

**United Nations
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

Official Records



**1928th
PLENARY MEETING**

*Monday, 14 December 1970,
at 10.30 a.m.*

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Agenda item 13: Report of the Trusteeship Council Report of the Fourth Committee	7
Agenda item 61: Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <i>e</i> of the Charter of the United Nations: (a) Report of the Secretary-General; (b) 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 Report of the Fourth Committee	9
Agenda item 66: Question of Oman: 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 Report of the Fourth Committee	
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, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa: 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 Report of the Fourth Committee	
Agenda items 68 and 12: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations: (a) 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; (b) Report of the Secretary-General Report of the Economic and Social Council (<i>continued</i>) Report of the Fourth Committee	
Agenda item 70: Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General Report of the Fourth Committee	
Agenda item 69: United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General Report of the Fourth Committee	
Agenda item 63: Question of Territories under Portuguese administration:	

(a) 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;	
(b) Report of the Secretary-General Report of the Fourth Committee	7
Agenda item 23: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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 (<i>continued</i>) Report of the Special Committee	9

President: Mr. Edvard HAMBRO (Norway).

AGENDA ITEM 13

Report of the Trusteeship Council

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/8240)

AGENDA ITEM 61

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) 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

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/8241)

AGENDA ITEM 66

Question of Oman: 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

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/8242)

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: report of the Special Committee

cial Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/8243)

AGENDA ITEMS 68 AND 12

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:

- (a) **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;**
- (b) **Report of the Secretary-General**

**Report of the Economic and Social Council
(continued)***

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/8244)

AGENDA ITEM 70

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/8232)

AGENDA ITEM 69

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/8228)

1. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): This morning the Assembly has on its agenda eight reports of the Fourth Committee. I invite the Rapporteur, Mr. Sevilla Borja of Ecuador, to present in one intervention the first seven reports of the Committee.

2. Mr. SEVILLA BORJA (Ecuador) Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have the honour to present jointly to the General Assembly for its consideration seven reports of the Fourth Committee.

3. The first report refers to item 13 of the agenda [A/8240]. In this regard the Fourth Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve a draft resolution on Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, the text of which appears in paragraph 11 of the report.

4. Under this draft resolution, which was approved without a single dissenting vote, the Assembly would

take note of the provisions made by the Trusteeship Council with regard to the composition of its forthcoming visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1971 provisions which were made under paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) and in consultation with the Committee of Twenty-Four. In this connexion several delegations said in the course of the debate that they considered that the Trusteeship Council had taken a positive step, in deciding, in conformity with the request made by the Assembly, to appoint two States non-members of the Council as members of the visiting mission, thus establishing the necessary balance in the composition of the Group. In accordance with the draft resolution which I am presenting the Assembly would urge the Administering Authority to establish, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, a specific time-table for the free exercise by the people of Papua and New Guinea of their right to self-determination and independence.

5. The second report relates to item 61 of the agenda [A/8241]. In paragraph 11 of this report, the Fourth Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve a draft resolution adopted in the Committee by 79 votes in favour, 2 against and 15 abstentions, whereby the General Assembly would express its regret that, despite its repeated recommendations, some Administering Authorities have still not deemed it appropriate to transmit the information requested of them, which they are duty bound provide to under the Charter. In particular it would condemn the Government of Portugal for its continued refusal to transmit information. The Assembly would also state that, in the absence of a decision on its part to the effect that six Territories in the Caribbean—Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent—have achieved full self-government, the Administering Authority should continue to transmit information about those Territories.

6. The third report refers to item 66 of the agenda [A/8242]. The draft resolution which is recommended by the Fourth Committee to the General Assembly for approval appears in paragraph 10 of the report. In this draft the General Assembly after expressing its concern at the situation in the Territory and deploring the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to apply the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, would reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Oman to self-determination and to the natural resources of their Territory. Furthermore, the United Kingdom would be urged to implement the pertinent General Assembly resolutions and it would recommend that the specialized agencies and other international institutions should study the possibility of extending educational, technical and health assistance to the people of the Territory.

7. The fourth report refers to the important item 67 of the agenda [A/8243]. In the debate on this item many representatives expressed their profound concern at the continuing activities of economic, financial, military and other interests in the colonial Territories, par-

* Resumed from the 1925th meeting.

ticularly in southern Africa, since many of those activities do not benefit the peoples of the colonial Territories themselves but rather contribute to the intensification of the state of exploitation in which they are kept.

8. In the judgement of the vast majority of representatives, any foreign activity which impedes the application of the Declaration or obstructs efforts to eliminate colonialism, *Apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa constitutes a violation of the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of those Territories. Consequently, it is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. Many members of the Committee deplored the attitude of the Powers concerned, which have not so far taken any positive measures to apply the provisions of the various resolutions approved by the General Assembly on this item. Therefore, today the draft resolution once again requests the States concerned to take specific measures to put an end to the economic activities of their nationals which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the colonial Territories, including their principal interest which is to obtain their own self-government. The draft resolution brings out as a concrete case the proposed construction of the Cabora Bassa dam which, as was stated, is a plan by foreign monopolistic capital associated with the colonialist Powers of the region to perpetuate the domination, exploitation and oppression of the peoples of that part of Africa.

9. All those considerations are reflected in the draft resolution, which I recommend to the General Assembly for its approval. This draft resolution, which was approved in the Fourth Committee by 71 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions, is contained in paragraph 9 of the report.

10. The fifth report, deals with agenda items 68 and 12 [A/8244]. In the debate on this item many members pointed out that the recognition by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples subjected to the colonial yoke as a logical corollary entails the granting of all possible moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

11. It was acknowledged that, although several specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system had granted considerable assistance to refugees from colonial Territories in Africa, many of them, however, had not given full co-operation to the United Nations in the application of other aspects of fundamental interest in the relevant resolutions. Consequently, they urged the international organizations concerned to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples struggling for their liberation and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the co-operation of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes of material assistance, especially in those areas of the colonial Territories which have already been liberated by the freedom-fighters.

12. It was also recommended that the specialized agencies and the other institutions within the United Nations system should introduce all possible flexibility into their procedures, in order to make their participation in the business of the final elimination of colonialism more effective, a task in which the higher political organs of the United Nations system are engaged.

13. I should stress that those organizations have again been urged to break off all co-operation with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to withdraw from them all assistance until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination. Many speakers in the Fourth Committee also stressed in this context the need for Governments to intensify their activities in the organizations to which they belong, in order to ensure the full and effective application of this and other General Assembly resolutions on this question.

14. These and other considerations are reflected in the draft resolution, the approval of which is recommended to the General Assembly. The draft resolution, which appears in paragraph 10 of the report, was adopted by the Fourth Committee by 71 votes to 4, with 18 abstentions.

15. The sixth report refers to agenda item 70 [A/8232]. The draft resolution concerning this item, which is contained in paragraph 8 of the report, was adopted unanimously by the Fourth Committee. In this draft resolution the Assembly would again invite Member States to offer generously facilities for study and training to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, because it is convinced of the need to develop the cadres that will be needed when those Territories attain their independence.

16. Finally, the seventh report refers to agenda item 69 [A/8228]. The draft resolution, which the Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption, is contained in paragraph 9 of the report and was adopted by an overwhelming majority—88 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. This draft resolution faithfully reflects the conviction of the members that the rendering of assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories of southern Africa is today more essential than ever and expresses their desire to strengthen and broaden the programme even further. According to the terms of the draft resolution the General Assembly would strongly appeal to all States to make generous contributions to the programme and would authorize an amount of \$100,000 under the budget of the Organization for 1971, as a further transitional measure designed to ensure the continuity of the programme.

17. On behalf of the Fourth Committee, I commend these seven reports to the attention of the General Assembly.

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Fourth Committee.

18. The PRESIDENT: The items before the Assembly, as members are well aware, have been debated at length in committee. May I, therefore, take the liberty of seeking the co-operation of members of the General Assembly in asking them to make their statements, if any, as brief as possible and to confine those statements—as has been decided—to explanations of vote. Again I should like to say, as I have had occasion to say here before, that explanations of vote should be short statements only to explain the vote to be cast and not to open a new full debate.

19. Representatives who wish to speak in exercise of their right of reply will be given an opportunity to do so after all the explanations of vote have been heard and after the vote has been taken on each time.

20. In order to save time I would announce that recorded votes have been asked for in the case of every decision to be taken on the items now before us.

21. Since no delegation wishes to explain its vote before the vote, we shall proceed to take a decision on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 11 of the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 13 [A/8240].

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Central Africa Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi¹, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, France, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The draft resolution was adopted by 98 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (resolution 2700 (XXV)).¹

¹ The delegations of Dahomey, the People's Republic of the Congo and Senegal subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Malawi that it wished to be recorded as having abstained.

22. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 61 [A/8241].

23. A motion has been made for a separate vote on paragraph 4 of the draft resolution which appears in paragraph 11 of the report. Is there any objection to such a separate vote?

24. The delegation of Zambia has objected. We shall therefore proceed to take a recorded vote on the motion that paragraph 4 should be voted on separately.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Laos, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The motion was rejected by 50 votes to 27, with 29 abstentions.

25. The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain,

Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The draft resolution was adopted by 86 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions (resolution 2701 (XXV)).²

26. The PRESIDENT: We now proceed to the next report of the Fourth Committee, which relates to agenda item 66 [A/8242]. No delegation wishes to explain its vote before the voting.

27. Before we proceed to the vote I should like to state that I have been informed by the Fifth Committee that since the request under paragraph 5 of the draft resolution recommended in the report is closely related to and falls within the programme of work envisaged for 1971 by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the financial requirements for the action requested could be accommodated within the global budgetary provision to be made for the activities of the Special Committee during 1971.

28. I now put to the vote the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 10 of its report [A/8242].

A recorded vote was taken

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi,

² The delegation of Dahomey subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, United States of America.

Abstaining: Barbados, Brazil, Cambodia, China, France, Greece, Guyana, India, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

The draft resolution was adopted by 70 votes to 17, with 22 abstentions (resolution 2702 (XXV)).³

29. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take up the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 67 [A/8243].

30. Since no delegation wishes to explain its vote before the voting, we shall now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 9 of the report.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

The draft resolution was adopted by 85 votes to 11, with 12 abstentions (resolution 2703 (XXV)).⁴

31. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Italy for an explanation of vote after the vote.

³ The delegations of Dahomey and Senegal subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Burma that it wished to be recorded as having abstained.

⁴ The delegation of Dahomey and Senegal subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Botswana that it wished to be recorded as having abstained.

32. Mr. CASTALDO (Italy): The resolution just adopted concerning the activities of foreign economic interests which are impeding the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) has been conceived and drafted this year in very general terms so as to achieve the main objective of those who inspired it, namely, to replace an objective study of fact which would lead to proper distinctions and concrete findings and suggestions—a study that the Committee of Twenty-Four has not been able to make in four years—by dogmatic statements, thus promoting intentions that go beyond the scope of the action of this Organization in the field of decolonization. Moreover, the resolution contains provisions that, in the opinion of my delegation, seem at odds with the principles of the Charter. The Italian delegation, therefore, should have voted against the resolution. However, it abstained in order to reaffirm its conviction that the process of decolonization should be brought to a speedy end by allowing the peoples still under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination.

33. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda items 68 and 12 [A/8244].

34. Since no delegation wishes to explain its vote before the vote is taken, the General Assembly will now proceed to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 10 of the report.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden.

The draft resolution was adopted by 83 votes to 4, with 21 abstentions (resolution 2704 (XXV)).⁵

35. The PRESIDENT: We shall now take up the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 70 [A/8232].

36. Since no delegation has expressed a desire to explain its vote before the vote is taken, we shall now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report.

37. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly adopts this draft resolution.

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 2705 (XXV)).

38. I now invite the Assembly to consider the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 69 [A/8228].

39. Since no delegation has expressed a wish to explain its vote before the vote is taken, the General Assembly will now proceed to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 9 of the report. The administrative and financial implications arising out of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution are to be found in paragraph 5 of the report of the Fifth Committee [A/8229].

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

⁵ The delegations of Dahomey and Senegal subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the draft resolution.

The draft resolution was adopted by 111 votes 2 (resolution 2706 (XXV)).⁶

40. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the People's Republic of the Congo.

41. Mr. GOUAMBA (People's Republic of the Congo) (*interpretation from French*): I should like to inform the President and the General Assembly that my delegation was unfortunately not able to participate in the first series of votes for reasons beyond its control, since it was obliged to be absent when the vote was taken. That is why my delegation would like to state here that it would have voted in favour had it taken part in the voting on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 13 [A/8240, para. 11]. I would ask that my settlement appear in the record.

AGENDA ITEM 63

Question of Territories under Portuguese administration:

(a) 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;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/8187)

42. Mr. SEVILLA BORJA (Ecuador), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have the honour to submit the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 63 [A/8187]. The Fourth Committee attached particular importance to this item and that is why it gave priority to it, and to the questions of the other two Territories of southern Africa, namely, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. In the course of the debates this year many representatives in the Fourth Committee emphasized the overriding need to find concrete measures to put an end to Portuguese domination in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and other Territories where Portugal is present illegally. Deep concern was expressed at the open defiance by Portugal of the legally organized international community, of which it forms a part, and Portugal was condemned for its continuing refusal to recognize the right of peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence.

43. As was pointed out by the majority of speakers, the situation in Territories under Portuguese administration is becoming more and more explosive every day. The Portuguese Government, desperate at the strength of the liberation movement and the firm determination of the people under its domination to fight until they attain their freedom, has dangerously stepped up its military activities against the local populations and has even used criminal means of war, including chemical and bacteriological weapons. In addition, it

⁶ The delegations of Botswana, Dahomey and Senegal subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the draft resolution.

is threatening the security and violating the territorial integrity of the neighbouring African States.

44. A great majority of the Members expressed their deep concern at the military assistance which Portugal is receiving as a member of NATO, assistance which, in the opinion of many, enables it to continue its colonial wars in Africa. Many representatives also expressed the opinion that the activities of foreign economic and financial interests in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) not only deprive the inhabitants of their inalienable and sovereign rights over their natural resources, but also constitute a serious obstacle to the attainment of their freedom and independence.

45. The Cabora Bassa project, financed by capital from South Africa and various European Powers, is a flagrant example of the way in which economic foreign interests are helping to consolidate the Governments of white minorities in southern Africa.

46. Many members felt that the Security Council should continue to concern itself very particularly with the problems of Portuguese colonialism in Africa, and that it should adopt effective measures, including those provided under Chapter VII of the Charter, to ensure the application of resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly and the resolutions of the Security Council.

47. In the Fourth Committee reference was also made to the fact that the General Assembly had recognized the lawfulness of the struggle of the liberation movements in the Portuguese Territories and that, accordingly, the freedom-fighters captured during their lawful struggle are entitled to be dealt with in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. It was also felt that all States and specialized agencies should intensify to the utmost their efforts to help the liberation movements operating in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), movements that are attaining great successes in the political and military arena, by lending all the material and financial assistance which these movements may require.

48. All these considerations, and many others, are reflected in the draft resolution contained in paragraph 14 of the report of the Fourth Committee, which I recommend for adoption by the General Assembly. The draft resolution, sponsored by 32 Powers, was the outcome of broad consultations and negotiations among various geographic groups represented in the Fourth Committee, as is clear from paragraph 12 of the report. The draft resolution was adopted in the Committee by 90 votes to 7, with 17 abstentions.

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Fourth Committee.

49. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Colombia, who wishes to explain his vote before the voting.

50. Mr. MORALES SUAREZ (Colombia) (*interpretation from Spanish*): When this item was taken

up in the Fourth Committee, my delegation asked for a separate vote on some of the paragraphs of the draft resolution in paragraph 14 of document A/8187 because of certain reservations to which we still adhere and which concern circumstances that have not been fully verified or that cannot be inferred or presumed with sound justification, such as the points touched on in paragraphs 7 and 9 of the draft resolution.

51. This separate vote requested by my delegation may not be the most expeditious procedure, but, on the other hand, it makes it possible to express views on a specific item with complete precision. Considerations of time cannot always predominate since their unlimited application may prevent the various shades and details of a specific position from being defined.

52. Colombia has always adopted an attitude of opposition to any form of colonialism and any form of undue intervention in the domestic affairs of States, a position on which no detailed explanation can be given in a simple explanation of vote. Suffice it to recall the firm and vigorous way we acted in the United Nations Council for Namibia and the position of the Colombian delegation in the Security Council concerning the aggression carried out against Guinea on 22 November last. The head of the Colombian Mission reaffirmed and defined our position on this item at the 1563rd meeting of the Council. This attitude is not a last minute decision. We are proud to say that it was decided upon when we acquired independence 160 years ago and we have never ceased to defend it, even though on other occasions it has not been the view of the majority and was not sure to prevail.

53. To sum up, therefore, we have opposed all forms of colonialism, in the past we are opposed to them now and we shall continue to be opposed to them in future. Therefore, despite the way in which this item was considered in the Fourth Committee, where our well-founded initiative for a separate vote was not accepted, and despite the reservations which have been mentioned in this statement, my delegation will vote in favour of the draft, for we would not wish to give even to the appearance of a change in our traditional stand on the substance of the matter, a stand based on values which we regard as immutable.

54. The PRESIDENT: Before the Assembly votes, I should like to invite Members to turn their attention to paragraph 14 of the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report [A/8187]. The Fourth Committee recommends that the General Assembly invite the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, "to develop and expand training programmes for the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese domination . . .".

55. The financial requirements for the implementation of this recommendation are provided under paragraph 4 of the resolution just adopted by the Assembly in connexion with agenda item 69 (resolution 2706 (XXV)).

56. I now put to the vote the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 14 of its report. A roll-call vote has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Iceland, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Barbados, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary.

Against: Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Brazil.

Abstaining: Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Sweden, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France.

The draft resolution was adopted by 94 votes to 6, with 16 abstentions (resolution 2707 (XXV)).⁷

57. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Sweden for an explanation of vote after the voting.

58. Mr. RYDBECK (Sweden): Over the years the delegations of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden have on many occasions made known their strong opposition to the colonial policies of Portugal. This year we all spoke in the general debate on southern Africa in the Fourth Committee. When the draft resolution now before the Assembly was dealt with in the Committee we set out our position on it in a joint statement, explaining our abstention. That position, based on constitutional principles and practical considerations, still stands, and normally we would therefore not have felt any need to speak a second time on this resolution. But in view of the serious development which has taken place in the meantime we feel compelled

⁷ The delegations of Dahomey and Senegal subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the draft resolution.

led to register once again our total rejection of the dangerous course which the Portuguese Government is following.

59. The outrageous attack on an independent African State cannot but cause deep anger and anxiety among all Members of the United Nations. We should like to take this opportunity to express our indebtedness to the Special Mission of the Security Council for its enlightening and valuable report.⁸ We stand firmly behind the resolutions of the Security Council and join our voices to that of the Council in its strong condemnation of the Portuguese Government and its solemn warning to that Government. We therefore welcome the decision of the Council to remain actively seized of the matter (*resolution 290 (1970)*).

60. This latest action of the Portuguese Government illustrates only too clearly the grave dangers inherent in the course it is at present following. It is high time for the Portuguese Government to do some rethinking and to realize that pursuing a colonial policy which leads to conflict and tension with independent sovereign States is tantamount to courting disaster. Our previous appeal to the Portuguese Government to change its present course has assumed an increasing urgency on account of recent events.

61. The delegations of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden would like to reaffirm unqualified support of the call on the Portuguese Government to heed the unanimous voice of the international community, as expressed in paragraph 5 of the resolution on which a vote has just been taken, urging Portugal to call a

⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Special Supplement No. 2.*

halt to its military intervention in Africa and to live up to its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations by recognizing unreservedly the rights of colonial peoples to self-determination. There is no other way.

AGENDA ITEM 23

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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 (*continued*)

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE (A/8023/Rev. 1)

62. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly concluded its debate on the general aspects of this item at the 1927th plenary meeting, last Saturday. Therefore I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their vote before the vote on draft resolution A/L.621 and Add.1. That vote will take place this afternoon.

63. Is any delegation ready to explain its vote now? There seems to be great modesty on the part of delegations.

64. May I then announce that it is not yet quite certain when we shall be able to terminate our work? We still hope that we shall be able to terminate on the afternoon of 16 December but unfortunately there is a slight possibility that the last items will have to be carried over to the morning of 17 December.

The meeting rose at 11.40 a.m.