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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 2nd MEETING

Chairman: Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea)

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The meeting was called to order at 4.20 p.m.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

1. The CHAIRMAN thanked the members of the Committee and the members of the Asian Group for the confidence they had demonstrated in electing him Chairman of the Committee and said that he accepted the appointment as a recognition of his country's contribution to the decolonization process.
2. He welcomed Brunei Darussalam, the new Member of the United Nations, and invited its representative to participate in the Committee's deliberations.
3. The United Nations had played a most fruitful and constructive role in decolonization, the process of which had been greatly hastened by the historic Declaration adopted in 1960 and by the work of the Special Committee on decolonization established in 1961. It was to be hoped that the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories would soon join the community of nations. Even though those Territories were not numerous, it was the obligation of the Members of the United Nations to facilitate the work of the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on decolonization in affording their peoples the right to self-determination and independence.
4. Papua New Guinea was particularly concerned about the remaining dependent Territories of the Pacific area because, since its independence, his country had committed itself to supporting independence for its Pacific Island neighbours. Its commitment had been clearly demonstrated during the recent session of the South Pacific Forum held in Tuvalu. He hoped that the Pacific Territories would be given opportunities for self-determination and independence. United Nations visiting missions were particularly important in that respect and he asked the administering Powers to continue to extend invitations to United Nations missions to visit their Territories. Available information indicated that the inhabitants of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands had chosen integration with Australia and, as a former colony of Australia, Papua New Guinea congratulated the Australian Government on advancing the principle of self-determination.
5. On the question of Namibia, the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly had supported resolutions seeking to redress the abhorrent situation existing in that region. Despite the intensive efforts of the Secretary-General and the adoption of resolution 435 by the Security Council, the Pretoria régime was continuing to flout the relevant United Nations resolutions with impunity. It was appalling that some members of that body continued to condone the actions of that régime and that the members of the Security Council had been unable to take a united stand on the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Papua New Guinea would continue to support United Nations efforts to release Namibia from its subservient relation to South Africa and believed that the framework established in resolution 435 provided the only acceptable solution to the question of Namibia. Papua New Guinea had not recognized and would not recognize South Africa or have any dealings with it, and it hoped that all members of the

(The Chairman)

Organization could unite to impose trade and economic sanctions against South Africa. Furthermore, it deplored the injection of extraneous elements into the question of Namibian independence, as in the so-called "linkage" argument.

6. With regard to Western Sahara, Papua New Guinea was following with admiration the unrelenting efforts of the Organization of African Unity to find a peaceful and workable solution to the plight of the people of Western Sahara, and it exhorted all parties to the conflict to co-operate with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in their endeavours.

7. Concerning the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, he regretted the inability of Argentina and the United Kingdom to find an acceptable solution to their conflict. Both countries should bear in mind that the interests, wishes and well-being of the people of those Islands should be their paramount consideration.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

8. Mr. LOUMA (Papua New Guinea) nominated Mr. Amr (Egypt) for the office of Vice-Chairman.

9. Mr. TELLEZ (Nicaragua) seconded the nomination.

10. Mr. AMR (Egypt) was elected Vice-Chairman by acclamation.

11. Mr. Portugal (Peru) nominated Mr. Infante (Chile) for the office of Rapporteur.

12. Miss MILLAN (Colombia) seconded the nomination.

13. Mr. Infante (Chile) was elected Rapporteur by acclamation.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

14. The CHAIRMAN said that he had received a letter, dated 21 September 1984 (A/C.4/39/1), from the President of the General Assembly, containing the list of agenda items allocated to the Fourth Committee. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the control and limitation of documentation (A/INF/39/1).

15. He also drew attention to a note on the organization of work (A/C.4/39/L.1) prepared by the Chairman in keeping with the relevant General Assembly decisions and with established practice. The suggested programme of work set out in paragraph 3 of that document was intended to serve as a guideline and was subject to modification, particularly with regard to agenda item 18.

16. He said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee agreed to the proposed outline of work.

17. It was so decided.

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AGENDA ITEM 104: 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 (A/39/23 (Part III))

18. MR. ADHAMI (Syrian Arab Republic), Rapporteur of the Special Committee on decolonization, introduced the chapter of the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1984 under agenda item 104 (A/39/23 (Part III)), which was being submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 38/50. He also introduced the chapter of the report relating to the agenda item of the Special Committee entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", considered by the Special Committee in accordance with paragraph 16 of General Assembly decision 38/419.

19. After citing various paragraphs of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee in connection with agenda item 104, contained in paragraph 11, chapter V, of the report of the Special Committee, and of the decision adopted by the Special Committee regarding military activities, contained in paragraph 13, chapter VI, of the report, he asked the Committee to endorse both the draft resolution contained in paragraph 12, chapter V, of the report and the draft decision contained in paragraph 14, chapter VI, of the report.

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS

20. The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that he had received communications containing requests for hearings under agenda item 18 and said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee decided to have them circulated as Committee documents (A/C.4/39/2 and Add.1).

21. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.