

kind. Whether or not the grave racial and political problems of Rhodesia can be settled by peaceful methods will have a great influence on whether the remaining racial and political problems of Southern Africa can be resolved in peace -- or by violence." As for Namibia, the Government of South Africa can continue only at great risk its opposition to the will of the entire international community in maintaining its illegal occupation of Namibia. It must realize that no settlement worked out in the so-called South West Africa constitutional discussions, which it has set in progress, can be acceptable to the international community in the absence of the participation of the authentic representatives of the Namibian people, chosen in open elections under international supervision.

The major objective of the work of the United Nations and of member states with regard to the situation in Southern Africa is to exert all possible moral and political influence to bring about early and peaceful change. An important secondary aspect of our joint efforts is to provide material and moral support to individuals in Southern Africa. It has been and remains my Government's policy to assist in a substantial measure the humanitarian efforts of the international community to these ends. For this reason, we have long been a major contributor to the United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa, the International University Exchange Fund, the Commonwealth Scholarship Program for Rhodesia and the Trust Fund for South Africa. In addition, we have this year announced a contribution of \$100,000 to assist in the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. We believe these programs are important in providing a tangible evidence of the United Nations concern regarding the oppressive situation of individuals in Southern Africa. It is a matter of satisfaction, we believe, that the United Nations should be assisting in the training and education of Southern Africans who will eventually play a key role in the development of their societies as their countries achieve independence or majority rule.

The process of decolonization is a dynamic one. Progress is steady, and is evident in territories around the world. We note, for example, that the Seychelles will be independent next year, and the Solomon Islands very shortly thereafter.

The Fourth Committee has been the scene of debate this year on some of the thorniest questions remaining in relation to certain non-self-governing territories. With regard to the territory of the Afars and the Issas, we have heard statements of petitioners and representatives of liberation movements that indicate a new interest in independence. We have heard a statement from the administering power, France, to the effect that it would be prepared to reply