



Thursday, 10 December 1970,  
at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK

**Chairman:** Mr. Vernon Johnson MWAANGA  
(Zambia).

**AGENDA ITEM 23**

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Territories not covered under other agenda items) (continued) (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, A/C.4/L.983, A/C.4/L.985)**

**CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (concluded) (A/C.4/L.979, A/C.4/L.980, A/C.4/L.983, A/C.4/L.985)**

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider draft resolution A/C.4/L.979 on twenty-five Territories.

2. Mr. HAMILTON (United Kingdom) asked that the reference to the States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent in the title and in the first preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.4/L.979 should, if retained, be put to the vote separately.

3. Mr. NYIRENDA (Zambia) formally proposed that draft resolution A/C.4/L.979 should be put to the vote, as a whole, as it stood.

4. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the proposal of the United Kingdom representative that the Committee should vote separately on the reference to Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent in the title and in the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

*The United Kingdom proposal was rejected by 52 votes to 18, with 16 abstentions.*

5. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote draft resolution A/C.4/L.979 as a whole.

*Draft resolution A/C.4/L.979 was adopted by 72 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions.*

6. Mr. ANDERSON (Jamaica), speaking on a point of order, said that his delegation had inadvertently voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.979 when in fact it had intended to abstain. He asked that that fact should be recorded in the summary record of the meeting.

7. Mr. DE ROSENZWEIG DIAZ (Mexico) said that his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.979 although, for reasons which had already been explained, it was not in agreement with some of its provisions. It would have abstained on some paragraphs of the draft resolution if they had been voted on separately.

8. Miss BARONI (Venezuela), referring to the fourth preambular paragraph and to operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.4/L.979, said that her country's position on the establishment of military bases in Non-Self-Governing Territories was already well known. She then reiterated the reservations which her delegation had already expressed on that question in the Committee and 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.

9. Mr. SÖYLEMEZ (Turkey) explained that although he had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.979, in the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, he would have abstained if a separate vote had been taken on the fourth preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 5.

10. Mr. MARQUEZ SERE (Uruguay) said that, although he had voted in favour of the draft resolution he wished to repeat what his delegation had said in previous years with respect to the paragraphs referring to the establishment and maintenance of foreign military bases. Uruguay, which had no such bases, was opposed to the use of them for the purpose of depriving peoples of their right to self-determination but it believed that there were different aspects to the problem which should be dealt with in the context of general and complete disarmament, without prejudice to the adoption of any measures in specific cases where the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) was being impeded.

11. Mr. PAPOULIAS (Greece) said that, although he had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.979, he would have abstained if a separate vote had been taken on the fourth preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 5.

12. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) said that if he had been present during the voting he would have voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.979.

13. The CHAIRMAN, after announcing that Barbados had joined the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.980 on six Territories, put that draft resolution to the vote.

*Draft resolution A/C.4/L.980 was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*

14. Mr. HAMILTON (United Kingdom) said that he wished to state that he had not participated in the vote on draft resolution A/C.4/L.980 for reasons already explained by his delegation at the twenty-second and twenty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly.

15. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider draft resolution A/C.4/L.983 concerning Spanish Sahara.

16. Mr. OUCIF (Algeria) said that draft resolution A/C.4/L.983 embodied certain principles which his Government had always upheld. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) there was no longer any reason to delay the decolonization of so-called Spanish Sahara. It had been made clear at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, both held in September 1970, that the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly must be implemented promptly.

17. Algeria supported the right of the people of the Sahara to self-determination and again called upon the administering Power to conduct consultations with the parties concerned in connexion with the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices, in keeping with the aspirations of the people of the Territory. Delay in implementing the United Nations resolutions on the problem of the Sahara could only lead to further violent incidents of the kind that had occurred in June 1970. In order to create the atmosphere of calm necessary for the referendum, the administering Power should take immediate action on the lines indicated in the relevant General Assembly resolutions. In September the Heads of State of Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania had met at Nouadibou, Mauritania, and had issued a joint statement to the effect that after careful study of the situation in the Sahara under Spanish domination, they had decided to intensify their close co-operation with a view to accelerating the decolonization of that region in conformity with the above-mentioned resolutions. A tripartite co-ordinating committee had been given the task of observing the process of decolonization of the Territory at both the political and diplomatic levels. There would thus be continuing proof of the determination of those three States to help the Territory to determine its future.

18. The statement made at the previous meeting by the Spanish representative appeared to indicate that his country was not yet ready to comply with the decisions of the General Assembly. Algeria, which had close ties of friendship with Spain, was particularly disappointed by that attitude and hoped that Spain would abandon it and implement the United Nations resolutions relating to self-determination for the Sahara.

19. Miss BARONI (Venezuela) said that, although her delegation recognized that any colonial presence was unsatisfactory, it could not agree with the provisions of paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.4/L.983, lacking sufficient information concerning the situation. With regard to paragraph 5, her delegation understood that the administering Power had taken the necessary action and it construed the paragraph as an invitation to Spain to adopt complementary measures which would help to achieve the desired

end. Having explained its position, it would vote in favour of the draft resolution.

20. Mr. SÖYLEMEZ (Turkey) said that as in previous years his delegation was prepared to support the draft resolution on the question of Spanish Sahara, on the understanding that the resolutions referred to in the fourth preambular paragraph were those adopted on that specific question at the conferences mentioned in the paragraph. Otherwise, it would have reservations on the paragraph, since the Turkish Government was not in agreement with some of the resolutions adopted at those conferences.

21. Mr. CASTILLO ARRIOLA (Guatemala) said that in accordance with its traditional anti-colonialist position, his delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution A/C.4/L.983; however, its vote should not be taken to imply that it no longer recognized the merits of Spain's conduct in colonial matters, which would no doubt enable the obstacles to the independence of Spanish Sahara to be overcome. If a separate vote was taken on paragraph 4, the Guatemalan delegation would abstain because in that specific case the colonial situation was being maintained in order to lay the foundations for the future independence of the Territory. With regard to paragraph 7, it considered that investments were necessary for development and should be discouraged only when they obstructed or delayed the process of decolonization.

22. The CHAIRMAN put draft resolution A/C.4/L.983 to the vote.

*The vote was taken by roll-call.*

*The United Republic of Tanzania, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* United States of America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Draft resolution A/C.4/L.983 was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.*

23. Mr. AKATANI (Japan) said that although his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.983 it had reservations concerning paragraph 7; if a separate vote had been taken on that paragraph, it would have abstained.

24. Mr. CARASALES (Argentina) said that his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.983, but wished to place on record its view that the wording of some of the paragraphs was not sufficiently justified. Accordingly, it would have abstained on some paragraphs of the draft resolution if they had been put to a separate vote.

25. Mr. OULD TAYA (Mauritania) said that his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.983 because it was fully aware that in both substance and form it expressed the will of the various parties concerned with a solution of the question of Spanish Sahara. There was no doubt that Spain itself was deeply concerned about the future of the region, in view of its geographical position and the friendship traditionally linking it with the peoples of that part of Africa. With regard to the reservations expressed by certain delegations concerning paragraph 7, his delegation wished to explain that while it was in favour of foreign investments in independent countries, it could not take the same attitude in the case of Non-Self-Governing Territories, being aware of the risk that the existence of investments might give rise to problems and difficulties when the time came for the people of such Territories freely to decide their future.

26. Mr. BENHIMA (Morocco) said that his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.983. At the current session Morocco had refrained from discussing certain issues which had not yet been satisfactorily resolved because of Spain's attitude to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. It had wished the debate on the question of Spanish Sahara to take place in an atmosphere of serenity. In any case, Morocco's position had been clearly set forth in the records of various United Nations bodies.

27. Referring to the reservations expressed by some delegations that had supported the draft resolution, he said it was clear to his delegation that the wording had taken into account the positions of many countries, including Spain, and that the final version was clear and specific. Moreover, it should be recalled that its basic premise was that self-determination should be the fundamental principle governing the process of decolonization.

28. Morocco was glad to note that Spain still enjoyed the confidence of States Members of the United Nations but considered that that confidence should be subject to constant review until such time as the results of Spanish policy could be seen. Furthermore, it felt that the statements made in the Committee by Spain on the question of Spanish Sahara were extremely important and it believed that they were in harmony with the principle of self-determination and with the conditions and precedents on which the organization of referendums should be based.

29. Lastly, he pointed out that, although until the previous year Spain had supported the resolutions on Spanish Sahara adopted in the Fourth Committee and in the General Assembly, it had abstained at the current session, an attitude which appeared to indicate deliberate ambiguity.

30. Mr. HEIDWEILLER (Netherlands) explained that, although his delegation had voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.4/L.983, if a separate vote had been taken on paragraphs 4, 5 and 7 it would have abstained on those paragraphs.

31. Mr. DE PINIES (Spain) expressed his appreciation for the kind words which had been said about his country by many speakers. The interpretations that could be given to Spain's position were subjective and his delegation wished to reiterate once again that Spain would allow the self-determination of Spanish Sahara, that the right to self-determination would be exercised by the indigenous population, and that Spain would invite the United Nations to be present when that right was exercised.

32. Mr. RAOUF (Iraq) said that, if his delegation had been present when draft resolution A/C.4/L.983 had been put to the vote, it would have voted in favour of it.

33. Mr. AZIZ (Trinidad and Tobago) said that, had his delegation been present during the vote on draft resolution A/C.4/L.980, it would have voted unreservedly in favour of it. With regard to draft resolution A/C.4/L.979, it would have abstained if there had been a separate vote on the first preambular paragraph, but would have voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole, if it had been present during the vote.

## AGENDA ITEM 70

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

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

34. Mr. NEKLESSA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet Union provided extensive assistance to the developing countries in training specialized national personnel and also offered the inhabitants of colonial Territories opportunities for study in the USSR.

35. Even in the earliest years of its existence and in the face of enormous economic difficulties, the young Soviet Union had admitted nationals of a number of Eastern countries to its educational establishments. After the Second World War, the USSR's co-operation with the peoples suffering imperialist oppression had entered a new stage. Even before gaining independence, the oppressed peoples had begun to form an alliance with the world socialist system and with the Soviet Union, and that alliance had been broadened and strengthened by the attainment of political independence by former colonies and semi-colonies. The Soviet Union's active political, economic and cultural ties with the liberated countries were of the utmost importance in combating the colonialist and neo-colonialist policies of the imperialist States and in ensuring the speedy elimination of the consequences of colonialism and the further development of the liberated countries. Its participation in the training of specialized national personnel was a concrete example of the Soviet Union's policy of providing comprehensive assistance to peoples struggling for freedom and progress.



36. There were currently more than 12,000 representatives of developing countries among the 27,000 foreign undergraduate and post-graduate students and trainees studying at Soviet higher and secondary educational establishments. The Soviet Union had provided all the necessary facilities for study. Its educational system, which was recognized throughout the world, offered thorough training to specialists in all fields of economics, science and culture.

37. In accordance with a decision of the Government of the USSR, the Patrice Lumumba University of Peoples' Friendship had been founded in Moscow in 1960. Its purpose was to train highly qualified national personnel for the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to educate them in a spirit of friendship among peoples and to afford young people from those countries, especially members of working-class and low-income families, greater opportunities to receive a higher education in the USSR. All tuition and subsistence costs for students at the University were borne by the Soviet Union, which had thus given the peoples of the entire world an example of disinterested assistance and brotherly friendship. There were currently more than 4,000 students from eighty-five countries studying at the University, and approximately 600 enrolled each year.

38. Among those attending educational establishments in the Soviet Union were 127 students from the Territories under Portuguese administration, 28 from Southern Rhodesia, 5 from Namibia, 24 from Oman and 88 from other colonial Territories. Foreign students, including those at the University of Peoples' Friendship, studied and lived together with Soviet young people. At the same time, Soviet educational establishments took account of the special characteristics of the regions where the foreign students would work in the future and arranged special courses for them, such as courses in tropical medicine and tropical agriculture, among others.

39. Training in the USSR of specialized personnel for the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America was in accordance with those countries' needs. Forty per cent of the graduates of the University of Peoples' Friendship were engineers, agronomists or doctors.

40. In 1965, speaking at a ceremonial meeting in honour of the first graduating class of Patrice Lumumba University, Mr. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had said that the developing countries needed not simply trained personnel and highly qualified specialists but specialists with a strong sense of patriotism who were completely devoted to the cause of their countries' national independence and advancement—people with democratic, progressive views who selflessly placed their knowledge at the service of their countries.

41. Thousands of graduates of Soviet educational establishments had already won a reputation in their own countries as first-rate specialists and honest workers who were faithful to the ideals of social progress, national independence, and peace and friendship among peoples.

42. The assistance in training specialized national personnel which the Soviet Union provided to countries which had freed themselves or were now freeing themselves from

colonialism was fully in conformity with the vital interests of the peoples struggling against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

43. As it had done in the past, the Soviet Union would continue to offer inhabitants of colonial and dependent countries opportunities to study at its educational establishments.

44. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Ivory Coast and the United Arab Republic had joined the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.976. He then put the draft resolution to the vote.

*Draft resolution A/C.4/L.976 was adopted by 97 votes to none.*

#### REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

45. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Rapporteur should be authorized to submit the Committee's report on agenda item 70 direct to the General Assembly.

*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 (continued) (A/C.4/L.981)

46. The CHAIRMAN said that Ceylon had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.981.

#### AGENDA ITEM 66

**Question of Oman (continued) (A/8023/Add.5 (part II), A/C.4/L.982, A/C.4/L.984)**

#### CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (continued) (A/C.4/L.982, A/C.4/L.984)

47. Mr. CHRISTOFOROU (Cyprus) said that the immediate and complete removal of the last traces of colonialism was one of the problems facing the contemporary world. The solution of that problem was vital for the establishment of friendly international relations and for the maintenance of peace and security. The process of decolonization was already advanced and any attempt to revive colonialism in any of its manifestations would not only be vain but would also engender a feeling of bitterness that would persist after independence. Decolonization should be based on the principle of self-determination, which was set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and was the fundamental principle underlying General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In the process of decolonization, the rights and interests of the people of the Territories should always be taken into account in accordance with the principles of democracy and majority rule. It was particularly important that the government of each emerging State should be in the hands of the people and not in the hands of a privileged few or of special groups.

48. The people of Oman had fought for many years to secure the right to determine their own future and to promulgate in freedom the laws that they wanted. The General Assembly had reaffirmed those rights on numerous occasions since 1965 and had called for the withdrawal of United Kingdom troops and the cessation of repressive action against the people.

49. Cyprus had freed itself from colonialism scarcely ten years earlier, after a long and costly struggle, and it was therefore natural for it to offer its support to those who were fighting for the cause of freedom and independence. It had a sense of brotherly solidarity with the people of Oman and supported their efforts to eliminate the artificial difficulties created by foreign intervention.

50. At the present stage the so-called question of Oman consisted in knowing what kind of independence the people would obtain. Would it be a false independence which would not let them decide their own future, or would the people be allowed to be the sole masters of their country? Would the transfer of power be peaceful and orderly, or would it be marked by a struggle which would inevitably affect future relations between the independent State and the United Kingdom? His delegation believed that the presence of the United Nations in the Territory was necessary in order to ensure that the people of Oman achieved genuine independence. The dispatch of a United Nations mission would play a decisive part in setting in motion a peaceful and orderly transfer of power to the people. It was important that such a mission should go to Oman before independence so that there would be no need to send one afterwards to maintain peace. The task of the mission would be made easier if all foreign intervention ceased prior to its arrival in the Territory. That was the only way in which the Territory's political leaders would be able to carry out their activities and freely put forward the views of their respective parties on the country's future. It was also essential to restore all political and civil liberties. The fulfilment of those prerequisites, together with the presence of a United Nations mission, would do much to reduce tension in the region and to prepare the way for independence.

51. Draft resolution A/C.4/L.982 would make a vital contribution towards enabling the people to attain their right to self-determination and consequently his country would vote in favour of it.

#### AGENDA ITEM 67

**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 Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (continued)\* (A/8148 and Add.1, A/C.4/L.986)**

#### CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/C.4/L.986)

52. Mr. RUPIA (United Republic of Tanzania) introduced draft resolution A/C.4/L.986. He pointed out that when

General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) had been adopted people had believed that the colonial Powers would change their attitude and that the process of independence would be accelerated. That had not happened, however, mainly because of the foreign interests operating in the colonial Territories, interests on which, in many cases, the economic well-being of the metropolitan countries depended. That fact was affirmed in operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

53. During the current session, the Committee had been able to receive direct information on the Cabora Bassa project. A representative of FRELIMO (Frente de Libertação de Moçambique) had stated (1888th meeting) that the project would be used to consolidate Portuguese domination and the régimes of Rhodesia and South Africa and not to benefit the people of Mozambique. The expulsion of the population of the area in which the work was being carried out showed the criminal nature of the project, which was condemned in operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution.

54. Moreover, colonialist investments implied military activities aimed at protecting such investments through the repression of the national liberation movements. Consequently, in operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/C.4/L.986, all States were requested to take effective measures to stop the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to colonial régimes that used such assistance to repress those movements.

55. Since draft resolution A/C.4/L.986 faithfully reflected the Committee's deliberations on the item, he hoped it would receive the greatest possible support.

56. Mr. TEYMOUR (United Arab Republic) said that his delegation was a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.4/L.986 and pointed out that, as many delegates had stated in the general debate on the item, foreign economic and other interests operating in colonial Territories constituted a major obstacle to political independence and an exploitation of the wealth of the indigenous peoples, thus violating their political, economic and social rights, and were incompatible with the principles of the United Nations Charter. One cause for particular concern was the military and financial assistance given by the international monopolies to the colonial and racist régimes of southern Africa, whose aim was to crush national liberation movements. A representative of FRELIMO had informed the Committee (*ibid.*) that of the six oil companies engaged in prospecting in southern Africa, one contributed 20 per cent of Portugal's defence expenditure, which amounted to 55 per cent of its national budget; that information had been confirmed by other sources. He quoted a 1969 report of the Office of Public Information (OPI) entitled *Foreign Economic Interests and Decolonization* (OPI/370), according to which some of the large companies operating in Angola and Mozambique had their own armies, which co-operated with the colonial Governments in the repression of national liberation movements. He also quoted a statement by the Executive Director of the Council of the United Church of Christ, reported in *The New York Times* of 5 December 1970, to the effect that that body had adopted a resolution affirming that the Gulf Oil Company's operation of an oil

\* Resumed from the 1909th meeting.

concession in Angola was tantamount to giving economic, moral and political support to the Portuguese in their wars against the independence movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau).

57. The role of foreign economic interests in the colonial Territories, especially in southern Africa, had been given much attention in the report of the Special Committee (A/8148 and Add.1), in the OPI publication just referred to and in the discussions in the Special Political Committee on agenda item 34 (The policy of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa) as well as in the statements made to the Fourth Committee by the Reverend Michael Scott (1878th and 1887th meetings) and by Mr. Khan, the representative of FRELIMO (1888th meeting). All that information showed that the main purpose of the foreign monopolies in the colonial Territories was to derive the maximum profits, taking advantage for that purpose of the cheap labour of the indigenous inhabitants and of the discriminatory laws enacted by the administering Powers to further the interests of the monopolies. In Angola, where mining was the principal sector for large-scale investment, the rights to exploit all important minerals were held by foreign companies. In Mozambique, foreign companies not only held the coal mining and petroleum concessions, but also took an active part in the Cabora Bassa project, a concrete example of the way in which foreign interests impeded the achievement of independence and strengthened the colonial administration. In Southern Rhodesia, foreign economic interests, which had contributed to the establishment of a racist minority régime, accounted for more than 80 per cent of all capital invested and, according to the information available, mining—especially the mining of nickel—had increased considerably since the illegal declaration of independence. In Namibia, the mining sector, which accounted for almost half the Territory's gross domestic

product, was predominantly in the hands of two large foreign companies, Consolidated Diamonds and the Marine Diamond Corporation, whose profits had increased by 74 per cent between 1961 and 1965, whereas the wages of the workers had increased by only 15 per cent. In that connexion he pointed out that operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution under consideration (A/C.4/L.986) called upon the administering Powers to abolish the discriminatory and unjust system of wages applied in all Territories under colonial and racist régimes. In South Africa foreign investments had increased at the rate of 5 per cent in the 1960s; they had now reached the amount of \$6,416 million and helped to consolidate the system of *apartheid*.

58. The Committee had adopted similar draft resolutions on the same question and he hoped that draft resolution A/C.4/L.986 would not only be adopted but would also be faithfully implemented by all Member States.

59. The CHAIRMAN announced that Burundi, Mali, Mauritania and Yugoslavia had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.986.

60. Mr. GOUAMBA (People's Republic of the Congo) said that his delegation wished to associate itself with the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.4/L.986 and requested that, if it could not be adopted unanimously, a roll-call vote should be taken.

61. The CHAIRMAN said that he hoped that it would be possible, with the co-operation of delegations, to vote on all outstanding draft resolutions on the afternoon of Friday, 11 December.

*The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.*