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*Chairman:* Mr. George J. TOMEH (Syria).

Tribute to the memory of Mr. V. I. Kozlov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

*On the proposal of the Chairman, the members of the Committee observed a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of Mr. V. I. Kozlov.*

1. Mr. ZININ (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) thanked the Committee for its tribute. Mr. Kozlov had been a prominent figure in his country, where he had distinguished himself as organizer of the movement of resistance against fascism during the Second World War; after 1948; he had held important government posts and had eventually become Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. He would convey the Committee's condolences to the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR and to Mr. Kozlov's family.

AGENDA ITEM 24

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, South West Africa 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/6868 and Add.1)

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE

2. Mr. GARCIA (United States of America), speaking on a point of order, recalled that toward the end of the 1735th meeting one delegation had observed that it would be unfortunate if the delegation of the United Kingdom were to have the last say in debate. Shortly thereafter a motion was made by the delegation of Hungary just at the time when the delegation of the United Kingdom was requesting the floor to exercise its right of reply in a discussion which concerned the policies of the United Kingdom Government and hence was of direct concern to the United Kingdom delegation. He considered that the ability of delegations to exercise rights of reply in free and open debates was a highly important aspect of United Nations procedure and that it would be a serious departure from the traditions of the United Nations if a point were reached where adjournments were intentionally timed to deny the floor to certain delegations interested in speaking or entitled to speak on matters on the Committee's agenda.

3. The CHAIRMAN said that he had simply applied rule 119 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which he read out. The debate had not been closed, however, and the item had therefore been placed first on the agenda of the present meeting.

4. Mr. JOUEJATI (Syria) said that the representative of Hungary had not wished to close the debate but simply to suspend it, in view of the lateness of the hour, so that it could be resumed on another occasion when more time was available. He hoped that the United States representative did not question the good faith of those who had supported the motion for adjournment.

5. Mr. GARCIA (United States of America) said that he did not mean in any way to question the ruling of the Chair. His statement was confined to those members of the Committee who had moved the adjournment.

6. Mr. BARDER (United Kingdom) said that the subject had been very fully discussed and he would waive his delegation's right of reply. He wished, however, to place on record his delegation's strong objections to the use of the adjournment procedure by a delegation for the avowed purpose of denying the floor to another delegation. There was of course no reflection on the objectivity of the Chairman, who had acted correctly under the rules of procedure.

## AGENDA ITEM 97

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/6700/Rev.1, chap. I, annex III, and chap. V, annex; A/6825)

## GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

7. Mr. JOUEJATI (Syria) said that the representative of Bulgaria, in opening the debate (1726th meeting), had placed the item in its correct perspective from the point of view of the United Nations. In the present circumstances, all the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations must be mobilized in support of decolonization. An organic relationship must be established between principles and action. The specialized agencies could cooperate fully in the efforts of the United Nations and, while it was true that some, like UNESCO, were acting with determination, others were vacillating. A United Nations decision would therefore serve to strengthen the position of some and remove the doubts of others. It would be made clear, for example, that to grant assistance to racist and colonialist régimes was to disregard the ideals of the United Nations. The Organization had adopted various resolutions aimed at encouraging the process of decolonization; to obstruct their implementation was to create threats to peace. It was to resist that obstructionist attitude that the liberation struggles, whose legitimacy had been recognized by the world community, were being waged, and they had achieved some notable results such as, for example, the organization of relief, health services and education in certain areas freed from Portuguese domination. The United Nations should be proud of those movements, which were inspired by the ideals of the Charter, and should offer them the assistance they needed. In that regard, it was essential that close co-operation should be established with the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Finally, the contribution of the specialized agencies must be consistent with the principles of the United Nations; it must support the struggle for freedom and constitute not merely moral support but practical and effective assistance.

8. Mr. TCHERNOUCHTCHENKO (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) welcomed the initiative taken by the Bulgarian delegation in requesting the inclusion of the item under discussion in the agenda (see A/6835). He considered that the time had come for all the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations to apply the principles of the Organization in regard to decolonization. In recent years, 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 had adopted several resolutions concerning the specialized agencies—including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—asking them to refrain from assisting the colonial régimes. It was true that some agencies had taken steps in that direction, but the situation was still not satisfactory. UNESCO, at its last four General Conferences, had adopted reso-

lutions concerning the best way of contributing to the decolonization effort of the United Nations; the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Committee of the Red Cross had also heeded the resolutions of the United Nations. In that respect, mention should be made of the decision of WHO to deny Portugal the right to participate in its Regional Committee for Africa. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) had decided to grant fellowships to inhabitants of colonial Territories. The Council of the International Telecommunication Union had decided that South Africa had no right to represent South West Africa in the ITU.

9. Other specialized agencies, on the other hand, were not taking the United Nations resolutions into account in their policies and were in fact obstructing their implementation. He referred particularly to IBRD and IMF. The General Assembly had adopted resolutions requesting those bodies not to grant any assistance to South Africa and Portugal, but both the Bank and the Fund had confined themselves to replying formally that they had taken note of those resolutions, and meanwhile they had continued to provide substantial financial assistance to those countries. At the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, further resolutions had been adopted requesting those agencies not to continue to assist the colonialist régimes, and consultations had been held between the Secretary-General and the bodies in question but, as was clear from document A/6825, no practical results had been achieved. The Executive Directors of IBRD continued to affirm that they were forbidden to engage in any activity of a political nature, but that was not an adequate explanation. If IBRD followed a policy of strict objectivity, it might be asked why it did not also assist refugees from colonial régimes and the victims of those régimes. Where was the impartiality and logic in that? Western financial circles had assisted the Hitler régime; by aiding South Africa and Portugal, IBRD was giving further proof of the criminal alliance between capitalist monopolies and the racists against the liberation struggle in southern Africa. That situation was not surprising, since it was well known that the activities of IBRD were governed by the major contributors, namely the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western Powers. In fact, the Bank was under the control of those Powers, which were the same countries which failed to support the resolutions of the United Nations designed to promote the decolonization process. It was no exaggeration to say that IBRD was simply a kind of branch of Wall Street, and of course the choice of the future President of the Bank confirmed that relationship.

10. The 1947 Agreement between the United Nations and the Bank made it possible for situations of that kind to arise. He recalled that, as long ago as the second session of the General Assembly, the Byelorussian delegation had requested that the Agreement should be revised so that the United Nations could make recommendations regarding the lending policy of the Bank since, in the absence of such a revision, IBRD would be transformed into an instrument of the policies of the United States and other Western Powers. Developments had borne out that prediction by the

Byelorussian SSR and other socialist countries. While it must be admitted that, in general, the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations were performing constructive work in the interests of decolonization, that contribution was not sufficient. Some organizations adopted formal resolutions but took no practical action to help the victims of colonialism. It should be recalled in that connection that at the Special Committee's meetings in Africa during the summer of 1967 the representatives of several national liberation movements had made legitimate requests for assistance to the specialized agencies in the fields of health and education. The representative of the Mouvement populaire de libération de l'Angola (MPLA) had criticized UNICEF, UNESCO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *inter alia*, for not granting the assistance expected of them (A/6700/Rev.1, chap. V, paras. 640-644). The representative of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) had asked for assistance from WHO (*ibid.*, para. 903). The liberation movements were well aware of the assistance that the specialized agencies could offer them, and those agencies should perform their proper function in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). For that purpose, they should cooperate more closely with the United Nations, taking effective steps to help the peoples who were fighting for liberation. They should also refrain from granting assistance, especially financial assistance, to the colonialist régimes of Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. He considered that the General Assembly should address an appeal to the Governments of the member States of the specialized agencies to co-operate in carrying out those measures, that the Economic and Social Council should consider means of assisting the specialized agencies in implementing the resolutions affecting them, that the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be reviewed and amended and that the Special Committee should make a systematic study of the implementation, by those agencies, of the General Assembly's resolutions. The Byelorussian delegation would support any draft resolution which was designed to ensure that the activities of the specialized agencies were in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations and contributed towards the task of decolonization.

*Mr. Braithwaite (Guyana), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.*

11. Mr. DE MIRANDA (Portugal) said that it had been argued during the debate that, as a result of obligations allegedly imposed upon them by Chapter XI of the Charter, the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations must co-operate in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) by withholding assistance from certain countries and aiding movements opposed to those countries.

12. References to Chapter XI of the Charter and resolution 1514 (XV) recalled controversial political and juridical questions on which his delegation had expressed views which it did not intend to change, although it realized that, since 1960, a majority of Members of the Organization had held opinions opposed

to its own. The stage had even been reached where greater importance was attached to resolution 1514 (XV) than to the Charter itself, which that resolution clearly contradicted. Resolution 1514 (XV), however, carried no more weight than any other recommendation by the General Assembly; Member States had the sovereign right to accept or reject it freely. There were therefore no grounds for considering that that resolution imposed more binding obligations than other resolutions, or for thinking that it had any more direct bearing on the specialized agencies and the international institutions.

13. It had been asserted that certain Member States had not implemented resolution 1514 (XV) and it was proposed that the specialized agencies and other institutions should adopt measures against the alleged defaulters. Yet many other Member States ignored other General Assembly resolutions; some had even openly challenged the Charter itself. He wondered what would be the outcome once a precedent had been established for requesting the specialized agencies to adopt measures against States which did not implement resolutions. The intention was, in fact, that the specialized agencies and international institutions should violate their own statutes and sacrifice the declared objectives in order to adjust themselves to the political position of the United Nations.

14. The specialized agencies and similar international institutions were neither subordinate nor subsidiary organs of the United Nations but inter-governmental agencies acting under their own statutes and pursuing specific objectives, which were limited to technical co-operation between their respective members. Each specialized agency was designed to satisfy a specific need in accordance with the principle of the division of labour, and not to serve the political purposes of the United Nations. The relationship of the specialized agencies to the United Nations was defined in bilateral agreements, a fact which showed that they were autonomous in their field of action, in which they were subject only to their respective statutes. All that was clear from Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter.

15. Consequently, any United Nations recommendation to the specialized agencies must respect their freedom of decision and action under their own statutes. Furthermore, the United Nations should refrain from making recommendations of a political nature which could hamper the technical activities of the agencies and institutions.

16. Whereas the political activity of the United Nations had led to a "crisis of confidence" within the Organization itself, the specialized agencies were engaged in constructive work for the benefit of mankind. It was true that it was for the United Nations to co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies, but it was significant that the Charter had attributed that co-ordinating function to the Economic and Social Council and had provided for consultation with the agencies. The aim of that co-ordination should be to perfect the valuable work of the specialized agencies, without prejudice to its strictly technical character. It was relevant that Chapters IX and X of the Charter, which dealt with the specialized agencies, were entitled "International Economic and Social



Co-operation" and "The Economic and Social Council", respectively. Those Chapters showed that the coordinating function of the Economic and Social Council in that connexion should be confined to technical co-operation. Moreover, the specialized agencies had been created to give, not to deny, assistance to the Governments of Member States on a strictly technical basis, without discrimination on political grounds.

17. While recommendations were not orders, those from the United Nations were a form of political pressure and could embarrass the specialized agencies, which had a right to freedom from such interference. That was also the view of the Secretary-General, who in the introduction to his annual report to the twentieth session of the General Assembly (A/6001/Add.1) had urged that the essentially technical character of the activities of the specialized agencies should be preserved and that respect for the Charter, the conventions and the constitutional procedures of the agencies should come before political issues.

18. The principle at stake transcended national interests because it affected the rights and privileges of States as members of the specialized agencies. He maintained that those rights and privileges could not be withheld from a State for reasons unconnected with the statute of the agency concerned. If the suggestions made during the debate were accepted, the chief victim would not be Portugal but the principle that there should be no political interference by the United Nations in the decisions of the specialized agencies and other international institutions, and a most dangerous precedent would be created in all spheres of international technical co-operation.

19. His country received no significant assistance from the specialized agencies and would doubtless survive without any at all, but there was an implicit contradiction in the proposal that it should be denied such assistance. Those calling for the suspension of aid claimed that they were doing so in the interests of the peoples of whose welfare they were solicitous, yet those very peoples would be the first to suffer from such a step, as witness the withdrawal of the WHO technical team assisting the Portuguese health services in Mozambique in the eradication of malaria.

20. There had been references during the debate to persons described as refugees from Portuguese Territories in Africa. They were not really refugees but displaced persons because they had not been forced to flee by the internal situation in those Territories. The Portuguese authorities were not preventing their return; on the contrary, they were offering to assist with their resettlement. Attempts had nevertheless been made to give a political interpretation to the problem of such displaced persons, in order to use it against Portugal for political ends, overlooking the fact that Portugal, which had received refugees in Africa, should have a right to the assistance provided in such cases by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

21. It had been suggested that, simultaneously with the denial of technical assistance to Portugal, aid should be given to the anti-Portuguese movements. Although such movements had been described as legiti-

mate in United Nations political recommendations, they were still illegal under international law and it was the latter that the specialized agencies and similar international institutions should respect. It must also be pointed out that no anti-Portuguese movement controlled any territory or administered any population and therefore had no scope whatsoever for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

22. The measures recommended by the instigators of the debate would do much more than adversely affect one or two Members of the Organization; they would destroy a principle and establish a precedent which could be used against other Member States. They were, in any case, a dangerous political intervention in the internal affairs of the specialized agencies.

23. Mr. COLE (Sierra Leone) said that the spiritual and moral values and the ideal of unity expressed in the Charter, concepts which still inspired the Organization, were being sacrificed to juridical and constitutional considerations.

24. A study of the origins of the United Nations itself showed that, while the foundations of the Organization were being laid during the Second World War, smaller specialized agencies were being set up to meet specific needs. One such was the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), established in 1943 to deal with the urgent problems which the retreating Axis armies had left everywhere in their wake. The creation of such agencies was due in large measure to the adoption of a practical approach to international problems. The advocates of such an approach had pointed to the ILO, which avoided political questions and concerned itself with economic and social problems, as a model of international co-operation. They had proposed a series of similar specialized agencies in various spheres of international activity. That had been the genesis of FAO, IBRD, IMF and ICAO—specialized agencies whose goals were adapted to those of the United Nations but which had their own interests, aspirations and sovereignty.

25. The practical international approach adopted by the specialized agencies stemmed from the belief that tasks should be carried out at the international level, avoiding political issues. That belief meant that the agencies should not conform to any rigid mould or position but that their structure and philosophy should be adapted to their goals. IBRD, however, had been established to finance the reconstruction of the areas devastated by the Second World War and to further the economic development of the European countries which had suffered in that holocaust. It might be asked whether that was not a task with political overtones, in that the war-time devastation had been the result of political developments and the countries receiving assistance had adopted political positions. Moreover, he asked whether Africa, Asia and other regions had not also been devastated by the recruitment and conscription of their best men for a war in which they were in no way concerned, and whether they had had contributed to the war effort with their natural resources.

26. Those regions had taken part in that war and they were now engaged in another war—a colonial

war. Refugees from that colonial war were scattered throughout the African continent. Africa was devastated and almost ruined; it needed reconstruction, development, food, health services, education and, above all, justice from the specialized agencies and the international institutions.

27. In the same spirit which had animated the founders of the United Nations, both the General Assembly and the Security Council had adopted resolutions designed to help the struggle against the common enemy—the administering Powers. It should therefore not be possible to say that the institutions in the United Nations family itself were giving the common enemy support and assistance.

28. Nevertheless, there were some delegations which considered that the appeal that the Committee was making to the specialized agencies and international institutions violated the agreements and constitutions of those agencies and institutions, because there had been no prior consultation and because political questions were being introduced into their activities. It had been contended that the agencies and institutions could not help the liberation movements because the latter were neither States nor nations and that, moreover, they could not refuse assistance to Portugal and South Africa because those countries were Member States. That assertion ran counter to Articles 57, 58 and 63 of the Charter and to the spirit of the whole Charter. Furthermore, some of the very States that were members of the agencies and institutions were violating the rules and ethics of the United Nations by waging colonial wars, the elimination of which was one of the fundamental purposes of the United Nations.

29. Since the constitutions and agreements were based on the Charter, the basic purpose of which was world peace, it was a violation of the Charter, and hence of the agreements and constitutions of the international agencies and institutions, to grant assistance to States that were carrying on colonial wars and committing crimes against humanity.

30. His delegation welcomed resolution 11 adopted by the fourteenth session of the UNESCO General Conference, at its thirty-fifth plenary meeting, and commended the work done by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, whose proposals, put forward in document A/AC.109/L.417,<sup>1/</sup> it fully supported. It regretted, however, that the League of Red Cross Societies had said, in reply to the High Commissioner's appeal, that it could only help people in need if it was asked to do so by the National Society of the country in which those people lived.

31. The question of constitutional formalities again appeared in the replies of WHO and the ILO. It was therefore time that the relations and agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as also the constitutions of the agencies, were reviewed with a view to bringing them into line with the Charter and the present trend towards decolonization.

<sup>1/</sup> For the printed text of this document, see A/6700/Rev.1, chap. V, annex.

32. One of the most disappointing of all the United Nations documents was document A/6825, entitled "Consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development". He would suggest that, since the Bank was now more concerned with development than with reconstruction, it should begin to grant assistance to the schools for refugees that had been established in East Africa and should contribute, through the OAU, to the provision of university education for the most able of them.

33. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the representatives of the agencies and institutions would ignore the political character that was being given to the discussion and would concentrate on the humanitarian aspects of the Committee's appeal.

34. Mr. ESTRADA (Argentina) expressed his satisfaction that the General Assembly was considering some problems that were common to all decolonization processes and that would enable general criteria to be established. He wished to express his Government's opinion with regard to the role of the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations in the decolonization process, and in particular in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other resolutions which addressed specific recommendations to those bodies. In examining the question it was important not to make the mistake of generalizing and assuming that the relations of all those bodies with the United Nations were the same, as might be implied by the term "United Nations family". In that respect, Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter referred, in connexion with the relations between those agencies and the United Nations, to the agreements concluded and approved by the General Assembly. Although the Charter included provisions for the conduct of relations with other bodies, and the constituent agreements of those bodies also provided rules on the subject, neither the United Nations nor the specialized agencies could reciprocally claim other rights and other obligations beyond those set forth in those agreements. On that basis it was possible to establish three main types of relations: the first was the relationship of the specialized agencies that were most closely linked to the United Nations and that had undertaken to submit the recommendations of the United Nations to their governing bodies and to report on the steps taken to comply with those recommendations. Examples of those were the agreements between the United Nations and UNESCO, the ILO, FAO, ICAO, WHO and the Universal Postal Union (UPU). Those agencies, within the limits established by their own structure, had in general complied with the recommendations made by the General Assembly, and even with those of a subsidiary organ such as the Special Committee.

35. The second category of relations were those laid down in agreements concluded with four agencies of a special nature: IMF, IBRD, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA). The four agreements were practically identical and it should be borne in mind that the situation of those agencies with regard to the recommendations of the United Nations was quite different from that of the other group he had mentioned, and that therefore no argument that did not take into

account the text of those agreements was valid. In particular, it was not possible to argue against the conduct of IBRD on the basis of the text of the Agreement concluded with UNESCO.

36. That fact had become apparent in the discussion of the agreements concluded with the Bank and the Fund. In that connexion, he would like to draw attention to a statement with which he did not agree but which corroborated the assertion that he had just made. In the discussion of the draft agreements held in the Joint Committee of the Second and Third Committees at the second session of the General Assembly the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had said on 13 October 1947, that the agreements "placed the Bank and the Fund beyond the influence of the United Nations", and he had stated that through its loans the Bank was supporting the war of the Netherlands against Indonesia. Nevertheless, the agreements had been approved in resolution 124 (II), with no dissenting vote, at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

37. As was clear from the admirable statement made by the Tanzanian representative at the 1732nd meeting, the arguments of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations (A/6825, annex I) came up against the difficulty that the texts were open to contradictory interpretations. Paragraph 3 of article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Bank established two fields: the first covered the case of loans and the terms and conditions of financing, and was definitely independent of the United Nations; it was clear that in such matters the Bank was not bound to comply with the recommendations of the General Assembly. In the second field, however—that of the technical aspects of the plans—the United Nations was competent to make recommendations. There was a third and undetermined field: that of politics, at the highest level. In order to establish the possibility of making recommendations in that field, the Legal Counsel of the United Nations went to subsidiary sources. With regard to the decisions adopted by the Assembly pursuant to resolution 377 A (V), entitled "Uniting for peace", his delegation considered that they could only be invoked as a precedent in relation to the recommendations adopted in the circumstances and through the procedure indicated in the resolution, and that they were not the decisions of a regular session.

38. It was therefore impossible to reconcile the two interpretations of the texts referring to the prohibition of intervention in political affairs. From the point of view of logic, the difference could not be overcome, for whereas the argument of the Legal Counsel was based on the method of inference *a contrario sensu*, the reasons given by the Bank were based on inferences obtained *a fortiori*, or by the opposite method. The question therefore arose whether the specialized agencies could go beyond the political orientation of the United Nations and whether the international community was faced with a technocracy that was seeking results far beyond the political decisions of the United Nations; on that subject he would recall the point that the New Zealand representative had made so clearly:

the responsibility for following the political orientation given by the United Nations lay with the Member States.

39. Lastly, there was a category of international entities, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, which dealt with questions directly linked to security and were subject to a special system which included not only the relations with the Economic and Social Council provided for in the Charter but also a direct link with the Security Council.

40. The Argentine Government considered that in the fields of health, education and food, the action of the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations was of fundamental importance in the process of decolonization. Apart from the Agreement concluded with UNESCO to which the Bulgarian representative had referred, FAO, in article VIII of its Agreement, the ILO in article VIII, ICAO in article IX, and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in article VIII, had undertaken similar commitments in the matter of decolonization. All those bodies had specific obligations with regard to ensuring the fulfilment of the aims and objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter and an all-important mission to carry out in order to ensure the well-being of the peoples, their independence and their national and territorial security.

41. In the light of those considerations, his delegation considered that, while it was possible for the General Assembly to make recommendations to the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, those recommendations must be of a general nature and must be in keeping with the terms of the agreements approved by the General Assembly. With regard to the support that had sometimes been requested by persons or groups of persons who had suffered directly from the action of the colonial Powers, those recommendations should take into account the fact that such assistance must be mainly of a humanitarian nature in the fields of health, food, education and labour.

#### Requests for hearings (continued)

REQUEST CONCERNING BRITISH HONDURAS (AGENDA ITEM 23) (concluded) (A/C.4/694/ADD.1)

42. The CHAIRMAN recalled that at the 1727th meeting the Committee had decided to grant a hearing concerning British Honduras to Mr. George Price, the leader of the People's United Party (A/C.4/694/Add.1). Two representatives of that Party, Mr. C. Lindbergh Rogers and Mr. V. H. Courtenay, were in New York and, having little time at their disposal, would like to make their statement as soon as possible. He suggested that, if there were no objections, the Committee should hear the petitioners at the afternoon meeting, after it had considered the items on the agenda for that day.

*It was so decided.*

*The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.*