



Chairman: Mr. Vernon Johnson MWAANGA
(Zambia).

*In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Sadry (Iran),
Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.*

AGENDA ITEM 70

**Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for
inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (con-
tinued)* (A/8162, A/C.4/L.976)**

**CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
(A/C.4/L.976)**

1. The CHAIRMAN announced that the delegations of Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Kenya and Tunisia had joined the eight sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.976.

2. Mr. OULD MOULOUD (Mauritania) introduced draft resolution A/C.4/L.976 and said that the colonial Territories were in a situation which could be compared in some respects to that of countries stricken by a natural disaster and that the aid which countries offered them in the form of study and training facilities was absolutely essential to them in order to enable them to assume their responsibilities as independent countries when the time came. The sponsors were therefore appealing to the Committee's sense of solidarity: they expressed appreciation to those Member States which had made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories and invited Member States to offer generously facilities for study and training to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. As a sponsor of the draft resolution, his delegation hoped that the administering Powers would respond to the appeal made to them in operative paragraph 5 and that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

3. Mr. EHRLICH-ADAM (Austria) said that his Government attached great importance to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and to offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories because that was one way of preparing those Territories to administer their own affairs when they had exercised their right to self-determination. Austria was ready to contribute, within the limits of its possibilities, to training programmes for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and had already done so in the past by offering scholarships. Austria had also contributed each year to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

4. Mr. NYIRENDA (Zambia) supported the draft resolution concerning offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/C.4/L.976) and said that Zambia, as a former British colony, could not overestimate the importance of training for the people of Non-Self-Governing Territories. His delegation considered operative paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 particularly important and it emphasized the necessity for the administering Powers to give wider publicity to offers by Member States of study and training facilities and to avoid any discrimination, such as ideological discrimination, in allocating scholarships. His delegation also thought that it was important to maintain close contact with the Organization of African Unity on any matters relating to the provision of study and training facilities for Non-Self-Governing Territories.

AGENDA ITEM 13

**Report of the Trusteeship Council (continued)*
(A/8004, A/8085, A/C.4/L.978)**

**CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
(A/C.4/L.978)**

5. The CHAIRMAN announced that Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania had joined the six sponsors of the draft resolution on Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea (A/C.4/L.978) and he drew the attention of members of the Committee to that draft resolution.

AGENDA ITEM 23

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Terri-
tories not covered under other agenda items) (con-
tinued)** (A/7989, A/8023/Add.4 (part I), A/8023/
Add.4 (part II) and Corr.1, A/8023/Add.6, A/8023/
Add.7 (parts I to IV), A/C.4/L.979, A/C.4/L.980)**

**CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
(A/C.4/L.979, A/C.4/L.980)**

6. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to the draft resolution submitted by Mali and Zambia concerning twenty-five Territories (A/C.4/L.979) and announced that India, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia had become sponsors of that draft. He also invited members of the Committee to consider the draft resolution submitted by Ghana, Mali and Nigeria concerning six Territories (A/C.4/L.980).

* Resumed from the 1909th meeting.

** Resumed from the 1911th meeting.

GIBRALTAR AND FRENCH SOMALILAND

7. The CHAIRMAN then drew attention to suggestions which had been made to the Committee by a number of delegations concerning Gibraltar and French Somaliland. Members of the Committee would have noted that chapter X of the 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 contained in document A/8023/Add.4 (part II) dealt with Gibraltar. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, had decided to postpone consideration of the question of Gibraltar until its twenty-fifth session. As was indicated in chapter X of its report the Special Committee had not been able in 1970 to give consideration to the situation in the Territory. It would also be noted from the report that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connexion at the twenty-fifth session, the Special Committee intended to give consideration to the item in 1971. A number of delegations had suggested that, taking into account the report of the Special Committee, it might be desirable to postpone consideration of the question of Gibraltar until the twenty-sixth session. At that session, the General Assembly would also have before it the report of the Special Committee on its consideration of the question in 1971.

8. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of the question of Gibraltar should be postponed until the twenty-sixth session.

It was so decided.

9. The CHAIRMAN observed that chapter XI of the report of the Special Committee also contained in document A/8023/Add.4 (part II) dealt with French Somaliland. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee had decided to postpone consideration of the question of French Somaliland until its twenty-fifth session. It would be seen from chapter XI of the report of the Special Committee that during 1970 the Committee had not been able to consider the situation in the Territory. It would also be noted from the report that, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its twenty-fifth session, the Special Committee intended to give consideration to the question in 1971. A number of delegations had suggested that, taking into account the report of the Special Committee, it might be desirable to postpone consideration of the question of French Somaliland until the twenty-sixth session. At that session, the General Assembly would also have before it the report of the Special Committee on its consideration of the question in 1971.

10. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of the question of French Somaliland should be postponed until the twenty-sixth session.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 61

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations (continued)* (A/8023/Add.8, A/8134 and Add.1, A/C.4/L.981)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
(A/C.4/L.981)

11. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the six-Power draft resolution (A/C.4/L.981) and announced that Afghanistan, India and the United Republic of Tanzania had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

AGENDA ITEM 66

**Question of Oman (continued)*
(A/8023/Add.5 (part II), A/C.4/L.982)**

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
(A/C.4/L.982)

12. The CHAIRMAN announced that Afghanistan, Kenya, Southern Yemen and Syria had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.982.

13. Mr. RACHMAD (Indonesia) introduced the draft resolution on the question of Oman and said that a colonial situation undeniably existed as a result of the United Kingdom's refusal to implement the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the Territory. Moreover, as the Secretary-General stated in the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization, "Colonial problems affecting dependent Territories elsewhere differ from those of the African continent only in dimension, not in kind. With the exception of Fiji, there has been a slower pace of decolonization in smaller Territories despite the continued attention given to them by the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". (See A/8001/Add.1, para. 124.)

14. Draft resolution A/C.4/L.982 was admittedly only a first step towards a solution of the complex problem of decolonization, but it did contain certain fundamental provisions aimed at the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960; for example, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Oman to self-determination and to the natural resources of their Territory, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests, whereas at the present time those resources were being exploited by monopolies. He drew particular attention to operative paragraph 4, which related to the provision of assistance by the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned with education, technology and health. In the draft resolution, the Government of the United Kingdom was also urged to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, which meant, *inter alia*, that it should withdraw its troops from the Territory. Lastly, the Special Committee and the

* Resumed from the 1909th meeting.

Secretary-General were requested to intensify their efforts to accelerate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

15. Mr. KIVUITU (Kenya) said that his delegation supported draft resolution A/C.4/L.982. Kenya condemned the United Kingdom for maintaining its hold on Oman and considered that the United Kingdom Government should grant independence to the Territory, as it had done in the case of its former colonies, without any resulting loss of face.

AGENDA ITEMS 68 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 (*continued*) (A/8023 (part IV), A/8023 (part IV)/Add.1, A/8143, A/C.4/L.975)

Report of the Economic and Social Council (*continued*) (A/8003, chapter XIII (section D), A/C.4/L.975)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (*continued*) (A/C.4/L.975)

16. The CHAIRMAN announced that Kenya had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.975.

AGENDA ITEM 69

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (*concluded*) (A/8151, A/C.4/L.974, A/C.4/L.977)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (*concluded*) (A/C.4/L.974, A/C.4/L.977)

17. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar and the Sudan had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.974.

18. Mr. NEKLESSA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa should serve to train qualified personnel from among representatives of the indigenous population of colonial Territories, who could actively work for the good of their countries.

19. In the view of his delegation, representatives of progressive patriotic organizations in southern Africa which had been recognized by the Organization of African Unity, such as SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization), MPLA (Mouvement Populaire de Libération de l'Angola), ANC (African National Congress), ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) and FRELIMO (Frente de Libertação de Moçambique), should participate on a broad scale in the practical activities undertaken under the Programme.

20. The involvement of representatives of those organizations in the implementation of the Programme, including their direct participation in the selection of candidates for training under the Programme, would help to make that Programme more effective.

21. As was indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (see A/8151, annex II), the Soviet Union had stated that it was prepared to consider the question of awarding a certain number of fellowships for training in Soviet educational establishments to candidates recommended by the national liberation movements.

22. The Soviet Union was also prepared to consider the question of providing scientific and technical assistance, through Soviet universities and institutes, to appropriate educational establishments in African countries in which students selected from among the inhabitants of colonial Territories in southern Africa under the Programme were being trained.

23. Mr. HAMILTON (United Kingdom) said that his delegation would be glad to support draft resolution A/C.4/L.974. It was his Government's firm conviction that, through the promotion of education and the provision of training facilities in the Territories of southern Africa, a real contribution could be made to the future development and evolution of those Territories. One lesson which his country had drawn from its experience in the field of decolonization was that education was a commodity in which investment was rarely wasted. A multilateral scheme of that character should provide a platform on which the Committee should be able to proceed on a basis of virtual unanimity. For those reasons, the United Kingdom had already contributed substantially to the Programme and it was in principle prepared to make a further contribution for the coming year.

24. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) announced that his Government was contributing to the Programme, for the first time, by awarding scholarships.

25. The CHAIRMAN said that, before the Committee proceeded to the vote on draft resolution A/C.4/L.974, he would give the floor to several representatives who wished to explain their vote in advance.

26. Mr. BLAIR (Canada) said that his delegation was happy to support the draft resolution. It was gratified to note that the Advisory Committee which had been established under General Assembly resolution 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 had begun its work and was making satisfactory progress. Subject to parliamentary approval, the Canadian Government would increase its contribution to the Programme for the following year.

27. However, his delegation had reservations concerning paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.4/L.974, for it continued to take the position that United Nations development activities should be financed by voluntary contributions rather than from the United Nations regular budget. The Canadian delegation's support of the draft resolution, therefore, did not include endorsement of paragraph 4, nor did it prejudice the position which Canada would adopt when the financial implications of the resolution were examined by the Fifth Committee.

28. Mr. KEMP (South Africa) said that his delegation would vote against the draft resolution, because it considered that funds devoted to the Programme in question could more appropriately be directed to other programmes. The literacy rate of the African population of South Africa was 85 per cent in the 11 to 20 age group and in South West Africa 68 per cent of all children of school age were actually attending school. The South African Government spent some \$71 million a year on education for Africans in South Africa and South West Africa. On the other hand, the Deputy Director of the Experimental World Literacy Programme had said at Teheran on 8 September 1970 that, in spite of all progress made, the world literacy situation was still disquieting: although many countries had succeeded in reducing their rate of illiteracy, the absolute number of illiterates in their population continued to rise with the population explosion. In 1950 there had been some 700 million illiterates in the world; in 1960, there had been 740 million, and currently the number was between 760 and 810 million. The quantitative dimensions of illiteracy had thus worsened since the Teheran Congress. The Deputy Director of the Literacy Programme had concluded by saying that the struggle against illiteracy required considerable help. It therefore seemed inexcusable that States Members of the United Nations should be asked to contribute funds for educational and training purposes in an area of the African continent where illiteracy had largely disappeared, whereas there was an urgent need for funds to eliminate illiteracy in the world at large. Delegations should bear that situation in mind and resist the attempts made to inveigle them into supporting projects which were osten-

sibly laudable, but which were in fact primarily calculated to assist in achieving purely political objectives.

29. The CHAIRMAN put draft resolution A/C.4/L.974 to the vote.

Draft resolution A/C.4/L.974 was adopted by 88 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

30. Mr. MAZEWSKI (United States of America) explained that his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.974, but that its vote should not be construed as a commitment on the part of his Government to make a contribution to the Programme. He wished to point out that the transition period envisaged in paragraph 4 of the draft resolution would be entering its fourth year and should logically be coming to an end. Furthermore, in view of the fact that the Committee had decided to create a separate fund for Namibia, his Government believed that the consolidated programme should be financed solely by voluntary contributions.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

31. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should authorize the Rapporteur to transmit the Committee's report on agenda item 69 directly to the General Assembly.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.