



President: Mr. Jorge E. ILLUECA (Panama).

#### 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;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

#### AGENDA ITEM 102

**Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:**

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (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

#### AGENDA ITEM 103

**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 Namibia 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**

#### AGENDA ITEMS 104 AND 12

**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:**

- (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;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- Report of the Economic and Social Council (continued):\***
- (a) Report of the Council;
  - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General

\*Resumed from the 83rd meeting.

#### AGENDA ITEM 105

**United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General**

#### AGENDA ITEM 106

**Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General**

1. Mr. YOSSIPHOV (Bulgaria), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly for its consideration six reports of the Fourth Committee, relating respectively to items 18, 102, 103, 104 and 12, 105 and 106 of the agenda. As these reports are self-explanatory, I shall simply point out the key elements which are included in some of the recommendations of the Committee.

2. The report on agenda item 18 is contained in document A/38/612. Paragraphs 26, 27 and 28 of the report contain nine draft resolutions, four draft consensuses and three draft decisions. The recommendations of the Fourth Committee relate to: Western Sahara, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Tokelau, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, American Samoa, Guam, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, Brunei and Anguilla.

3. Although most of the above-mentioned Territories are small in size and population, as well as geographically isolated and with limited resources, the majority of the members of the Fourth Committee expressed the view in support of the basic provisions of the Declaration that these factors should not impede the territories from exercising in any way their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. Accordingly, the General Assembly would reaffirm the full application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [resolution 1514 (XV)] and the right of the population of these Territories to be allowed to decide their own future political status in accordance with the Declaration. The Assembly would also urge the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the social and economic life in the Territories.

4. With respect to Western Sahara, members expressed their deep appreciation to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee for his constructive efforts and the extensive consultations he had undertaken, as well as for the cooperation extended to the Chairman by the parties concerned, which enabled the Committee to arrive at a consensus text on the Territory, as set out in the report as draft resolution I and the corrigenda thereto.

5. With regard to the military bases and installations in Guam, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and St. Helena, the General Assembly would reaffirm its strong conviction that the administering Powers must ensure that these military bases and installations do not hinder the population of the Territories from exercising their right

to self-determination and independence. In that connection, the Assembly would urge the administering Powers concerned to take all the necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

6. With respect to the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which is discussed in paragraph 19 of the report, the Fourth Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the Chairman's suggestion that the Committee decide to take no action at that stage with respect to the draft resolution submitted by 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/38/23 (Part VI)/Add.1, chap. XVIII, para. 10].

7. In noting with appreciation the continuing co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, the Assembly would emphasize again the vital importance of dispatching United Nations visiting missions to these small Territories so as to enable the United Nations to be fully apprised of the conditions obtaining therein.

8. The Fourth Committee also recommends that the Assembly adopt draft decision II, in which the Assembly takes note with satisfaction of the imminent accession of Brunei to independence.

9. The report on agenda item 102 is contained in document A/38/608. Paragraph 8 of this report contains a draft resolution which the Committee recommends for adoption by the General Assembly. The Assembly would reaffirm that, in the absence of an express decision by the Assembly to the contrary, the administering Powers should continue to transmit information with respect to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

10. The report on agenda item 103 is contained in document A/38/582. The Committee recommends to the General Assembly, for adoption, a draft resolution contained in paragraph 9 of the report and a draft decision contained in paragraph 10. In accordance with the draft resolution, among other provisions, the General Assembly, in condemning the continued activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests exploiting the natural and human resources of colonial Territories, would call once again on all Governments to take the necessary steps to put an end to such activities which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those territories.

11. In accordance with the draft decision, the General Assembly would condemn all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which deny the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence.

12. The report on agenda items 104 and 12 is contained in document A/38/609. The Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution contained in paragraph 9 of the report. The Assembly would, among other provisions, request the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule.

13. The General Assembly would reiterate its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa.

14. In the same context, the Assembly would strongly condemn the persistent collaboration between IMF and South Africa in disregard of its repeated resolutions to the contrary, in particular the granting of a loan of \$1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of

resolution 37/2. The Assembly would thus call on IMF to rescind the loan and put an end to such collaboration.

15. The report on agenda item 105 is contained in document A/38/610. In paragraph 7 of the report, the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution. While expressing its appreciation to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions, the Assembly would once again appeal to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion.

16. The report on agenda item 106 is contained in document A/38/611. The Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of the report. While expressing its appreciation to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Assembly would invite all States to make, or to continue to make, generous offers of study and training facilities to the peoples of the Territories.

17. As I said they would at the outset, these introductory remarks have only touched upon some of the basic elements contained in the Committee's recommendations and it should be clearly understood that any omission does not in any way affect the importance or significance of the provisions concerned.

18. On behalf of the Fourth Committee, I should like to recommend these reports to the General Assembly for its serious attention.

19. Finally, I should like to thank the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, Mr. Ali Treiki of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, for his wise leadership of the Committee's proceedings and for the constructive co-operation which he extended to me in the discharge of my duties as Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee. I should also like to extend my gratitude to all members of the Fourth Committee who co-operated with me during this session.

*Pursuant to rule 66 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Fourth Committee.*

20. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote. The position of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Fourth Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records. May I remind members that in paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401, the General Assembly decided that, when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee. May I also remind members that, in accordance with the same decision, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

21. We shall now consider the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 18 [A/38/612].

22. The Assembly will now proceed to take decisions on the various recommendations of the Fourth Committee. We turn first to the nine draft resolutions recommended for adoption in paragraph 26 of the report.

23. Draft resolution I, entitled "Question of Western Sahara", was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 38/40).*

24. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution II is entitled "Question of American Samoa". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 38/41).*

25. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution III is entitled "Question of Guam". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 38/42).*

26. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution IV is entitled "Question of Bermuda". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 38/43).*

27. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution V is entitled "Question of the British Virgin Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 38/44).*

28. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will turn next to draft resolution VI, entitled "Question of the Cayman Islands". This draft resolution was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 38/45).*

29. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution VII, entitled "Question of Montserrat", was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 38/46).*

30. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution VIII is entitled "Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 38/47).*

31. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution IX is entitled "Question of the United States Virgin Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution IX was adopted (resolution 38/48).*

32. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now invite the Assembly to turn to the draft consensus recommended for adoption in paragraph 27 of the report.

33. Draft consensus I is entitled "Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft consensus without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft consensus I was adopted (decision 38/412).*

34. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft consensus II is entitled "Question of Tokelau". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft consensus without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft consensus II was adopted (decision 38/413).*

35. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft consensus III is entitled "Question of Pitcairn". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft consensus without objection. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft consensus III was adopted (decision 38/414).*

36. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft consensus IV is entitled "Question of Gibraltar". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft consensus without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft consensus IV was adopted (decision 38/415).*

37. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn next to the draft decisions recommended for adoption in paragraph 28 of the report. Draft decision I is entitled "Question of St. Helena". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Comoros, Denmark, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Turkey.

*Draft decision I was adopted by 114 votes to 2, with 31 abstentions (decision 38/416).<sup>1</sup>*

38. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft decision II is entitled "Question of Brunei". The Committee adopted this draft decision without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft decision II was adopted (decision 38/417).*

39. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft decision III is entitled "Question of Anguilla". The Committee adopted this draft decision without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*Draft decision III was adopted (decision 38/418).*

40. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 102. The Assembly will vote on the draft resolution entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations", recommended by

the Fourth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report [A/38/608]. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* France, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 147 votes to none, with 4 absentions (resolution 38/49).<sup>2</sup>*

41. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now turn to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 103.

42. The Assembly will first take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "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 Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa"; recommended for adoption by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 9 of the report [A/38/582].

A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India,

Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of,<sup>3</sup> Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 129 votes to 7, with 16 abstentions (resolution 38/50).<sup>4</sup>*

43. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 10 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

*The draft decision was adopted by 123 votes to 10, with 16 abstentions (decision 38/419).<sup>4</sup>*

44. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Botswana, who wishes to explain his vote.

45. Mr. LESETEDI (Botswana): Although my delegation voted in favour of both resolutions contained in document A/38/582, we wish to express reservations on the economic sanctions and the oil embargo. This should not be interpreted as support by my country of South Africa but, rather, as a reflection of conditions beyond our control that prevail in that area of southern Africa.

46. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now turn to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda items 104 and 12. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 9 of its report [A/38/609], entitled "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". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia,<sup>5</sup> Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 117 votes to 3, with 33 abstentions (resolution 38/51).*

47. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now call on the representatives who wish to explain their votes.

48. Mrs. NALINE (*interpretation from French*): The French delegation would like to enter its extremely serious reservations on paragraphs 9 and 10 of the draft resolution on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV). Those paragraphs in effect amount to unfair criticism of the actions of the World Bank and IMF.

49. In this connection, my delegation would like to recall the importance that we attach to the principles of universality and independence of the specialized agencies. France is convinced that it is in the interest of all that those principles be respected.

50. For the reasons given my delegation abstained in the vote on the draft resolution.

51. Mr. LESETEDI (Botswana): Although my country voted in favour of the draft resolution contained in document A/38/609, it reserves its position on the question of the relations of IMF with the Pretoria régime, since my delegation abstained in the vote on resolution 37/2 on this question which was adopted on 21 October 1982.

52. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We will now turn our attention to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 105. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa", contained in paragraph 7 of the report [A/38/610]. The Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/52).*

53. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 106. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories", contained in paragraph 7 of the report [A/38/611]. The Fourth Committee adopted that draft resolution without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/53).*

54. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now revert to the draft resolutions considered directly in plenary meeting, namely, those in documents A/38/L.33 and L.34. I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes before the voting on those draft resolutions.

55. Mr. WARD (New Zealand): One of the outstanding achievements of the United Nations has been its contribution to the process of decolonization. The aim of the Organization has always been to help dependent Territories to achieve independence peacefully. From the outset, New Zealand has attached particular importance to this aspect of the Organization's work. We supported resolution 1514 (XV) and have actively promoted its implementation in the South Pacific region. The one remaining Territory for which we have administrative responsibility is Tokelau. My Government has made it clear that the people of Tokelau can assume greater control of their affairs as and when they want to do so.

56. My delegation is disappointed that the sponsors have not been able to put forward a draft resolution on this important subject that could be adopted by consensus. We would have preferred draft resolution A/38/L.33 to place more emphasis on the need for peaceful change. We cannot accept the implication in paragraph 4 that force may legitimately be used to bring about change in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Nor do we accept the assumption in paragraph 10 that the presence of military bases and facilities in Non-Self-Governing Territories is necessarily an impediment to the decolonization process. We have serious reservations on these points, but to demonstrate our continuing commitment to the goal of decolonization, New Zealand will vote for the draft resolution.

57. Mr. MONTEIRO (Portugal): Like other delegations, my delegation has in previous years expressed its

opinion on texts identical to the one which is now proposed in document A/38/L.33. We regret that in this present draft resolution there has been no improvement which would allow us to move towards the consensus which the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples deserves from all the Members of the Organization. The need to safeguard principles as important as the one according to which negotiations should prevail over armed struggle, or that of the universality of the Organization, as well as of the non-inclusion of matters which do not have a direct bearing on the item under discussion, leads my delegation once again to formulate reservations on certain aspects of draft resolution A/38/L.33, particularly paragraphs 4, 8 and 10.

58. However, as in the past the Portuguese delegation will vote in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.33 and L.34, given the firm support of my country for the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, a right whose effective exercise is in great measure the result of the successful implementation of resolution 1514 (XV). One of the Organization's main objectives is to guarantee to all peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, whatever their size or level of development, the possibility freely and impartially to determine their own future. The work already achieved in this domain is remarkable, and, notwithstanding our reservations on some of its recommendations, we cannot forget the positive action of the Special Committee on decolonization, which we shall continue to support. We particularly appreciate the capable leadership of its Chairman, Mr. Koroma, of Sierra Leone. My delegation once again affirms its readiness to collaborate actively in all initiatives directed at ensuring the legitimate right of all peoples to self-determination.

59. Mr. HAYASHI (Japan): My delegation will vote in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.33 and L.34, because we firmly support the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and hope that it will be duly implemented. My delegation commends the efforts of the authors of these draft resolutions in trying to avoid the insertion of various unnecessarily controversial elements which have often appeared in draft resolutions relating to decolonization, causing many delegations, including my own, to abstain from voting or to vote against them.

60. At the same time, however, I must, regrettably, express my delegation's reservations on some provisions of these documents. My delegation cannot support some parts of the report of the Special Committee, which paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/38/L.33 and paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/38/L.34 approve, and hence wishes to indicate its reservation.

61. For reasons we have made clear on a number of occasions, including in meetings at this session of the General Assembly, my delegation has reservations on other paragraphs in draft resolution A/38/L.33, particularly paragraphs 4, 6 and 10. Moreover, it is my delegation's understanding that paragraph 7 is not intended as a condemnation of all foreign economic activities but, rather, of a particular type of such activities.

62. Mr. KURPERSHOEK (Netherlands): The adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 1960 is now universally recognized as an important landmark in United Nations history. The Netherlands remains fully committed to the implementation of that Declaration and will continue its efforts to further international economic co-operation and to promote social,

economic and educational development in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV).

63. In the more than 20 years that have elapsed since its adoption, over 50 countries have gained their independence and joined the Organization. This year we have been able to welcome the newly independent State of Saint Christopher and Nevis in our midst, and Brunei will follow soon. There are now only a few dependent Territories left, and we are fully confident that the Powers administering them are continuing to do so in the best interests of their inhabitants and in accordance with the Charter. If it were not for the important exception of Namibia, we would now be justified in concluding that the process of decolonization is approaching its completion. It is my country's frequently expressed opinion that the people of Namibia should be enabled at the earliest possible date to exercise their right to self-determination and independence on the basis of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). Because of the Netherlands' attachment to the principles set out in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, my delegation will vote in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.33 and L.34. However, we cannot support all elements contained in draft resolution A/38/L.33; in particular, the Netherlands wishes to express reservations concerning paragraphs 2, 4, 7, 8 and 10.

64. Mr. TANÇ (Turkey): My delegation will vote in favour of the draft resolution concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in document A/38/L.33, in keeping with the firm support of the Turkish Government for the efforts to bring about the total elimination of colonial rule in the world today. At the same time, I wish to place on record our reservation with regard to paragraph 10 of the text before us, as we do not believe that that paragraph has been drafted in a sufficiently balanced manner.

65. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now begin the voting process and take decisions on draft resolutions A/38/L.33 and A/38/L.34. The administrative and financial implications of these draft resolutions are contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/38/696].

66. The Assembly will vote first on draft resolution A/38/L.33. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao

Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Paraguay.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 141 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions (resolution 38/54).*

67. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now put to the vote draft resolution A/38/L.34. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 147 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (resolution 38/55).*

68. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now call on those delegations that wish to explain their votes.

69. Mr. HASLUND (Denmark): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the five Nordic countries: Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The Nordic countries' abiding commitment to the process of decolonization is well known. That process has very nearly run its course, which is one of the Organization's historic achievements.

70. The Nordic countries voted in favour of the two draft resolutions just adopted. We regret, however, that we could not do so without reservations. Draft resolution A/38/L.33 contains paragraphs to which we cannot give our consent. Thus, paragraph 4 contains formulations which are contrary to the principle upheld by the Nordic countries that the United Nations, in conformity with its Charter, should always encourage only peaceful solutions. Furthermore, we find paragraph 10 too categorically formulated. We also have reservations concerning certain other paragraphs, some of which seem to run counter to the principle of universality, to which our countries remain committed.

71. Mr. SUCHARIPA (Austria): There can be no doubt that the process of peaceful decolonization based upon resolution 1514 (XV) constitutes one of the greatest and most significant achievements of the United Nations. Austria has consistently supported the efforts of the United Nations in this regard. On this basis, the Austrian delegation has voted in favour of draft resolution A/38/L.33 as proof once again of our sincere commitment to the process of decolonization and the enjoyment of the right to self-determination by all peoples. We do, however, have reservations with regard to some of the provisions of that resolution. In particular, I wish to refer to paragraph 4 and to underline that we understand that paragraph to mean supporting the struggle by peaceful means only and by means of negotiations, as behoves an Organization which is built upon the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes.

72. Mr. TEP KHUNNAL (Democratic Kampuchea) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation voted in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.33 and L.34. It has no intention of questioning, nor is it its custom to question, resolutions of such importance. On the contrary, since 1955, when it became a State Member of the United Nations, my country has consistently given active support to the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, and, at a time when it is itself the victim of a war of aggression and occupation and when its own right to self-determination is being trampled upon, the people of Kampuchea continues to support all such resolutions and to contribute as best it can to the important work of the Special Committee in order to put an end to colonialism and respond to the moving appeals of colonized peoples throughout the world. The struggle now being waged by the people of Kampuchea, both at home and internationally, against the foreign domination of its country and the blatant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law is of a piece with the struggle of all peoples that are still colonized. My delegation entirely shares the concerns of all the friendly countries which have made every possible effort to ensure the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and which have sponsored these resolutions in all sincerity.

73. However, among the list of sponsors of these drafts we find Viet Nam, which has more than 200,000 troops carrying out a barbaric war of aggression and extermination unparalleled in the history of Kampuchea. The invaders are exploiting the natural and economic resources of the people of Kampuchea and are preventing them from carrying out even those economic activities necessary for their daily livelihood. Hundreds of Kampuchean continue to die because of the famine deliberately created by the authorities in Hanoi and also through the use of conventional and chemical weapons. More than 600,000 Vietnamese settlers have established themselves on the fertile soil of Kampuchea, forcing our population to flee their ancestral lands. The very existence of the

people and nation of Kampuchea is threatened. Furthermore, this occupation of Kampuchea is a serious threat to peace and stability in the region. Members will remember the number of times the Vietnamese occupation authorities have already sent armed troops, supported by tanks and heavy artillery, to invade Thailand, killing and slaughtering the Thai civilian population. It is expected that they will do so again within the next few days. In the light of the above, the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Nam is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the right of the people of Kampuchea to self-determination and a serious threat to international peace and security.

74. One may thus wonder whether, by sponsoring these draft resolutions which call upon the international community to implement the Declaration on decolonization, Viet Nam is not seeking to serve its own cynical purposes. We are aware of the number of times the authorities of Hanoi have used this Organization's platforms to slander the international community, to justify their acts of aggression and to attack other peaceful countries throughout the world. They continue to this day to defy the insistent appeals of the international community which has asked them to give up their expansionist designs and to allow the people of Kampuchea to decide its own destiny without any foreign interference. And more recently the Minister of Foreign Affairs of those authorities had the effrontery even to question the very role of the Organization.

75. In fact, this sponsorship is part and parcel of the diplomatic manoeuvres which the authorities of Hanoi are constantly using to show that they are the champions of peace and thus to justify their invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, to induce the international community to tolerate the crimes which they have committed and are still committing against the people of Kampuchea and to acquiesce in the *fait accompli* in Kampuchea. The presence of Viet Nam among the sponsors of these draft resolutions which we have just adopted is not only an insult to peace- and justice-loving countries who have given sincerely of their time and their energy to ensure the triumph of right and justice, but also an insult to the memory of those who have perished and to those who are still struggling for their national liberation.

76. My delegation would like to enter its very serious reservations on this score and to request that they appear in the records of the General Assembly.

77. In conclusion, may I, on behalf of my delegation, pay a well-deserved tribute to Mr. Koroma of Sierra Leone, the Chairman of the Special Committee, who through his deep devotion to the cause of decolonization has made sustained and constructive efforts to carry out his mandate.

78. Mr. McDONAGH (Ireland): Ireland has, whenever possible, supported resolutions under this item in order to reaffirm our support for the process of peaceful decolonization based upon resolution 1514 (XV) and for the work of the United Nations generally in the decolonization field. In this spirit, my delegation has voted in favour of draft resolutions A/38/L.33 and L.34.

79. However, my delegation has reservations on some of the generalizations contained in draft A/38/L.33. We also have reservations in relation to some of the recommendations and decisions 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, although we support in general the work of that Committee.

80. With regard to paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/38/L.33, I should like to reaffirm that, in determining our

attitude towards specific military bases and installations, my delegation will be guided by the attitudes, freely expressed, of the inhabitants of the colonial territories in question.

81. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In connection with item 18, the Assembly also has before it a letter dated 30 September 1983 addressed to me by the representative of Norway [A/38/468]. In this letter, the Permanent Representative informs me that his country has decided to withdraw from membership in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as from 31 December 1983. I should like to propose that Sweden be nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Norway. May I take it that the General Assembly confirms that nomination?

*It was so decided (decision 38/313).*

82. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In addition, the Assembly has before it a letter dated 6 December 1983 from the representative of Australia transmitting a letter from his Minister for Foreign Affairs [A/38/695]. As indicated in those letters, the Government of Australia has extended an invitation for a United Nations mission to visit the Cocos (Keeling) Islands to observe an act of self-determination to be conducted in 1984 to decide the future political status of the people of the Territory and has requested that the Assembly take the necessary steps at its current session to enable the Secretary-General to proceed with the appointment and dispatch of such a mission in 1984.

83. In this connection, I have been informed that the expenditure to be incurred with regard to the dispatch of a United Nations mission to visit the Cocos (Keeling) Islands can be met from within the resources already approved under section 3A.2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985, which includes a provision for one visiting mission.

84. In the circumstances, may I take it that the Assembly decides to authorize the Secretary-General, on the basis of his consultations, to appoint and dispatch a visiting mission to the Territory in 1984?

*It was so decided (decision 38/420).*

85. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now call on those representatives wishing to speak in exercise of their right of reply.

86. Mr. LE KIM CHUNG (Viet Nam) (*interpretation from French*): Yesterday my delegation was agreeably surprised to hear a skilled representative of colonialism vaunting the decolonization exploits of his country, coupled with slanderous remarks against Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea. These remarks are not worthy of a reply. I merely wish to correct a few facts.

87. First of all, the representative of the United Kingdom recognized that his country did indeed practice colonialism, but he said that this shameful practice was that of the nineteenth century and had come to an end to make way for a generous policy of decolonization. In the interest of greater objectivity, I am obliged to remind him that in the middle of the twentieth century, the United Kingdom is still a bastion of colonialism. We remember how many colonial Territories are still at this time waiting for the English administering Power to grant them independence. We also remember with what brutality and ferocity the English colonialist lion was unleashed with military might against the tiny Malvinas Islands, Argentine national territory, thus reaffirming Great Britain's continued adherence to its colonialist gunboat policy.



88. We would like to refresh the memory of the Assembly with regard to the past 30 years of the anti-colonialist struggle of the three Indo-Chinese countries. In 1945 it was colonialist British troops which, under cover of their mission to disarm the defeated Japanese troops, came to the assistance of the French expeditionary force and thus greatly facilitated the colonial reconquest in Indo-China. Thus, Great Britain cannot absolve itself of complicity in the unleashing of the first colonialist war of aggression against the three Indo-Chinese countries. Nor can Great Britain deny that it was the most important ally of the United States during the second Indo-Chinese war. Therefore, it must shoulder its share of responsibility for the perpetration of the crimes of aggression and war against the Indo-Chinese people. In an attempt to divert public attention from his country's misdeeds and to wash its hands of all this, the British representative slandered and accused the victims of the two wars of aggression imposed by the colonialists and imperialists on the three Indo-Chinese peoples.

89. Everybody knows that over the past five years history has bound closely together the destinies of the three Indo-Chinese peoples, which have suffered the fate of colonialist peoples and have had to unite as brothers in a long common struggle against identical enemies. Yesterday the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic made a pertinent statement on this point which makes it unnecessary for me to revert to the true origins of the decolonization policy so lauded by the British representative. This policy stemmed not from the unanimous intentions of Great Britain but rather from the stubborn resistance since the end of the Second World War of the peoples under English and other colonial domination.

90. In short, no matter what he says, the representative of Great Britain will never succeed in reversing facts and their true significance. In any event, he cannot deny the misdeeds of his country or sully Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea, the well-known victims of colonialism. Neither his boasting nor his slander will convince enlightened and objective listeners here in our midst or elsewhere.

91. Mr. BARRINGTON (United Kingdom): All I would say in reply to the representative of Viet Nam is that in some parts of the world so-called imperialism is decreasing, while in other parts of the world, unfortunately, it seems to be on the increase.

92. Mr. KOR BUN HENG (Democratic Kampuchea) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation does not want to prolong this meeting, but the representative of Hanoi dared to speak on behalf of my country, which obliges me to reply to him.

93. What we have just heard from the representative of the invaders of our country was the height of cynicism. Was that not the aggressors trying to disguise themselves as victims, like the wolf in sheep's clothing? My delegation, in its recent explanation of vote, has already reminded the General Assembly of the crimes committed in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese invaders, because the war in Kampuchea is not a war of colonial conquest of the historical type, but rather a war of extermination of an entire people and an entire country. The General Assembly, when it debated the agenda item on the situation in Kampuchea, clearly expressed its verdict on the aggression and the occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Nam.

*The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.*

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>The delegations of Gambia and the Syrian Arab Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

<sup>2</sup>The delegations of Morocco and the Syrian Arab Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

<sup>3</sup>The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

<sup>4</sup>The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

<sup>5</sup>The delegation of Bolivia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.