



UN/FA COLLECTION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 14TH MEETING

Chairman: Mr. ROA-KOURI (Cuba)

CONTENTS

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS

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

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

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

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

AGENDA ITEM 97: QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR (continued)

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

/...

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

Distr. GENERAL
A/C.4/37/SR.14
11 November 1982

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

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

/...

CONTENTS (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 99: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The meeting was called to order at 11 a.m.

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS (A/C.4/37/3/Add.9 and 10)

1. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the request for a hearing on item 97 contained in document A/C.4/37/3/Add.9 from the Central Committee of the Movimento Nacional para a Libertação e Independência de Timor-Dili (MNLITD)
2. Mr. WAYARABI (Indonesia) reiterated the strong opposition of his delegation to the request for a hearing contained in document A/C.4/37/3/Add.9, and asked that that position should be reflected in the summary record of the meeting.
3. The CHAIRMAN said that the objection of the Indonesian delegation would be noted. If he heard no other objection, he would take it that the Committee agreed to the request for a hearing.
4. It was so decided.
5. The CHAIRMAN said that a further request for a hearing on item 97 had been received and, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to follow the normal practice of circulating the request as a Committee document (A/C.4/37/3/Add.10) for consideration at a later stage.
6. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued) (A/37/23 (Part V) and (Part V) Add.1 and 2, A/37/333 and 570 and Add.1; A/C.4/37/L.5, L.6, L.9, L.11; A/AC.109/682-686, 687 and Add.1-3, 688-689, 691-695, 697, 698, 700, 708, 711, 713-715, 720)

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

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

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

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

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

AGENDA ITEM 99: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (continued) (A/37/23 (Part III) and (Part III)/Add.2, A/37/177 and Add.1-3, 568; A/AC.109/L.1421, L.1446 and Add.1)

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

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

AGENDA ITEM 100: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/37/436; A/C.4/37/L.7)

AGENDA ITEM 101: OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/37/539; A/C.4/37/L.10)

General debate (continued)

7. Mr. MAHMOUD (Iraq) reaffirmed the total support of his delegation for the right of Non-Self Governing Territories to self-determination and independence, regardless of their size or level of economic and social development. All the various reports received on conditions in those Territories showed that the administering Powers, rather than living up to their responsibilities were putting their own interests above those of the colonial peoples concerned. The establishment of new military bases in those Territories was drawing them into the arms race and impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as violating the provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/68.

8. There had, of course, been progress since the adoption of the Declaration, but the Pretoria régime continued to occupy Namibia and to pursue its racist policies in southern Africa, bolstered by the support of the Western Powers and racist régimes like the Zionist entity which was co-operating closely with Pretoria in all spheres, but especially in those of conventional and nuclear weapons. The international community must reaffirm its condemnation of all such activities and do everything in its power to ensure that the Non-Self-Governing Territories could

(Mr. Mahmoud, Iraq)

achieve their self-determination in perfect freedom and could advance politically, economically and socially. To that end, the activities of the United Nations system, especially those of the specialized agencies, should be intensified, and regular visiting missions should be sent to all the Territories. Greater efforts were called for to meet the needs of the peoples of Non-Self Governing Territories, especially in southern Africa.

9. His delegation could not but denounce the policies of certain institutions which had failed to commit themselves to the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. It particularly condemned the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for granting a long-term credit of \$1.1 billion in special drawing rights to the Pretoria régime in defiance of the General Assembly's decision of 21 October 1982.

10. As far as East Timor was concerned; his delegation believed that the people of that former territory had already exercised their right to self-determination in July 1976 when they had decided to join Indonesia. However, it supported the right of the people of Puerto Rico to express their desire for self-determination and self-government.

11. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa was an important part of United Nations efforts to bring an end to decolonization. Despite the financial difficulties it was facing because of the war that had been imposed upon it, his country had already contributed \$10,000 to the Programme. He appealed for support for the Programme from all Member States, particularly in view of its current financial problems.

12. Mr. MATUS (Hungary), speaking on item 99, said that, because of economic exploitation by foreign interests and the military activities of the major imperialist States, the struggle against colonial domination had proved to be a very lengthy process.

13. The military bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories were part of the world-wide imperialist military machine; their true purpose was to maintain colonial domination and to control whole regions. Not only did they impede decolonization, but they drew those Territories into the arms race and made them prey to the consequences of the growing confrontational policy of the United States. A look at the working paper on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/AC.109/700) would clearly demonstrate the extent to which the Administering Authority had failed to fulfil the Trusteeship Agreement. The same applied, mutatis mutandis, in the case of Guam (A/AC.109/694).

14. Decolonization was being impeded by the presence of military bases in a number of other Non-Self-Governing Territories, but the most dangerous situation was the continued illegal military occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria régime and the policy of aggression against the front-line States, encouraged by certain Western States which continued to collaborate with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields. In the current International Year of Mobilization for

(Mr. Matus, Hungary)

Sanctions against South Africa, his delegation called for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions as the only effective weapon in achieving Namibian independence.

15. The organizations and agencies of the United Nations system played a major role in decolonization by providing moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements. He particularly commended their efforts in connection with the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, which, he trusted, would be pursued until that Territory attained full independence. However, closer contacts with the liberation movements and colonial peoples, following the guidelines laid down in United Nations resolutions, were desirable if the assistance programmes were to be implemented more effectively.

16. Finally, he assured the peoples under colonial domination of the wholehearted solidarity and support of his people and Government, and expressed the sincere hope that those peoples would soon achieve independence.

17. Mr. MEDINA (Portugal), speaking on item 97, reiterated the position that his country had clearly stated before the Committee as early as December 1975, when it had vowed to do everything in its power to bring about the decolonization of East Timor with the co-operation of the United Nations. Its position was based on the formal renunciation of any territorial claim on East Timor and on the desire to see that Territory achieve independence like the other former Portuguese Territories, which had since become respected Members of the Organization. He rejected any assertion that Portugal bore responsibility for the delay in achieving the decolonization and self-determination of East Timor; the cause lay in the intervention of another Power. As early as November 1976, his Government had made it clear that it was not a matter for individual Governments, but for the United Nations, to decide whether steps taken to decolonize the Territory were in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, all of which enjoyed the full endorsement of his Government.

18. As members of the Committee were well aware, circumstances prevented his country from complying with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter, but its attitude was nevertheless marked by serious concern at the disturbing conditions in the Territory described in various United Nations documents. In that connection, his delegation paid tribute to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the work it had done in helping to relieve the sufferings and to meet the basic needs of the population. However, the humanitarian problems could be solved only within the framework of a political and legal formula which would take account of the aspirations of the people of East Timor and also be acceptable to the United Nations.

19. The Council of Ministers of his country had several times expressed its firm support for any initiatives designed to solve the problem, and his Government was willing to make whatever diplomatic efforts it could to find a solution to the humanitarian problems and to implement the principle of self-determination. Its attitude towards the question of East Timor rested on two fundamental principles of

(Mr. Medina, Portugal)

the Charter, namely the condemnation of foreign military intervention on any pretext whatsoever, and support for the right of peoples to self-determination. As the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly over the past seven years had reaffirmed, neither of those principles had been observed in East Timor. His country remained strongly convinced that a peaceful, negotiated solution to the problem of East Timor could not be achieved without agreement among all the parties concerned. To that end all the means provided by the Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes should be explored in order to find a solution which would allow the people of East Timor to decide their own future and to exercise their right to self-determination. His Government was willing to co-operate with all the parties in an open and constructive spirit, without hostility or confrontation, in finding a means by which the people of a Territory with whom his country had so many ties of fraternity, respect and friendship would be enabled to exercise their fundamental rights.

20. Mr. ODANO (Japan), speaking on item 100, said that the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/37/436) focused on the humanitarian problems of the deteriorating situation in southern Africa and on the serious financial situation of that important Programme. As a result of South Africa's apartheid policy and its illegal occupation of Namibia an increasing number of young people were forced to flee from their home countries and to forfeit all opportunities for higher education. The Programme had therefore been playing a valuable role in providing scholarships for young and deserving students from the region, many of whom had already completed their higher education in a variety of fields, while many more were currently studying at educational institutions in Africa, Europe, North America and Asia. It was hoped that those young people would be able to play a major role in the nation-building efforts of their countries in the near future.

21. However, the financial problems of the Programme were seriously hampering its work. The total number of awards granted had decreased from 1,043 in 1980/1981 to 813 in 1981/1982, and the number of scholarship holders was consequently the lowest since 1973/1974. If the current financial situation continued, it would soon be impossible to grant new scholarships to deserving students. One of the difficulties was that the Programme depended on annual contributions while the commitments to higher education, the cost of which continued to increase as a result of inflation, were longer term. In that connection, his country, as a member of the Advisory Committee, supported the suggestion to increase the reserve fund in order to achieve financial stability and therefore protect the Programme against a decline in contributions and a sudden increase in scholarship costs, so that it could honour its commitments to those students already holding scholarships.

22. When the General Assembly had established the Programme in 1967 it had done so in the belief that voluntary contributions would be the most appropriate. His country had been making regular contributions from the beginning, and strongly believed that the Trust Fund from which the Programme was financed deserved wider support. It therefore supported the efforts being made by the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to encourage all members of the

(Mr. Odano, Japan)

international community to support the Programme and to assure its future. In reaffirming his delegation's support for the Programme, he expressed the earnest hope that many additional donors would make generous pledges at the meeting to be held in March 1983.

23. Finally, he announced that his delegation was joining the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.7, which it hoped would be adopted by consensus.

24. Mr. OLEANDROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Special Committee regarded the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a Territory to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples fully applied. In its decisions it had stressed that in accordance with the Declaration, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter, the Administering Authority must create such conditions as would enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without any outside interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. Yet the Administering Authority, the United States of America, was obstructing the realization of that right and relentlessly pursuing a policy of dismembering and annexing the Territory and turning it into a colonial appendage. Under the Trusteeship Agreement the United States had voluntarily undertaken clear-cut obligations towards the population of the Territory but, during all the years of trusteeship, it had failed to fulfil those obligations and, instead of developing the Pacific Islands as a single Territory and preparing it in the political, economic and social fields for attaining self-determination and independence, the United States had brought about the political fragmentation of the Territory and caused an economic and social catastrophe.

25. The United States was still stubbornly pursuing a policy aimed at perpetuating its domination over the Territory and turning it into a military and strategic base. After dividing the Territory into separate island groups the United States was trying to impose a neo-colonial status of "commonwealth" or "free association" on those groups which in fact meant turning the Territory into an American possession. In 1975 the Northern Mariana Islands had been forced to become a "commonwealth in political union with the United States", and in recent years the United States Administration had been conducting negotiations with representatives of the three other island groups to impose on them the status of "free association with the United States", which was also virtually synonymous with annexation. Those actions of the United States were in violation of paragraph 6 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

26. The United States' extensive use of the Trust Territory as a testing ground for atomic weapons was causing serious damage to the well-being and health of the indigenous population and to the environment of the Territory and of a large area of the Pacific Ocean; such use was also diametrically opposed to the purposes of trusteeship. In the Kwajalein atoll region the Pentagon had established a base for testing anti-missile systems and tracking inter-continental missiles and had forcibly transferred the local inhabitants to the island of Ebeye, which had become an overpopulated ghetto. Recently there had been press reports about mass protest demonstrations of the inhabitants of the Kwajalein atoll against the use of their

(Mr. Oleandrov, USSR)

land for military testing, and the inhabitants of the Islands, and particularly the Marshall Islands and Palau, were intensifying their demands for independence.

27. Currently the United States was trying to prevent discussion in the United Nations of the status of the Islands so that the people would remain isolated from the international community and would be forced to submit to the Administering Authority. In accordance with paragraph 17 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 35/118, annex), the Assembly must continue to bear responsibility for the Pacific Islands until the people had had an opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

28. In the plebiscite on the future of the Islands, the United States was offering only a choice between two different forms of colonial dependence. The annexationist activities of the United States in relation to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, in circumvention of the Security Council and in violation of the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as other United Nations decisions, could in no way be regarded as legitimate. Under Article 83 of the Charter any change in the status of the Pacific Islands could be made only by a decision of the Security Council. The United Nations must not allow the United States to present the world with the fait accompli of the complete absorption of the Trust Territory under the guise of a "commonwealth" or "free association".

29. The draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee in document A/37/23 (Part V)/Add.2 represented the very minimum that the General Assembly should do to confirm its rights and functions in relation to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The draft resolution contained no element of confrontation between East and West; it related only to the aspect of the problem of Micronesia which corresponded to the position of the non-aligned countries on decolonization. The right of the people of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence and the right of the General Assembly to keep the problem under review until those peoples had achieved that right constituted one of the most important aspects of decolonization. The United Nations could not pass over in silence or accept as an accomplished fact the deprivation of the rights of the people of the Pacific Islands and the illegal annexation of the Territory by the Administering Authority. The colonial Powers and their supporters must not be allowed to deprive the General Assembly of the right to monitor the situation, or to deprive the people of the Pacific Islands of the possibility of appealing to the General Assembly in their struggle for self-determination and independence, thereby leaving them at the mercy of the Administering Authority. Indeed, the the General Assembly must reaffirm its right to monitor and promote decolonization in any colonial Territory. The General Assembly must adopt the draft resolution and thus contribute to the struggle for the speedy elimination of colonialism.

30. Mr. SASSI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said that the United Nations had done much to realize the objectives of the Charter and promote international peace, and if peace and freedom, prosperity and well-being had not been achieved it was because

(Mr. Sassi, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

States, especially the great Powers were not respecting the Charter except to the extent that it accorded with their own interests. The forces of evil, and particularly imperialism, colonialism and exploitation, were the main causes of catastrophes and wars and the United Nations was a victim of those forces.

31. The policy of apartheid of the South African régime had been condemned by the international community as a crime against humanity yet the imperialists, especially the United States, were continuing to provide support and assistance to South Africa; the close co-operation between the United States and the apartheid régime made possible South Africa's aggression against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, undermining the security of neighbouring countries, as was shown in the case of aggression against Angola. The United States also provided financial assistance to the racist régime either directly, at the expense of the American people, or by applying pressure to financial institutions, particularly IMF, which had just made a regrettable decision to grant a loan to the racist régime, in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

32. If the United Nations did not take the situation in Namibia seriously, it would never be able to honour its commitments to the people of Namibia and prevent the spread of war. The United Nations had sufficient power to resolve the problem of Namibia and his delegation fully agreed with the Secretary-General's view that the United Nations was unable to play an effective role in Namibia because of the manoeuvres of certain States which did not want any real change. It believed that full responsibility fell to the Western countries, especially the United States, which opposed any real solution of the situation in Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

33. The United States and other Western Powers wanted to establish a majority régime on the basis of a revised form of the apartheid régime. They had done everything possible to undermine United Nations efforts by using their right of veto in the Security Council, despite the United States Administration's professed concern for human rights. The latest ploy was to link independence for Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, thereby confusing two distinct issues and grossly interfering in the right of sovereign peoples to protect their territorial integrity and to request assistance from any State for that purpose. His delegation reaffirmed the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without any conditions or dilatory tactics; any dilatory manoeuvres on the part of South Africa must be countered in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter and General Assembly resolution 36/121.

34. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reiterated its position with regard to the problem of Western Sahara and called for respect for the wishes of the Saharan people, the re-establishment of peace and security, direct negotiations between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) and respect for the cease-fire in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/46 and other relevant resolutions.

(Mr. Sassi, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

35. His delegation supported all resolutions relating to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, especially with regard to Guam, Samoa and the Virgin Islands, and reaffirmed its support for the Special Committee's draft resolution on the subject contained in document A/37/23(Part III)/Add.2. The Special Committee must sensitize world public opinion to the plight of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and further intensify its efforts to ensure that those peoples achieved independence.

36. His delegation denounced the establishment of military bases and installations by colonial States in Territories administered by them as a threat to world peace and security and an obstacle to the achievement of independence by those Territories. The United States had taken advantage of the situation in the Pacific Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and had also established military bases in the Indian Ocean and in the Mediterranean thus threatening the territorial integrity of neighbouring States. His delegation denounced Western countries, especially the United States, for not taking steps to implement the General Assembly's recommendations on the subject.

37. His delegation felt that the information supplied under Article 73 e of the Charter was inadequate and called upon the General Assembly to request fuller, clearer and more detailed information on Territories in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/49. Full information should be provided on economic and political developments and on military bases and installations.

38. His delegation had reservations about the report on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/37/436) because it referred to offers of training scholarships made by the Zionist entity for students from South Africa and Namibia. It was well known that the South African racist régime was closely connected with the racist régime of the Zionist entity in all fields and that the latter was refusing to recognize the right to self-determination, especially in Palestine. At the same time, his delegation recognized the importance of the Programme and hoped that further contributions would be made to it.

39. The extensive relations between the Zionist entity and South Africa in the military, nuclear, political and economic fields were a challenge to the international community and a flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions, and enabled South Africa to continue its criminal policies. In an unholy alliance, the United States, the Zionist entity and South Africa were perpetrating aggression against the peoples of Africa and oppressing them. The neo-Nazis in occupied Palestine were continuing to export military equipment, with the support of the United States, and the Zionist entity was a military base for aggression against both Arab and African countries. His delegation condemned the close co-operation between the United States, South Africa and the Zionist entity and once again called upon the Security Council to take immediate steps to impose an embargo on the supply of arms and particularly nuclear equipment to South Africa.

(Mr. Sassi, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

40. His delegation welcomed the activities of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in support of the efforts of peoples to achieve independence and called for increased support to the liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, zionism and racism.
41. Mr. CAKPO-TOZO (Benin) said that the principle of self-determination and independence for the peoples and Territories under colonial domination must be accepted unconditionally. It was disturbing that, despite the efforts of the international community, certain decolonization issues remained unsolved. His delegation was concerned about the situation in Namibia and Western Sahara.
42. With regard to Namibia, his delegation in its statement to the plenary Assembly had spoken in support of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and had rejected the claim that the presence of Cuban forces in Angola was connected with the decolonization of Namibia. He stressed the need for the speedy achievement of self-determination and independence through the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).
43. His delegation was particularly concerned about the problem of Western Sahara, because an African country, through military occupation and a fratricidal war aimed at imposing its hegemony over the Territory, was holding up the process of liberation. His delegation trusted that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) would be respected and that the two parties to the conflict would undertake serious negotiations for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of the military occupation forces. He commended POLISARIO for its respect for OAU and for the political maturity of its recent courageous decision.
44. With regard to East Timor, where decolonization was also being frustrated, the aspirations of the people must be respected and everything must be done to help the country to achieve independence.
45. Mr. SOLTYSIEWICZ (Poland) said that his delegation appreciated the outstanding part played by the Special Committee and the measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations system, pursuant to the relevant United Nations resolutions, to help the peoples of colonial Territories and promote the complete and speedy implementation of the Declaration. His delegation supported the suggestion by the Czechoslovak delegation that the Information Unit on Decolonization should include in its in-depth study on the relationship between IMF and South Africa a special section dealing with the harmful effects of that relationship on peace and security in that region.
46. Efforts must now be intensified for the independence not only of Namibia, but of the other remnants of the colonial system, the so-called small Territories, such as Micronesia, Puerto Rico and Guam. In that connection, he drew attention to the decolonization aspect of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) dispute, which had been mentioned in the work of the Special Committee of 24 and the Security Council.

(Mr. Soltysiewicz, Poland)

47. The main obstacles to self-determination and independence were economic exploitation and military activity by former colonial and neo-colonial Powers. His delegation rejected the arguments put forward by some delegations concerning so-called "good" corporations or the "positive effects" of military activities in the Territories. It was more apparent than ever that the failure of certain Western countries to impose sanctions against the Pretoria régime had created the conditions for the continued illegal occupation of Namibia.

48. Solidarity with the peoples of the Territories still fighting for their freedom and their political and social rights was the foundation of Polish foreign policy. As the Minister for Foreign Affairs had pointed out in the general debate in the plenary Assembly, the lack of a just settlement in Namibia strengthened the South African régime in its aggressiveness not only in Namibia but towards its own population - the victims of apartheid.

49. There was an obvious relationship between progress in decolonization and international relations. The elimination of the remnants of colonialism would remove a source of tension in international relations.

50. Dr. BERTAUX (World Health Organization) said that the activities of the World Health Organization (WHO) in implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions were set forth in document A/37/177/Add.2. The organization had continued to collaborate with the three national liberation movements recognized by OAU, namely, the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and SWAPO, which all took an active part in WHO meetings such as the World Health Assembly, working groups on technical co-operation among developing countries and the Regional Committee for Africa; with the national authorities of the front-line States, such as Lesotho and Swaziland, with a view to improving the health of their people and of the refugees from South Africa and Namibia; and with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WHO/UNHCR co-ordinators having been appointed in the most seriously affected countries.

51. Close co-operation had been maintained between the WHO Regional Office for Africa and OAU. In the context of the WHO target of health for all by the year 2000, co-operation was concentrated on a number of fields including exchange of information, nutrition, education and training, prevention and rehabilitation, and assistance to national liberation movements and to refugees.

52. The International Conference on Apartheid and Health, held at Brazzaville in November 1981, had adopted the Brazzaville Declaration, in which it had been affirmed that apartheid and health, as defined in the Constitution of WHO, were incompatible and mutually exclusive, and that apartheid was irreconcilable with the objective of health for all by the year 2000 and with the concept of primary health care in accordance with the Alma-Ata Declaration. The Conference had adopted a plan of action and strategy for the achievement of health for all by the year 2000. Participants had discussed activities for the period preceding the abolition of apartheid and for the post-apartheid era, to be undertaken by the national liberation movements, WHO and the international community.

(Dr. Bertaux)

53. At a meeting in Gabon in September 1982, the Ministers of Health of the countries belonging to the WHO Regional Committee for Africa had unanimously condemned apartheid as contrary to the objectives of the Alma-Ata Declaration, had declared that the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa would continue to be a priority objective and had renewed their support for the plan of action adopted by the Brazzaville conference.

54. Mrs. DAES (Greece) said that, as a founding Member of the United Nations, Greece had always supported the aspirations of the peoples under colonial rule. It condemned alien domination and exploitation as a denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, a violation of the Charter and an impediment to the maintenance of world peace and the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among nations; it also condemned aggression against States; the policy of fait accompli and other violations of international law. Her country supported the activities of the specialized agencies and other international institutions aimed at the full implementation of the Declaration, and trusted that they would be expanded in the light of increasing needs.

55. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa was providing invaluable assistance to students from Zimbabwe and other territories. As indicated in document A/37/436, Greece had made a token contribution of \$9,000. Greece had also joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.7. Assistance to the young people of southern Africa would help them to play a constructive role in the social, educational, political and economic development of their countries and regions, the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among peoples, and the maintenance of world peace.

56. Mr. JESUS (Cape Verde), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that he wished to clarify his delegation's position for the benefit of the representative of Morocco who seemed to have misunderstood his delegation's statement at the preceding meeting. The representative of Morocco had asked whether his delegation recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic or whether it wished to assert the right of self-determination of the Saharan people. The answer was that the two alternatives were not incompatible but complementary. His delegation's statement at the Committee's 13th meeting, from which he quoted, made it clear that its recognition of the inalienable right of the Saharan people and its support for and solidarity with the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic had a legal basis in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law, annexed to General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).

57. His country recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic as an independent State, but was nevertheless in favour of a referendum on Western Sahara and had sponsored draft resolutions reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence and asking for a fair, general, free and orderly referendum on the question. It would not have been necessary to reassert that right at the present time, nor would the question of Western Sahara have been on the agenda, if Morocco had not occupied the Territory. A referendum in accordance with the methods worked out by the Implementation

(Mr. Jesus, Cape Verde)

Committee would enable the Saharan people freely to choose their future political status and would put an end to their suffering and bring peace and security to the region.

58. The representative of Morocco had also said that his country had the right to buy arms to defend itself. He recognized that right, but not the right to use arms against the legitimate rights of another people. His delegation had expressed concern about interference by some countries in the Western Sahara conflict, by increasing military aid and thus endangering the situation in the area, and had quoted the OAU communiqué which expressed similar concern. On the other hand, his delegation had certainly not spoken of a crisis in OAU.

59. Mr. HADDAOUI (Morocco) said that he would speak in exercise of the right of reply at the appropriate time.

60. The CHAIRMAN announced that Fiji, the Ivory Coast, New Zealand and Turkey had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.10 and that Vanuatu and Yugoslavia had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/37/L.6.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.