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New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 49th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. JANKOWITSCH (Austria)

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ORGANIZATION OF WORK

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The meeting was called to order at 10.55 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 66: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/32/3, A/32/64 and Corr.1, A/32/198; A/C.2/32/L.30 and Corr.1)

1. Mr. BERKOL (United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator) said that, although the trust fund set up by the General Assembly had enabled UNDRO to develop its programme, he agreed with some representatives who had spoken that UNDRO's activities should be further strengthened and improved. Moreover, since UNDRO had always been envisaged as a permanent body, at least a major part of its basic administrative costs should be assured on a long-term basis in order to permit proper continuity of effort and efficient management and planning. It was encouraging to note that many delegations favoured adequate and regularized funding of UNDRO's core programme. With regard to the voluntary trust fund, he endorsed the view expressed by several delegations that that financial support should be more broadly based. To that end, he had made approaches to a number of Governments and hoped that their promising responses would soon be reflected in additional pledges of financial support. He also hoped that the budgeted funds required to give immediate aid to disaster-stricken countries would continue to be maintained at the disposal of the Secretary-General.

2. Several delegations had indicated their endorsement of UNDRO's primary function as the co-ordinating body for the relief activities of the international community, while others had commented favourably on the Office's activities in the fields of contingency planning, preparedness and prevention. He assured the Committee that he would continue to utilize resources in accordance with its wishes, and he was confident that the reorganization of the Office would materially assist him in discharging those responsibilities in the proper manner.

3. He welcomed the encouraging comments regarding UNDRO's efforts to develop practical working arrangements with several organizations inside and outside the United Nations system, and hoped soon to conclude memoranda of understanding with all such organizations concerned with disaster matters.

4. He was particularly pleased by the support expressed both at the sixty-third session of the Economic and Social Council and during the current discussion for the practical measures to expedite international relief worked out jointly by UNDRO and the Red Cross, the end result of which would be more rapid and efficient support to developing countries afflicted by disaster.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued) (A/32/219, A/32/220 and Add.1, A/32/287, A/32/323; A/C.2/32/L.18, L.21, L.25, L.29, L.32, L.33, L.42 and L.43)

5. The CHAIRMAN invited the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions to introduce the reports of the Secretary-General on assistance to Botswana, Lesotho, Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde.

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6. Mr. FARAH (Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions) said that, pursuant to Security Council resolution 403 (1977), the Secretary-General had dispatched a mission to Botswana in February 1977. The report of that mission (S/12307) had been submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session, and the Council had adopted resolution 2095 (LXIII) requesting the Secretary-General to send a further mission to Botswana to review progress on the international programme of assistance and to submit its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

7. The report of the review mission (A/32/287) concentrated on the main areas requiring urgent attention, namely, the general economic situation, the status of international assistance and the state of advancement of individual projects.

8. As stated in paragraph 13 of the report, the next financial year would provide a more precise indication of the impact of the diversion of capital resources to defence, which was now expected to amount to \$17.8 million. Unless the requisite assistance from abroad was obtained, that diversion would necessitate a substantial reallocation of resources from the country's development programme. There was a possibility that the economic situation might be further aggravated by the uncertainty about access for Botswana's meat exports to the European Economic Community. He expressed the hope that nothing would be done to interfere with that important source of foreign earnings. Paragraphs 14 and 15 of the report referred to two other matters that might compound Botswana's economic difficulties, namely, South Africa's proposal to grant so-called "independence" to the bantustan of Bophuthatswana and the possibility that the South African Government might reduce the number of migrant workers employed in its mining sector.

9. Chapter III, section A, of the report dealt with the response to the Secretary-General's appeal for international assistance. It should be noted that, owing to a major cost revision of the emergency railway operation described in paragraphs 28 and 29 and the inclusion of the new project for the construction of a national airport described in paragraph 38, the capital costs of the emergency projects were now estimated at \$56 million.

10. Turning to the serious problem of refugees, he said that the response of the international community to the appeal for assistance had enabled vital improvements to be made in the quality of accommodation at the Francistown Refugee Centre and a new emergency centre to be constructed at Selebi-Phikwe. However, there was a continuing need for funds to meet operational costs.

11. Although the total assistance received for the Botswana programme had been generous and timely, the subscriptions received to date amounted to less than one half of the amount required to finance individual projects as well as their

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(Mr. Farah)

annual recurrent costs. Botswana did not have the financial resources to close the gap, and the Secretary-General hoped that the international community would provide the necessary support.

12. With regard to assistance to Lesotho, he said that, in pursuance of Security Council resolution 402 (1977), the Secretary-General had dispatched a mission to Lesotho to assess its urgent needs. The report of that mission (S/12315) had emphasized the fragile nature of Lesotho's economy and its dependence on external sources for many vital goods and services. The mission had recommended a \$66 million emergency programme to deal with the political, social and economic problems caused by the border closures. It had also recommended a \$47 million accelerated development programme designed to strengthen Lesotho's economy in order to give it a greater degree of independence from South Africa and lessen its vulnerability to political and economic pressures. The Security Council had endorsed those programmes in its resolution 407 (1977). It had also emphasized the need for international solidarity with Lesotho and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts on behalf of Lesotho. The Economic and Social Council had also endorsed the programmes at its sixty-third session and had adopted resolution 2096 (LXIII), which, inter alia, had requested the Secretary-General to arrange a further mission to review the progress of the international programme of assistance and to submit its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

13. The report of the review mission (A/32/323, annex) showed that the pressures on Lesotho had not lessened. On the contrary, certain political developments, such as the continued harassment of citizens of Lesotho by the South African authorities and the likelihood of a substantial reduction in the employment of Lesotho nationals in South Africa referred to in paragraphs 8 to 11 of the report, had actually increased the concern of the Government of Lesotho. There was also the possibility, following the precedent established by the creation of the Transkei bantustan, that South Africa's intention to set up a so-called "independent" Bophuthatswana might trigger off another round of incidents and pressures on Lesotho. The situation was further aggravated by the economic problems described in paragraphs 12 to 21 of the report.

14. The trend of events he had described had led to certain changes in the Government's priorities, although there had been very little change in the actual content of the emergency and accelerated development programmes. Those priority changes in the new projects added to the emergency programme were described in paragraphs 29 to 32 of the report. They would involve certain additional expenditure, bringing the total requirement to \$153 million. The Government was conscious of the difficulties in formulating detailed project proposals and project management and would welcome technical assistance in those fields. Its needs in that respect were listed in appendix II to the mission's report.

(Mr. Farah)

15. The Government had been encouraged by the generous response of the international community to the appeal by the Secretary-General. To date, assistance amounting to over \$40 million had been received or pledged. The Secretary-General hoped that further assistance would be provided at the present critical stage in the social and economic development of Lesotho as a practical demonstration of international support for that courageous State and for United Nations resolutions against apartheid and bantustans.

16. With regard to assistance to Sao Tome and Principe, he said that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/187, the Secretary-General had dispatched a mission to the islands in June 1977 to review the situation with the Government. The Secretary-General's report (A/32/220 and Add.1) assessed the special problems and needs of the islands. The appendix to document A/32/220/Add.1 contained a detailed statement of needs prepared by the Government of Sao Tome and Principe. It included projects for the establishment of communication systems and a transport infrastructure to relieve the country's problem of isolation; projects aimed at developing food production in order to reduce dependence on imports and overcome the problems of a single-crop economy; training projects; and reform of the unsuitable administrative and fiscal system inherited from the colonial era.

17. The United Nations and its specialized agencies were responding to those and other needs, and the Governing Council of UNDP had increased the indicative planning figure for Sao Tome and Principe. The Secretary-General intended to send a further mission to the country early in 1978 to discuss the economic problems confronting the young State.

18. Sao Tome and Principe had achieved independence under very difficult conditions. However, if the immediate problems could be resolved, the natural resources of the islands and the will of the people were such that an impressive rate of development could soon be achieved.

19. Turning to the question of assistance to Cape Verde, he introduced the report contained in document A/32/219, which had been prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/17.

20. Cape Verde's economic difficulties resulted from a combination of factors over which its people had little or no control. Over the past nine years, the islands had been the victims of a most devastating drought that had destroyed all prospects of meeting essential food requirements from local agricultural production. Famine, poverty and hunger were widespread. The situation was further aggravated by the social and economic problems arising from the neglect of the Territory by the former colonial administration and the absence of any form of industrial activity.

21. Even before independence, the Secretary-General had issued an urgent appeal for supplies of food and financial support and short-term development assistance to alleviate the grave economic problems of the islands. Although the immediate response to that appeal had been satisfactory, the disastrous climatic conditions had

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(Mr. Farah)

continued and the situation had worsened. The Secretary-General had issued a further appeal for essential food supplies at the beginning of 1977. Approximately \$25 million worth of food was needed with an additional \$6.4 million to meet its transportation cost. Various Member States and the United Nations system, particularly the World Food Programme and UNICEF, had responded generously to that appeal. However, the assistance received was still short of the requirements needed to cover the period up to December 1977. Moreover, the development needs of Cape Verde were so many and so great that the limited resources it had been able to channel to development and the modest bilateral and international assistance it had received had not made an appreciable impact in improving the quality and conditions of life.

22. Despite the strenuous efforts of the Government, it would be many years before Cape Verde could produce adequate quantities of food. The population would therefore have to look to external assistance for its essential food supplies during 1978 and 1979. The Government had been in contact with the Secretary-General as well as with FAO, WFP, UNDP and the Sahelian Drought Relief Office, and a further interagency mission would visit the country to assess the situation in detail and make recommendations for dealing with the critical shortages.

23. In addition to the provision of humanitarian supplies, renewed attempts must be made to promote economic development, particularly in the industrial sector, with a view to providing an alternative to agriculture as a form of livelihood.

24. Despite the catastrophic climatic conditions, the Government and people of Cape Verde had made extraordinary efforts to conserve water and soil and to grow whatever crops they could on difficult terrain. They had made excellent use of all external assistance that had been provided. The Secretary-General hoped that the international community and the United Nations system would provide the necessary continuing support to enable the Government of Cape Verde to carry out its development plans and overcome a most dangerous challenge to the life of that new State.

25. Mr. TLOU (Botswana) said that the Committee clearly took a serious view of the plight of Botswana, which, like Mozambique and Zambia, was constantly provoked, attacked and harassed by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. The United Nations had swiftly responded to the appeal made by his Government after the illegal régime had repeatedly, and with no provocation whatsoever, attacked Botswana. The rapidly deteriorating security situation along Botswana's border with rebel Rhodesia, and Botswana's needs, were described in the two mission reports (S/12307 and A/32/287).

26. Southern Africa was in danger of experiencing a major catastrophe unless men of good will everywhere acted fast to arrest the impending disaster. In a relatively short span of time the independent, peace-loving States of Botswana,

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(Mr. Tlou, Botswana)

Mozambique and Zambia had been subjected to intimidation, blackmail, outright aggression and armed invasion. The state of tension and insecurity was a threat not only to the stability of the region but also to international peace and security. In minority-ruled Rhodesia, oppression against the indigenous population continued unabated and, in his desperation as a result of the intensification of the war of liberation in Zimbabwe, Ian Smith was increasing the attacks against neighbouring independent African States, despite the Security Council resolutions condemning such acts of aggression. The attacks against Botswana were premeditated, well co-ordinated and aimed mainly at the country's vital social and economic infrastructure. Not content with making sorties into Botswana with small bands of rebel soldiers, the rebels also invaded Botswana with ground and air forces, striking deep into its territory, and at times their notorious secret army, euphemistically called the Selous Scouts, to abduct refugees and Botswana citizens and detonate bombs to destroy property and kill and maim people. Those attacks were designed to intimidate Botswana into denying the oppressed people of Zimbabwe the help and refuge they deserved. However, as the President of Botswana had often stated, Botswana would not abandon its brotherly duty to support the people of Zimbabwe in their hour of greatest need; for as long as Zimbabwe was in bondage, Botswana could not be free.

27. Botswana therefore called on the international community to provide it with the necessary assistance to enable it to maintain normal economic development, which was being threatened by the diversion of funds to security needs, to effectively defend its territorial integrity and independence, and to give assistance to the thousands of refugees who fled daily from oppression in their own minority-ruled countries. Botswana must simultaneously be able to meet the needs of its own people and help to liberate its Zimbabwean brothers.

28. His Government was satisfied that the report of the review mission (A/32/287) was a true reflection of the situation and conditions prevailing at the time when the mission had visited Botswana. He was pleased to note that it had corrected and updated the first report (S/12307), for example by mentioning the need for a national airport and the higher estimates of the cost of the railway takeover, and also by referring to certain problems which could increase Botswana's economic difficulties, such as the possibility that the Bophuthatswana bantustan might be granted so-called independence.

29. With regard to the status of the various ongoing projects, it should be noted that, in certain cases where international funding had not yet been forthcoming, the Government had proceeded to implement the projects using scarce domestic funds, which usually meant that certain planned development projects had had to wait. A case in point was action aimed at preventing foot-and-mouth disease and enabling Botswana to maintain its exports of beef; there had recently been an outbreak of the disease and the Government might have to spend large sums to eliminate it, which would be bound to affect its whole development strategy and also some of the

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(Mr. Tlou, Botswana)

projects mentioned in the mission's report. It should also be noted that there were wide fluctuations in the numbers of Zimbabwean refugees entering Botswana, so that it was impossible for a visiting mission to arrive at definite figures over an extended period. That was why review missions were needed from time to time.

30. The Government agreed with the review mission that the response of the international community had so far been encouraging, but there was still a large gap to be filled; Botswana therefore hoped that the international community would continue to show solidarity with it and with the other States of the region similarly affected. His delegation noted with satisfaction that, under the terms of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.32, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General would be requested to keep the situation in Botswana under review in order that, at its thirty-third session, the General Assembly might be fully apprised of developments there.

31. Mr. TSOANAMATSIE (Lesotho) commended the Secretary-General for the prompt manner in which he had responded to the very serious problem Lesotho had faced after the South African authorities had unilaterally decided to close the three border posts between Lesotho and South Africa, and expressed gratitude to all countries and other donors that had supplied aid. Although the target figure of assistance had not yet been fully met, Lesotho hoped that with increased international support, particularly from those countries and organizations which had not so far pledged assistance, it would be able to implement its development programme. The report of the review mission (A/32/323, annex) contained up-to-date information on the implementation of the emergency and accelerated development programmes, and identified areas in which external assistance was still required.

32. Lesotho welcomed the report on emergency assistance to South African student refugees (A/32/65/Add.1) and the prompt and efficient implementation of General Assembly resolution 31/126, since it and other countries bordering on racist South Africa were being overburdened by an influx of South African student refugees fleeing the massacres of schoolchildren by Vorster and his armed forces. The international assistance received had enabled Lesotho not only to absorb the influx of refugees but also to discharge its obligations under the United Nations Charter and the many relevant international conventions to which it was a party.

33. It was disturbing that the situation in South Africa was not improving, despite the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of a mandatory arms embargo against that country. The South African police had recently been arresting Africans on the pretext that they were criminals; in fact, that was an attempt to silence the opposition to the inhuman and debased system of apartheid. South Africa had deliberately embarked on a path that would bring upon it economic sanctions, so that it could pass them on to neighbouring countries. It was regrettable that South Africa was determined to create and grant so-called

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(Mr. Tsoanamatsie, Lesotho)

independence to another bantustan, Bophuthatswana, the territory which was supposed to lie along the north-eastern part of Lesotho. It was clear that, as long as the white minority régime continued to exist and the apartheid and bantustan policies of South Africa persisted, and as long as black Africans in South Africa were denied their basic human rights and South Africa continued to murder African children, the problems facing his country would continue.

34. He therefore hoped that the Committee would unanimously adopt draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.34. Lesotho, for its part, would continue to uphold the noble principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and would struggle for the eradication of racism and apartheid in southern Africa. It hoped that it would be supported by the international community in that noble endeavour.

35. Mr. BARROS (Sao Tome and Principe) recalled that at the thirty-first session of the General Assembly the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sao Tome and Principe had made an assessment of the economic situation at that time, revealing the difficult heritage of five centuries of colonialism. Although some Member States were responding to the appeal in General Assembly resolution 31/187, the assistance received had been far from sufficient. Sao Tome and Principe wished to stress that it was still confronted by a number of problems: the dependence on cocoa as the only export crop; the lack of infrastructure, particularly in agriculture, communications and telecommunications and the socio-cultural field; the absence of industry and inadequate agricultural production, which made it necessary to import almost everything and thus aggravated the balance-of-payments problem; and the lack of trained personnel both in the socio-cultural field and in the fields of health and education.

36. Since agriculture was of prime importance to the country's development, all his Government's efforts were directed towards that sector. Reforms were being introduced to increase production and productivity, which had fallen considerably because of the age of plantations and agricultural equipment, but it was not possible to attain the desired results with existing investments. Furthermore, one of his Government's great concerns was to promote the diversification of agriculture, taking advantage of the favourable soil conditions. The results so far had been encouraging, but progress was hampered by the lack of material and human resources. The Government also intended to develop livestock production and fisheries. The realization of those projects, and others in the agricultural and industrial sector, would substantially diminish the country's dependence on the outside world for essential commodities. The appendix to document A/32/220/Add.1 contained specific information on the country's urgent needs.

37. Sao Tome and Principe suffered from isolation because of its disadvantaged geographical situation as an island country, particularly as it had no air or sea communications or telecommunications and was totally dependent on the

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(Mr. Barros, Sao Tome and Principe)

outside world for supplies of food and equipment. The construction of a port, the acquisition of equipment and the improvement of installations at the airport were therefore among its urgent needs. The seriousness of the problems of island developing countries had been recognized by UNCTAD in its resolution 98 (IV).

38. In accordance with its concept of development as an integrated process, his Government paid special attention to the sectors of education and health, and had taken measures to provide education and free medical services to the entire population. Although the results attained were satisfactory, they fell far short of the objectives envisaged because of the lack of financial and technical resources to create the necessary infrastructure.

39. His delegation wished to point out that the statistical data on Sao Tome and Principe prepared by the colonial administration had overstated the per capita income, giving a figure of about \$500 in order to mislead public opinion about the hard life of the people during the colonial era. It therefore hoped that the special mission provided for in draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.29 would correct and update that information.

40. Although Sao Tome and Principe relied first of all on its own strength, assistance from the international community would be an invaluable contribution to its development.

41. The CHAIRMAN announced that Bangladesh, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, France, Italy, Maldives, Pakistan, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Kingdom had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.25, concerning assistance to Mozambique.

42. Mr. ADJOYI (Togo), introducing on behalf of the sponsors draft resolutions A/C.2/32/L.32 and A/C.2/32/L.34, concerning assistance to Botswana and Lesotho, announced that Barbados, India, the Netherlands, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.32 and Bangladesh, Barbados, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, India, Ireland, Jordan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Viet Nam had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.34.

43. The problems faced by Botswana and Lesotho were proving persistent and must be solved as soon as possible. The draft resolutions therefore reiterated the appeal made by the two countries, and both were based on the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council and Economic and Social Council. The facts spoke for themselves; there was no longer any need to stress the duty of the international community to help Botswana and Lesotho in overcoming difficulties which derived from their faith in the Organization. His delegation therefore hoped that the Committee would adopt the two resolutions unanimously.

44. Mr. TOMA (Samoa) introduced on behalf of the sponsors draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.18, concerning assistance to Tonga, and announced that Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Uganda had also become sponsors of it.

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(Mr. Toma, Samoa)

45. As a developing island country in the South Pacific which was also on the list of least developed countries, Samoa was particularly pleased to introduce a draft resolution concerning assistance to a neighbouring country with which it shared the same basic developmental problems. It also sympathized with the desire of the Government of Togo to have its difficult situation more widely appreciated by the international community and by international organizations of the United Nations system. He hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus.

46. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan), introducing on behalf of the sponsors draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.21, concerning assistance to Guinea-Bissau, said that the following should be added to the list of sponsors: Austria, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Empire, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritania, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Zambia. In view of the large number of sponsors and the fact that the acute problems facing Guinea-Bissau required urgent remedial measures, he hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus.

47. Introducing draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.29, concerning assistance to Sao Tome and Principe, he said that the following should be added to the list of sponsors: Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guyana, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zambia. In order to bring the wording of the fifth preambular paragraph into line with the report of the Committee for Development Planning, it had been revised to read:

"Having taken note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning, in which it had decided to examine the question of the inclusion of Sao Tome and Principe in the list of least developed countries on the basis of more recent and more detailed information at its next session".

He hoped that the reiteration in operative paragraph 1 of the appeal already made in General Assembly resolution 31/187 would lead to concrete action by individual countries and by the international organizations concerned.

48. Mr. DALTON (United Kingdom) said that he wished to associate himself with comments made at previous meetings about the objective nature of the discussion in the Committee for Development Planning and the importance of the fact that, in reaching its decisions, that Committee had regard to objective criteria. He therefore appealed to the sponsors of the draft resolution on assistance to Guinea-Bissau (A/C.2/32/L.21) to replace the phrase "give favourable consideration" in operative paragraph 3 by a more neutral formulation, such as those used in similar requests in the draft resolutions on assistance to Tonga and Seychelles (A/C.2/32/L.18 and A/C.2/32/L.43).

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49. Mr. MBODJ (Senegal), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.42, concerning assistance to Cape Verde, said that the following should be added to the list of sponsors: Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gambia, India, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Portugal, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, United States, Viet Nam. In the sixth preambular paragraph, the phrase "inherited from the colonial period" had been deleted at the request of the Cape Verdean delegation. Cape Verde was making strenuous efforts on its own behalf but, in view of the adverse effects of the drought and the international economic situation, it required considerable assistance. Operative paragraph 3 recorded the decision of the Committee for Development Planning to classify Cape Verde as one of the least developed countries.

50. Mr. MUNGAI (Kenya), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.43, concerning assistance to Seychelles, said that the following should be added to the list of sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania. In operative paragraph 3, after the words "Requests the Secretary-General", the phrase "to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community, mentioned in paragraph 1 above" should be inserted. Since Seychelles had attained independence only in June 1976, it was in need of assistance as a newly independent State; in addition, it suffered from all the problems associated with being an isolated group of small, scattered islands. In its resolution 31/159, the General Assembly had called for full implementation of the recommendations contained in UNCTAD resolution 98 (IV) concerning specific action in favour of developing island countries. Accordingly, he hoped the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus.

51. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Committee) drew attention to the administrative and financial implications of draft resolutions A/C.2/32/L.29 and A/C.2/32/L.42, statements of which would subsequently be circulated as documents A/C.2/32/L.48 and A/C.2/32/L.49 respectively.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

52. The CHAIRMAN said that, as a result of further consultations and requests from delegations, he would suggest that the deadline for the submission of proposals under agenda items 67 and 71 should be extended to Friday, 25 November.

53. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.