonialism for the repression of liberation movements throughout the region but at the same time to convert it into a military base which would command the two oceans and the contiguous continents in a global strategy for world domination. It was for that purpose that, in defiance of United Nations resolutions, the United States continued to provide oil and arms to South Africa and to enable it to build up its armed forces and even develop its own nuclear weapons. In exchange, the Pretoria authorities permitted the United

(Mr. Nguyen Thuong, Viet Nam)

States to establish bases on its territory and to employ Walvis Bay in Namibia for the use of NATO fleets. While the pressure of both domestic and world public opinion had compelled the United States to pronounce itself against apartheid and racism, that country continued to link its economic interests with the magnates of South Africa and particularly under the Reagan Administration, to strengthen its strategic and political collusion with the Pretoria régime.

5. Through the collusion of certain NATO countries, the Zionists and the hegemonist Power of Asia - the new ally of the United States - Pretoria was being provided with conventional arms, enriched uranium and equipment for its security services. Such collusion between the imperialists and the hegemonists had been denounced during the second session of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid Regimes of southern Africa, held at Luanda from 30 January to 3 February 1981.

6. The legitimate struggle of the peoples of Namibia, under the direction of SWAPO, and of South Africa, under the direction of ANC must receive vigorous support, at the moral, material, financial and political levels, of all peoples and Governments sincerely interested in eliminating racism and in promoting peace, independence and social progress. In order to bring out the overthrow of the apartheid régime, it was important to prevent the installation of imperialist strategic bases and the further penetration of foreign economic interests in southern Africa. World public opinion, particularly in Western Europe and North America, must be informed of the criminal collusion between the economic and military interests of their own countries in regard to the peoples under colonial domination, particularly in southern Africa. The international community must endeavour to protect the national wealth of colonial Territories from being plundered so that it would be available for their peoples. Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia, was a suitable instrument for that purpose.

7. While priority must be given to the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, the United Nations must also make timely efforts to ensure that the peoples of dependent Territories elsewhere - particularly Micronesia, because of its strategic importance - were granted their independence and freed from neo-colonialism.

8. Mr. BOLD (Mongolia) said that, in spite of the setbacks inflicted on the world colonial system since the Second World War by the national liberation movements supported by the socialist countries and the progressive forces within the international community, millions of people were still subjected to the horrors of colonial exploitation, particularly in South Africa and Namibia, thanks largely to the nefarious activities of transnational corporations. Well over 2,000 foreign companies were operating in South Africa, where foreign investments totalled some \$35 billion and yielded far greater profits than elsewhere in the capitalist world because of the exploitation of cheap and completely disfranchised labour. In Namibia, 88 foreign corporations were in operation, 35 of which were based in South Africa. The military and industrial monopolies of the United States and Western

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(Mr. Bold, Mongolia)

Europe, in co-operation with the Pretoria régime, extracted huge profits from their exploitation of the mineral wealth of Namibia in defiance of United Nations appeals to end economic and other ties with the racist régime.

9. The brutal exploitation carried out by the transnational corporations and the inhuman policy of the South Africa racist régime were the main reasons for the impoverishment and disfranchisement of the black majority in South Africa, whose average annual income was \$325 as against more than \$5,000 for the white population.

10. That situation had been further aggravated by the recent sharp turn towards closer relations with South Africa on the part of the United States, which had vetoed resolutions on the implementation of sanctions against South Africa. United States political economic and military co-operation with the apartheid régime continued to grow, especially in the form of vastly increased trade and investment. In that respect the United States joined a number of Western and other countries in maintaining business relations with the apartheid régime while denouncing it in words. Some not only furnished South Africa with petroleum but even helped it to develop nuclear weapons. The involvement of NATO in an area officially proclaimed to be outside its geographic sphere of responsibility was also increasing because aggressive NATO circles, together with the economic and financial interests of the United States, had strategic designs on the area.

11. In the light of the above considerations, his delegation supported the proposal of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic that the Centre on Transnational Corporations should keep a register of the profits of those corporations. All States Members of the United Nations should be provided with more complete information exposing the criminal ties of certain countries with the apartheid régime and the effects of those ties.

12. The foreign exploitation of colonial Territories, the criminal activities of the apartheid régime and the support given it by the United States and other Western countries had been roundly condemned by the overwhelming majority of Members of the United Nations, but the obstructionist tactics of a handful of Western Powers had prevented the adoption of effective measures to put an end to those illegal practices. While the situation of the indigenous population of dependent Territories continued to deteriorate, the forces of reaction and racism grew more insolent and posed a serious threat to world peace and security.

13. His own country had consistently supported the national liberation struggle and the elimination of colonialism. Responsibility for the exploitation of the resources of the dependent Territories must be borne by the Western countries, because the transnational corporations were not supra-governmental monsters beyond all control. His delegation reasserted the need for Western States to implement General Assembly resolutions calling for legislative, administrative or other measures to put an end to the detrimental activities of corporations run by their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, and to prevent further new investments which ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories. His country

(Mr. Bold, Mongolia)

strongly condemned those activities and supported the demands for ending all forms of co-operation with the Pretoria régime. It favoured the adoption by the Security Council of a decision to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter.

14. Mr. MONGUNO (Nigeria) said that the scandalous activities of foreign economic and other interests in Namibia were inextricably interwoven with the inhuman policies of the apartheid régime. Its flagrant violation of international law and its contemptuous disregard of United Nations resolutions were known to all. South Africa continued to occupy Namibia illegally and had intensified its oppression of the Namibian people, who were fighting for the liberation of their country. In addition, it had used the Territory of Namibia to launch persistent and unprovoked aggression against neighbouring independent African States. In South Africa itself there had been increased and widespread repression of all opponents of the apartheid system, particularly through ruthless implementation of the obnoxious bantustanization policy, the only object of which was to deprive the African majority of their nationality and their land.

15. South Africa had been able to persist in such inhuman activities in open defiance of various United Nations resolutions because of the support of the major Western countries in the form of investments, bank loans and the transfer of technology and expertise. Foreign banks had become the major source of finance for a military programme which was being used to escalate aggression against the Namibian people and to repress the black South Africans. Bank loans had been made directly to the apartheid Government in order to assist the production of the oil which fueled the South African military machine, as well as for the improvement of railway and harbour facilities which ensured troop and armament mobility and for the development of South Africa's nuclear capability.

16. The Western countries alleged that they had no control over the operations of such corporations on the grounds that they were private organizations. Those countries nevertheless insured private enterprises against all forms of risk - including the risk of political upheaval - in their exploitation of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. The Western countries also gave tax relief to those companies, derived benefits from their repatriation of huge profits, granted them permission to import strategic materials for their operations, and provided diplomatic protection which had effectively blocked all attempts to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa.

17. The exploitation of Namibia's uranium resources by South Africa in conjunction with various foreign mining corporations was also of deep concern to his delegation. It was common knowledge that racist South Africa had, in collaboration with certain Western countries, been able to put Namibia's uranium resources to devastating use through the development of a nuclear capability. The implications of that development for the security of African States and for international peace and security were extremely grave. South Africa was using the resources of a country over which it had no legal rights and which it continued to occupy illegally, to place at risk the security of the whole of Africa. Those Western

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(Mr. Monguno, Nigeria)

countries which, because of their economic interests in South Africa had failed to exercise their powers under Chapter VII of the Charter, bore a heavy responsibility for such a dangerous situation.

18. On the question of the role of the specialized agencies in dependent territories, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had indicated that it had noted the injunction that it should not have any further dealings with racist South Africa. It was generally known that, by 1978, South Africa had received IMF loans totalling approximately \$600 million and no assurances had been received that it was no longer a beneficiary of IMF facilities. What was even more alarming was that the bulk of IMF loans to South Africa had been put to military use. As a specialized agency, IMF should conform to General Assembly resolutions. The Secretary-General should therefore be asked to convey to IMF the grave concern of the Committee in regard to the Fund's continuing relationship with South Africa.

19. The struggle of peoples for genuine independence, particularly in Namibia and South Africa, would continue to be frustrated unless the scandalous activities of foreign economic and other interests were curbed. The apartheid régime in Pretoria must be isolated through comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. The only obstacle to the implementation of such sanctions had been the attitude of certain Western countries which, out of short-sighted economic considerations, had continued to frustrate United Nations efforts to impose such sanctions.

20. He appealed to all peace-loving countries to consolidate their efforts to ensure that the Western permanent members of the Security Council carried out their responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security by imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. The only solution to the Namibian impasse lay in the strict application of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). All peace-loving countries should, in the meantime, institute an embargo on arms and oil as well as other forms of sanctions against South Africa and ensure scrupulous implementation through effective monitoring.

21. Mrs. NOWOTNY (Austria) said it had been established beyond doubt that, in some dependent Territories, particularly Namibia, foreign economic activities had had side effects which were impeding progress to independence and the full enjoyment of the rights of the indigenous population. Valuable information on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa had been provided by the Special Committee of 24, the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Council for Namibia. It was, however, a tribute to the work of the United Nations that, as foreign economic ties with South Africa and Namibia had been subjected to an increasing degree of scrutiny and criticism, several transnational corporations, including banks, had already responded by re-evaluating their interests and obligations in the light of current political developments.

22. Transnational corporations were natural supporters of the status quo. Since they usually repatriated their profits and had their decision-making centres outside the Territory in which they operated, they did not feel the same

(Mrs. Nowotny, Austria)

responsibility for the Territory's political future as did the inhabitants themselves.

23. There was, however, another side to the question. The same activities which had so deplorably slowed down the achievement of independence in Namibia and political changes in South Africa might prove to be very beneficial in another Territory where the political situation was not so intricate. They might provide a better and more diversified job market and a higher standard of living. Territories on the verge of independence and in the years of consolidation after independence faced crucial economic problems and needed outside help to tap their natural resources, diversify their economies, and establish and expand their own capital, technological and managerial resources.

24. Against the background of global negotiations, it had become clear that all international relations had one feature in common, namely, the growth of worldwide interdependence which went well beyond the mere economic framework and had political, cultural, social and institutional dimensions. Foreign economic interest could be a vital element in world industrial development, but mechanisms would have to be created and codes established by Governments which would set forth the rules as well as the rights under which such interests operated. It was important to avoid generalizations and to strive for an impartial evaluation of particular circumstances. The Committee should refrain from assuming that all foreign economic interests were in all cases detrimental to the political development of all dependent Territories. Austria was firmly committed to the progress of decolonization in general and hoped that the broad consensus which existed on the facts themselves would be reflected in the decisions which had to be taken.

25. Mr. CHORNY (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the struggle to eliminate colonialism, racism and apartheid had as its background the merciless exploitation by transnational corporations of the human and material resources of colonial Territories and their support for the racist apartheid régime in southern Africa. The General Assembly and other international forums had adopted many resolutions justly condemning such activities which hindered the deliverance of oppressed peoples from colonialism and racism.

26. The Western transnational corporations were partners and supporters of the racist régime because the latter's policy of enslavement of the majority of the population ensured them colossal profits far beyond what they could extract from other countries. That was why some 2,000 Western companies, most of them based in the United States and Great Britain, were operating in South Africa, where foreign investments totalled about \$30 billion. Those huge investments were made by the very same Western imperialist circles which hypocritically spoke of their so-called campaign against terrorism while themselves perpetrating terrorism against the national liberation movements in South Africa, Namibia and elsewhere. His delegation wholeheartedly endorsed the conclusion in paragraph 2 of document A/AC.109/656 concerning the activities of foreign interests in Namibia. Foreign corporations monopolized Namibia's mining industry. The exploitation of Namibia as

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(Mr. Chorny, Ukrainian SSR)

a source of raw materials for the capitalist economy seriously jeopardized the country's future and it was therefore urgent to take effective measures to implement Decree No. 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia.

27. For years, the Fourth Committee had pointed with deep concern to the extensive military help given by a number of Western States and Israel to the apartheid régime. That ominous co-operation posed an increasing threat to peace and international security. As indicated in paragraph 34 of document A/AC.109/660, many Western States openly violated the Security Council's mandatory arms embargo. The violators of the embargo included well-known monopolies in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western countries. As a result, South Africa had even acquired the means of nuclear weapons delivery, thereby seriously threatening international peace and security. South Africa's well-known nuclear ambitions were being criminally encouraged by certain Western States and Israel, and ample evidence was available of how they contributed to developing that country's nuclear potential. It was time to take decisive measures to put an end to the political, economic and military co-operation of the Western Powers with South Africa. A good start would be for the Security Council to impose comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter.

28. The activities of foreign economic, and financial circles also had pernicious consequences for many small colonial Territories. The administering Powers and their monopolies were in no hurry to strengthen the economies of those Territories in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants. Instead, they tried by every means to preserve their colonial hegemony over those Territories and mercilessly exploited their natural and human resources. The activities of foreign monopolies in the small Territories impeded the growth of self-awareness on the part of the peoples of those Territories and hindered the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

29. The military activities of the colonial Powers in dependent Territories were of particular concern. A striking example of that was the United States policy to dismember Micronesia and turn it into a strategic military base. In his delegation's view, the establishment and maintenance by the colonial Powers and their allies of military bases in the colonial Territories under their administration was incompatible with the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration. His delegation fully supported all United Nations efforts to expose the criminal activities of foreign interests in dependent Territories and called upon the United Nations to take decisive measures to put an end to them.

30. Mr. WAYARABI (Indonesia) said that, for the past 17 years, Namibia had been the focal point of efforts to investigate the effects of foreign economic interests on the decolonization process. There were many aspects of the Namibia issue, but none was so abhorrent to the international community as the direct commercial exploitation of the natural resources of a colonial nation by transnational corporations in collusion with the illegal administering Power. Such activities

(Mr. Wayarabi, Indonesia)

continued in direct violation of many United Nations decisions, including resolution 35/227, which had stressed that the natural resources of Namibia were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests was illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime.

31. Foreign economic interests had nevertheless expanded their operations in Namibia. Such activities followed the classic colonial pattern. Instead of being reinvested in the Territory for development purposes, the bulk of the profits was repatriated, with the result that the gross national product was no more than one half the gross domestic product.

32. His Government strongly opposed the exploitation of the peoples and natural resources of the colonial Territories and reaffirmed its support for every effort to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

33. It should be recognized that transnational corporations could play a constructive role in the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, but his delegation considered that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to provide the necessary arrangements and infrastructure for those Territories so that their peoples could stand on their own feet once they had attained independence. Every effort must be made to put an immediate stop to the detrimental activities of foreign economic and other interests.

34. Mr. TOURE (Guinea) said that his delegation was proud of the United Nations contribution to the noble undertaking of decolonization, as evidenced by the presence of the delegations of Vanuatu and Belize among the members of the Committee.

35. The intensification of the national liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia had compelled South Africa to abandon the pretences of reform it had put forward some five years earlier and to unmask itself as a régime of brutal oppression and exploitation. At the same time, it had persisted in the bantustanization of the country, with Ciskei about to accede to pseudo-independence, thus depriving more than 5 million South Africans of their nationality. The illegal acts of the apartheid régime extended to torture and the assassination of refugees and liberation movement leaders, and it resorted to any means to destabilize neighbouring States, notably Lesotho and Angola.

36. Despite the Security Council arms embargo against South Africa, the régime had been able to raise its military capability to an unprecedented level thanks to the complicity of certain Western Governments and transnational corporations, which were further assisting it to build a nuclear arsenal in a continent that had been declared a nuclear-free zone by the United Nations. Such political, economic and military collusion in southern Africa represented a grave threat to international peace. Despite repeated United Nations endorsements of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, most recently at the eight emergency special session of the General Assembly, the régime was continuing to receive sizable loans

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(Mr. Toure, (Guinea)

from the West, which had also invested more than \$35 billion in South Africa. While expressing concern for the flagrant human rights violations in South Africa, certain Western countries continued to sustain the apartheid régime in a number of other ways.

37. International public opinion must be mobilized against the apartheid régime, whose existence was a crime against humanity. If the struggle of the international community against the régime was to succeed, it must organize a campaign for the liberation of South African political prisoners, assist the African front-line States and liberation movements, and impose a military, economic and cultural boycott on South Africa.

38. Mr. ADDABASHI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said that the presence of the representatives of Belize and Vanuatu as new members was proof of the effectiveness of the Committee's work.

39. The item under consideration was appearing for the fifteenth year on the Committee's agenda, but it was not for lack of resolutions adopted by the United Nations to assist colonized peoples to affirm their sovereignty. The obstacle to independence lay rather with the colonizing countries concerned, which had made no effort in that direction. Colonization had originated in the contest between great Powers for additional economic resources and for domination in strategic areas, and those two factors, now evidenced in the activities of transnational corporations and the existence of military installations, impeded the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

40. South Africa maintained its illegal occupation of Namibia with the support of Western countries, whose aim was not the independence of the Territory but rather the continuous usurpation and exploitation of its manpower and resources. No attempts had been made to improve the living conditions of the indigenous people or to train them for independence. Foreign economic interests were concerned only with reaping large profits.

41. In other areas of the world, Non-Self-Governing Territories had experienced serious economic recession because the administering Powers had neglected their economic and social development, making them totally dependent. The many military bases that had been established in such Territories by the major Western Powers were another serious impediment to their self-determination and independence.

42. The activities of transnational corporations, especially in southern Africa, had increased of late. South Africa, considered by Western countries as the guardian of their interests, had as a result been enabled to improve its military capability, which it was now using to threaten neighbouring States. The Western permanent members of the Security Council were giving constant support to South Africa. Their self-interest was also impelling them to seek agents to do their work in the post-independence period in Namibia. The nuclear co-operation between South Africa and Zionist Israel would increase the nuclear capability of both, and protract their usurpation of occupied Territories.

(Mr. Addabashi, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

43. Those who defended foreign economic interests on the grounds that they contributed to development ignored the fact that, if men were ready to give up their lives for independence, they would be all the more ready to give up the illusion of any such benefits. The United Nations must condemn not only the foreign economic interests but also the countries to which they belonged. Both administering Powers and foreign corporations must be made responsible for exploiting the resources of dependent Territories, and be made to repay their debt after the Territories achieved independence.

44. The Libya Arab Jamahiriya endorsed the proposal of the German Democratic Republic to have the United Nations publicize the profits made by transnational corporations. It supported the imposition by the Security Council of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. It gave its unlimited support to Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, and to all colonial peoples in their struggle to achieve their full rights.

45. Mr. NG'ENY (Kenya) welcomed the newly independent States of Belize and Vanuatu to membership in the United Nations.

46. He noted that certain recent developments, such as the vetoes cast in the Security Council, had had the effect of obstructing decolonization. The considerations behind such actions by certain Member States ran counter to all the efforts of the international community.

47. Kenya denounced the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and supported the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). His delegation called for the abolition of the discriminatory wage system practised in South Africa and deplored the collaboration of certain Western countries with South Africa in the nuclear field. As the President of Kenya, currently Chairman of OAU, had recently said, all Members of the United Nations should regard themselves as front-line States in the confrontation with South Africa. OAU and the United Nations should work together to implement the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi in June 1981.

48. His delegation reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their lands. It condemned the collaboration of the colonial Powers and other States with foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the rights of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It urged all States to take effective measures to end any form of assistance to régimes - South Africa in particular - which used such assistance to repress the people of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. It called upon all States to discontinue economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa.

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49. Mr. AZIZI (Afghanistan) said that the admission of the member States of Vanuatu and Belize showed that the era of colonialism was coming to an end.

50. Despite virtually universal agreement that the principle of self-determination applied to dependent peoples and colonies, the principle had yet to be applied to Namibia and other Non-Self-Governing Territories. In Namibia and Azania, racial discrimination was a part of the colonial barbarism still being practised by the illegal Pretoria régime. It was inspiring that in Namibia and South Africa, the people were shaping their identity not along the lines of ancestral ethnic relations but around a common experience of suffering from oppression and struggling for liberation. The people of Namibia, led by SWAPO, were paying with their lives for freedom and dignity. Furthermore, the natural resources of their land were being exploited by transnational corporations in total disregard of their inherited rights.

51. Foreign economic interests were plundering the natural resources of other Non-Self-Governing Territories, and would be held accountable by the peoples of those Territories once they were independent. It remained the responsibility of the administering Powers to make every effort to develop a viable economy for the people of those Territories so as to set them on the road to self-reliance.

52. The United Nations must meet the challenge posed by South Africa to its authority and must work towards implementation of its relevant resolutions. It must support the struggle of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence. The conscience of the world demanded that the apartheid régime be eliminated so that majority rule could be achieved and the dignity of man vindicated.

REQUEST FOR A HEARING

53. The CHAIRMAN said that he had received a request for a hearing and that, in keeping with Committee practice, he would circulate the petition as a Committee document (A/C.4/36/2/Add.8).

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.