

Zealand, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

The Committee decided that the new text announced by the representative of Somalia was admissible by 75 votes to 22, with 26 abstentions.

20. The CHAIRMAN invited the representative of Somalia to submit her text to the Secretariat in order that it might be circulated the next day in all languages.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

2131st meeting

Thursday, 16 October 1975, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Ladislav ŠMÍD (Czechoslovakia).

A/C.3/SR.2131

AGENDA ITEM 77

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General (*continued*) (A/10156 and Add.1, A/C.3/L.2158)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

1. Mr. SEKYIAMAH (Ghana) introduced draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158, and urged the members of the Committee to give it their full support. He stated that Algeria, the Libyan Arab Republic and Nigeria should be included among the original sponsors of that text and that Mali, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania had subsequently joined them.

2. Mr. KAMARAKE (Sierra Leone) said that his delegation fully supported the draft resolution. However, with reference to the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs concerning the situation in Angola, he expressed the hope that there would be some liaison with the Fourth Committee to ensure that the resolution would not conflict with any decision on the subject taken by that Committee.

3. Mrs. MAIR (Jamaica) expressed her delegation's support of the draft resolution and reaffirmed its commitment to the goals which it embodied. At the Conference of Commonwealth Heads of State, held in Jamaica earlier in the year, her country had noted with dismay that the forces of colonialism were impeding efforts to ensure realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence throughout the world. Her delegation had also made its position clear on that subject at the 2358th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 23 September 1975, and in the deliberations of the Committee (see 2115th meeting). In that connexion, she drew attention to the critical first phase of the exercise of the right of self-determination, during which the peoples concerned were exposed to renewed efforts at exploitation and oppression by the enemies of self-determination, and noted with satisfaction that the draft resolution, especially in operative paragraphs 3 and 4, had dealt with that aspect of the problem.

4. Mr. THOMAS (Liberia) said that his delegation, in keeping with Liberia's commitment to freedom, self-determination and independence, endorsed draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158.

5. Mr. CHORFI (Morocco) said that the recent accession of four new States to membership of the United Nations provided an incentive for the intensification of the struggle against colonialism and oppression and would contribute to the downfall of the racist régimes in southern Africa, Palestine and elsewhere. He also announced that his delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158.

6. Mrs. de BARISH (Costa Rica) said that her delegation had always maintained that one of the most fundamental rights of all peoples was that of self-determination and independence. It therefore supported the draft resolution under consideration. However, it expressed reservations with regard to operative paragraph 1, since, while it agreed with the objectives of the paragraph, it could not agree that they should be achieved through armed struggle. As her delegation had already pointed out, acts of violence could be carried out unscrupulously and thus involve innocent persons. Her delegation's position was also based on its desire for peace.

7. Referring to paragraph 5, she recalled that the Costa Rican Minister for Foreign Affairs had set forth his Government's position on the question of Palestine in the General Assembly (see 2372nd plenary meeting, held on 2 October 1975). Her delegation had reservations with regard to that paragraph, since the question came within the purview of other United Nations bodies.

8. Mr. DABO (Guinea) said that he thought the draft resolution should also take account of the situation in other countries, such as the Comoros, which had been admitted as a sovereign State to the OAU. He therefore suggested the addition after the fourth preambular paragraph of the following text: "*Also concerned* at the events which are prevailing in the Comoro Islands and which threaten the independence and territorial integrity of that country". He further suggested the addition at the end of operative paragraph 3 of the words "and of the Comoro Islands".

9. Mr. KAMARAKE (Sierra Leone), referring to the fourth preambular paragraph, said he did not think that the conflict in Angola was so much a threat to the independence of that Territory as to the unity and solidarity of the people of Angola. He therefore suggested that the paragraph should be amended to read: "*Concerned* at the current conflict which threatens the unity and solidarity of the people of Angola". He thought that operative paragraphs 2 and 3 might be combined.

10. Miss GUERRA (Madagascar) said that her delegation supported the draft resolution and would like to be added to the list of sponsors.

11. Miss OLOWO (Uganda) said that her delegation too supported the draft resolution and wished to join in sponsoring it. It was in favour of the armed struggle of peoples still under colonial domination. She expressed her delegation's gratitude to Governments, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their material and moral support of the cause of peoples still under colonial domination.

12. Mr. NDOM (United Republic of Cameroon) said that his delegation fully supported the draft resolution.

13. The CHAIRMAN announced that the following members had also become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158: the Congo, Jamaica, Mauritius, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon.

14. Mr. DABO (Guinea) said that his delegation also wished to become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

15. Mr. AL-HADAWI (Iraq) said that the substance of the draft resolution was in line with his country's position. His delegation supported the draft resolution and wished to become a sponsor.

16. Mr. OULD SID'AHMED (Mauritania) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution because it had always supported the right of peoples to self-determination and territorial integrity. It wished to be a sponsor of the draft, which reflected its position.

17. In response to a question by the Chairman, Mr. SEKYIAMAH (Ghana) requested a brief suspension of the meeting in order to enable the sponsors to consult on the suggestions made by the delegations of Sierra Leone and Guinea.

The meeting was suspended at 12.05 p.m. and resumed at 12.35 p.m.

18. Mr. SEKYIAMAH (Ghana) said that in an effort to meet the points raised, the sponsors had agreed to amend the draft resolution. The fourth preambular paragraph would end with the word "Angola" and would be followed by a new preambular paragraph which would read: "*Equally concerned* with the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of the Comoros". The sponsors believed that operative paragraphs 2 and 3 should remain separate. However, the words "and of the Comoros" would be added at the end of operative paragraph 3.

19. The sponsors hoped that the draft resolution would now be widely supported in the Committee.

20. Mr. LI Wen-chuan (China) said that his delegation had always supported oppressed peoples in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and for national liberation and independence and it therefore fully supported draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158.

21. Miss DUBRA (Uruguay) said that her delegation supported the draft resolution, but reserved its position with regard to operative paragraph 1 because the words "including armed struggle" were contrary to the provisions of the Charter which called for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

22. Mr. MORENO MARTÍNEZ (Dominican Republic) said that, since his country had formerly been a colony, it naturally supported peoples in their struggle for independence and self-determination. His delegation therefore supported draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158, but wished to express a reservation concerning operative paragraph 1 because it considered that the use of armed struggle was contrary to those provisions of the Charter calling for the peaceful settlement of disputes. His delegation also wished to reserve its position with regard to operative paragraph 5, in particular, the words "and the Palestinian people". Although it agreed with the principle of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, it could not agree with the way that right was referred to in operative paragraph 5.

23. Mr. ABDEL KERIM (Chad) said that his delegation fully supported the draft resolution.

24. Mrs. ZONDO (Swaziland) said that her delegation supported the draft resolution but wished to express a reservation concerning operative paragraph 1 because it considered that the words "including armed struggle" were contrary to the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes.

25. Mr. DABO (Guinea) said that he had some difficulty in understanding the reservations expressed by Uruguay, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic concerning operative paragraph 1 because those countries had achieved their independence through armed struggle and should therefore not oppose the use of that method by other countries still struggling for freedom.

26. Mr. MORENO MARTÍNEZ (Dominican Republic) said that the Latin American countries had achieved their independence before the United Nations had been established. Now, however, countries were able to achieve their independence peacefully and without armed struggle thanks to the existence of the United Nations.

27. Mrs. de BROMLEY (Honduras) said that her delegation supported the draft resolution but reserved its position with regard to operative paragraph 1, in particular, the use of the words "including armed struggle".

28. Mr. KLOSSON (United States of America) requested that a separate vote should be taken on operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

29. Mr. BARONA (Colombia) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution because Colombia had always supported the struggle of peoples for independence and self-determination. Nevertheless, it had to reserve its position with regard to operative paragraph 4, in particular, with regard to the question of relations in the field of sports because Colombia had always followed the practice of not mixing politics with sports.

30. Mr. ALFONSO (Cuba) said that his delegation fully supported the draft resolution because it embodied principles to which his country attached the greatest importance. Referring in particular to operative paragraph 1, he said that the use of the words "including armed struggle" was essential because the United Nations could not set any limitation on the way in which peoples achieved their independence. No such limitation had been set in the Charter and the Committee had always recognized the principle of the realization of the right to self-determination by any available means.

31. He, too, wished to request a separate vote on operative paragraph 4 and proposed that it should be taken by a roll-call vote. He also requested a separate roll-call vote on operative paragraph 5.

32. Mr. INFANTE (Chile) said that his delegation could support draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158 on the understanding that the words "including armed force" in operative paragraph 1 did not in any way imply the use of terrorism.

33. The CHAIRMAN put draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158, as orally revised, to the vote.

At the request of the representative of Cuba, a vote was taken by roll-call on operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158.

Liberia, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho.

Against: Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iceland, Israel, Italy.

Abstaining: Malawi, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Japan.

Operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158 was adopted by 86 votes to 14, with 24 abstentions.

At the request of the representative of Cuba, a vote was taken by roll-call on operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158.

Niger, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal.

Against: Israel, Nicaragua.

Abstaining: Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand.

Operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158 was adopted by 95 votes to 2, with 29 abstentions.

Draft resolution A/C.3/L.2158 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 106 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.