

removal operations had already begun. That measure, together with recent South African military operations, had caused such disturbance in Ovamboland that Church leaders had been called from Windhoek in an effort to calm the people. That was an indication of the desperateness of the situation, since the usual South African reaction in times of trouble was rather to remove Church leaders.

26. If the South African régime persisted with its plan, mass resistance was to be feared. The bloodshed and suffering that might result would cast everlasting shame upon the civilized world.

27. The people of Ovamboland had a moving, almost religious faith in the United Nations, to which they looked to enforce justice and the rule of law. The day was not far off when, having lost that faith, in impatience and righteous anger they would take matters into their own hands. That day would be a grim one.

28. In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude to the United Nations for its efforts on behalf of the Namibian people. He truly believed that it had been the hope that justice and law would triumph which had so far forestalled a costly armed confrontation between the people of the Territory and the South African régime. At the same time, he urged the Committee to bring about the realization of that hope by taking stronger action to prevent everything which had been accomplished from being destroyed in a sudden explosion. He pledged to the United Nations the sympathy and moral support of those who wished to see the Namibians achieve their freedom.

The Reverend Frederick L. Houghton withdrew.

AGENDA ITEM 23

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Territories not covered under other agenda items) (A/10023/Add.4, A/10082, A/10091, A/10095, A/10097, A/10101, A/10104, A/10175, A/10269, A/10300, A/C.4/783, A/C.4/786, A/C.4/787 and Add.1-3, A/C.4/789, A/C.4/L.1094)

QUESTION OF FRENCH SOMALILAND

29. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa had informed the Committee that one of the two national liberation movements of French Somaliland recognized by OAU had expressed a desire to participate in the work of the Committee concerning its country. She stated that, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) and if there was no objection, she would inform the Executive Secretary that the Committee agreed to have both national liberation movements take part in the work of the Committee concerning their country.

It was so decided.

30. Mr. de LATAILLADE (France) said that, with reference to the decision that had just been taken by the Committee, his delegation wished to point out that, as far as it was concerned, neither of the two movements in question could be said to represent the population of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas.

The meeting rose at 11.45 a.m.

2157th meeting

Wednesday, 29 October 1975, at 3.55 p.m.

Chairman: Mrs. Famah JOKA-BANGURA (Sierra Leone).

A/C.4/SR.2157

AGENDA ITEM 90

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 and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (continued) (A/10023 (part III), A/10058)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. LASSE (Trinidad and Tobago), speaking as Rapporteur 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, introduced chapter V of the Special Committee's report on its work during 1975 (A/10023 (part III)).

2. That chapter, which concerned agenda item 90, was submitted in accordance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 3299 (XXIX). In preparing it, the Special Committee had also been guided by the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 3328 (XXIX), in paragraph 11 of which the Assembly had requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) in all Territories which had not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. The Special Com-

mittee had also taken into consideration the various resolutions relating to the colonial Territories in Africa and the relevant information provided by the representatives of the national liberation movements who had participated as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries.

3. The conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee were set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 of chapter V. Among other things, the Special Committee again expressed serious concern at the fact that the colonial Powers and States concerned had continued to disregard United Nations decisions on the question and had further stepped up their policies of economic domination in the colonial Territories of southern Africa. In the Special Committee's view, the characteristics of the activities of foreign economic interests in the majority of the Territories had remained unchanged. Those interests had continued to develop only the sectors of the economy most profitable to them and the profits thus gained were not invested in projects beneficial to the local population but were used to support the policies of colonial domination. Those activities were, in the Special Committee's view, directly related to the perpetuation of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination, and constituted a major obstacle to the attainment of political independence and of economic and social justice for the indigenous peoples. Therefore, the Special Committee condemned the support given by the colonial Powers and other States to the economic and other interests which continued to exploit the natural and human resources of the Territories, and requested the States concerned to take effective measures to put an end to such activities.

4. Furthermore, having regard to the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI), and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI), the Special Committee invited all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of the colonial Territories over their natural resources was fully safeguarded.

5. On behalf of the Special Committee, he expressed the hope that the Fourth Committee would give its full support to the various recommendations set out in the document under consideration.

6. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the list of speakers in the general debate on the item under consideration should be closed at 6 p.m. that same day.

It was so decided.

Requests for hearings

7. The CHAIRMAN said that she had received a request for a hearing concerning French Somaliland (agenda item 23). If she heard no objection, she would take it that the Committee agreed that the usual practice should be followed and that the communication should be distributed as a document of the Committee for consideration at a later meeting.

*It was so decided.*¹

The meeting rose at 4.05 p.m.

¹ The request was subsequently circulated as document A/C.4/794.

2158th meeting

Friday, 31 October 1975, at 10.55 a.m.

Chairman: Mrs. Famah JOKA-BANGURA (Sierra Leone).

A/C.4/SR.2158

Mr. Araim (Iraq), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 90

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 and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (continued) (A/10023 (part III), A/10058)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. KHAZINDAR (Egypt) noted with regret that, at a time when the United Nations was on the point of

celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of its creation and the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, some Member States, despite the responsibilities they had assumed and the commitments they had entered into under the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions, were still pursuing their selfish interests and endeavouring to destroy the edifice constructed following the Second World War. In the excellent account of the question given in chapter V 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 (A/10023 (part III)), the Special Committee highlighted the real situation and its conclusions (*ibid.*, para. 6) needed no commentary. His delegation firmly supported its recommendations (*ibid.*,