

## CHAPTER II

# THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

During 1969, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to discharge its mandate as set forth by the General Assembly, and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration<sup>1</sup> in territories that had not yet attained independence

The Special Committee held 79 plenary meetings between 13 February and 2 December 1968, during which it examined and made recommendations on the implementation of the Declaration with respect to individual territories and other related questions

<sup>1</sup>See YUN, 1960, pp 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV), for text of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

In this chapter an account is given of the Special Committee's work in general during 1969 and the consideration of its report by the General Assembly. Following that, details are given of the Special Committee's and the General Assembly's consideration of, and recommendations on, special questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration on grant-

ing independence and to individual territories.

Details of the action taken in 1969 by the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other bodies on matters concerning Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, the territories under Portuguese administration and Oman will be found in other chapters (see pp 112-34, 675-701 and 702-13).

## GENERAL QUESTIONS

### SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION

During 1969, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to use the methods of work developed in preceding years and endorsed by the General Assembly.

Under this procedure, it examined special questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration. It also examined the implementation in individual territories, the order of priority being decided on the basis of recommendations made by its Working Group.

To assist in its examination of conditions in each territory, the Special Committee normally has before it an information paper prepared by the United Nations Secretariat describing recent political and constitutional developments, as well as current economic, social and educational conditions. This information is derived from published sources and, in relevant cases, from the information transmitted by administering powers under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter<sup>2</sup>.

In addition, the Special Committee requests the administering powers to submit information on political and constitutional developments in the territories they administer. The Committee hears statements from the administering powers, inviting those not members of the Committee to participate in its examination of the territories concerned. Petitions are circulated and the Committee may decide to hear petitioners at its meetings. (Reservations concerning these procedures have been expressed by the United Kingdom and the United States.)

The Special Committee adopts its recommendations in the form of a consensus for-

mulated by its Chairman or by means of a resolution adopted by vote. The Special Committee is empowered by the General Assembly to send out visiting missions to territories in co-operation with administering powers. (This procedure has also been the subject of reservations expressed in the Special Committee by the United Kingdom and the United States.) The Special Committee establishes sub-committees whenever it considers them necessary.

Each year, the Special Committee adopts a report to the General Assembly which includes separate chapters on the situation in each territory or group of territories which it has considered, as well as on special questions which it has decided to take up separately. It is on the basis of this report that the Assembly considers the implementation of the Declaration in general, special questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration and implementation of the Declaration in individual territories.

(For membership of Special Committee in 1969, see APPENDIX III.)

### GENERAL ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

During 1969, the Special Committee considered the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>3</sup> in its general aspects and also with respect to the following territories: Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, territories under

<sup>2</sup>For text of article 73e of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

<sup>3</sup>See footnote 1.

Portuguese administration, the Seychelles, St. Helena, Ifni and Spanish Sahara, Gibraltar, French Somaliland,<sup>4</sup> Fiji, Oman, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn, the Solomon Islands, Niue, the Tokelau Islands, the New Hebrides, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Brunei, Hong Kong, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the United States Virgin Islands, Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and British Honduras.

The Special Committee also continued to study several special questions, namely: the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the territories under Portuguese administration and all other territories under colonial domination, and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (see below, pp. 641-42); the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (see below pp. 635-37); the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration (see below pp. 629-31); and the question of sending visiting missions to the territories (see below, pp. 631-34).

In addition, the Special Committee continued to study the information on non-self-governing territories transmitted under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter (see below, pp. 713-15).

To facilitate the work of the Special Committee, consideration of the territories was again divided among several sub-committees. As in previous years, Sub-Committee I was responsible for the Seychelles and St. Helena and for the special economic and military studies; Sub-Committee II for the Pacific territories; and Sub-Committee III for territories in the Caribbean. The Sub-Committees on Fiji and Oman were also maintained. During 1969, the Sub-Committee on Petitions considered 117 communications, 109 of which it decided to circulate as petitions. These petitions included

18 requests for hearings which were recommended to the Special Committee for approval.

The Special Committee held a further series of meetings away from United Nations Headquarters during May. These meetings took place at: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Lusaka, Zambia; and Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. Representatives of the national liberation movements who addressed the Special Committee at these meetings furnished information on the situation in southern Africa.

In its report to the 1969 session of the General Assembly, the Special Committee noted that Mauritius, Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea had attained independence; that agreement had been reached between the Governments of Spain and Morocco regarding the future of the territory of Ifni; and that some constitutional progress had been achieved in certain of the dependent territories. The majority of Committee members nevertheless felt that the complete achievement of the goals laid down for colonial peoples in the United Nations Charter and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had been delayed and that, in regard to several territories, it was far from early or peaceful realization. In particular, several members felt that the problems afflicting southern Africa represented the most serious challenge to the collective will of the United Nations to eliminate the last vestiges of colonial rule.

The Special Committee gave particular attention to the small territories, as requested by the General Assembly. The majority of Committee members felt that owing to inaction on the part of the administering powers, little significant progress had been made towards full participation by the indigenous inhabitants in the management of their own affairs. Despite the problems unique to small territories, such as population and the prospects for economic viability, the peoples concerned remained

<sup>4</sup> The new designation of the territory is "French Territory of the Afars and the Issas." This designation was introduced in United Nations terminology as from 15 April 1968, at the request of the administering power.

entitled to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration on the granting of independence.

It was the responsibility of the administering powers, these Committee members indicated, to encourage discussion on the alternatives open to the people of those territories and to ensure that any decisions regarding their future political status be based on the full and free expression of their views.

The Special Committee reiterated its belief in the desirability of active participation by the United Nations in the processes involved in the exercise by these peoples of their right to self-determination. In addition, most members agreed on the need for the administering powers to take action to strengthen the weak economic infrastructure of these territories and to vigorously promote their social and economic development, in the interests of the indigenous people, not for the benefit of foreign economic interests.

The question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization was considered again in 1969 by the Special Committee. The Committee felt that a sharply focused information effort would be of invaluable assistance in mobilizing world public opinion. Members generally agreed to invite the Secretary-General to ensure that the programme of publications and other information activities envisaged by the Office of Public Information concerning decolonization should be carried out as soon as possible. The Committee also took preliminary decisions concerning the documentation to be prepared by it for dissemination in connexion with the tenth anniversary, in 1970, of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Special Committee maintained contact with other United Nations organs—the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations.

In accordance with a General Assembly

resolution of 20 December 1968<sup>5</sup> asking the Special Committee to make more concrete suggestions to assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial territories likely to threaten international peace and security, the Special Committee made specific recommendations to the Security Council on 19 March, 22 May and 3 July 1969 with regard to Namibia; on 10 June 1969 with regard to the situation in Southern Rhodesia; and on 24 June 1969 regarding the deteriorating situation in the territories under Portuguese administration as well as the serious consequences of the assistance provided by Portugal to the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

#### MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

During 1969, the Special Committee requested its Sub-Committee I to continue to study the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence. The Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations were adopted by the Special Committee on 29 October 1969 by 16 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

The Special Committee thereby concluded that the structure, objectives and purposes of military establishments in colonial countries remained essentially the same as those outlined the previous year. It noted with regret that none of the States responsible for the administration of the more than 16 colonial territories had complied with General Assembly resolutions requesting them to dismantle their military bases and installations in these territories and to refrain from establishing new ones, and that in fact military activities had actually increased, posing a continuing threat to international peace and security.

The Special Committee drew particular attention to the situation in southern Africa, where the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia were strengthening their military hold over the

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 730-32, text of resolution 2465 (XXIII).

African territories and peoples under their control, both individually and in co-operation with each other. The Committee noted that South African forces had joined their Rhodesian and Portuguese counterparts in the fighting on all fronts in southern Africa, creating a formidable threat to the independence and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States and giving further evidence of their military entente and intensive co-operation against the liberation movements. Petitioners who addressed the Committee in 1969 had stressed that these regimes were receiving military and economic support from various Western countries, all of which were members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

In the case of the smaller territories, the Special Committee considered it obvious that the military installations maintained by the colonial powers went far beyond the defence requirements of those territories and that they were directed against third parties in the global military strategy of the colonial powers and their allies.

On the basis of the above information, the Special Committee wished to emphasize in particular that military activities, in addition to threatening international peace and security, presented a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration and affected adversely the economic, social and political advancement of the territories. These activities had also resulted in considerable alienation of the land and natural resources of colonial people.

The Special Committee condemned once again the military entente between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority regime of Southern Rhodesia aimed at suppressing by armed force the inalienable right of the people of the area to self-determination and independence. It called once again upon all States to withhold all support and assistance, including the supply of arms and military equipment, to those regimes.

The Special Committee also deplored the attitude of all States responsible for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories which had not complied with General Assembly resolutions requesting them to dismantle their military bases and installations. It requested all States

concerned to comply with these resolutions unconditionally. The Committee once again requested the colonial powers to cease forthwith alienating land belonging to the people of the territories for the construction of military bases and installations and to return such land already alienated to its rightful owners and also to desist from utilizing the economic resources and manpower of the territories for the furtherance of military activities against the legitimate interests of the colonial people.

The representative of the United States reiterated his Government's serious objections to the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of Sub-Committee I. Addressing himself specifically to the Sub-Committee's comments concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, he drew attention to the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the Security Council which clearly set out the right of the Administering Authority to establish such installations as might be required for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The United States representative also drew attention to Article 83 of the United Nations Charter which reserved the right to alter or amend the Trusteeship Agreement to the Security Council.<sup>6</sup> Consequently, he stated, neither the Special Committee nor the General Assembly had the right to be seized of any amendment affecting a strategic area such as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It followed therefore that any provisions of the report which ran contrary to any agreement between the Security Council and the United States concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were invalid and without force.

The representative of the United Kingdom, after reiterating that in his Government's view the question of military activities in colonial territories was irrelevant to the main work of the Special Committee and outside its competence, noted that the report suffered from the same defects as its predecessors: sweeping generalizations, over-statement and distortion designed to disseminate the propaganda of a

<sup>6</sup> For text of Article 83 of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Committee member vis-a-vis the Western powers.

Italy, Iran, the Ivory Coast and Venezuela stated that they continued to maintain the reservations expressed during debates on this question in previous years.

The representative of the USSR rejected the statements by the United States and the United Kingdom as attempts to undermine the fact that the military activities of the colonial powers in territories under their administration impeded the implementation of the Declaration. This was particularly apparent in southern Africa but was also so in the smaller colonial territories. Guam, for instance, he said, was being used as the main base for bombers operating over Viet-Nam, and other United States Pacific territories were being used for military purposes. It was clear that the United States presence in those territories was subordinated to the single purpose of the maintenance of its military and strategic plans. In this connexion, he drew attention to a statement by a United States military spokesman that whatever future form of government might be established in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the United States would continue to bear responsibility for the security of the area.

The USSR rejected the argument that because the Trust Territory was a strategic area no organ of the United Nations, apart from the Security Council, could consider these matters. Other provisions of the United Nations Charter were equally applicable, he said, including those that spoke of the objective of promoting the advancement of the inhabitants and their progressive development towards self-government or independence.

#### VISITING MISSIONS

The question of visiting missions was considered by the Special Committee in 1969 on the basis of a report by the Chairman on his consultations with the administering powers.

The Chairman reported that Australia had stated that its position on the sending of visiting missions by the Special Committee was unchanged. The Australian Government did not consider it desirable for missions from the Committee to visit territories under its administration. Australia recalled in this connexion that

it had not voted in favour of a General Assembly decision of 20 December 1968 urging administering powers to permit access of visiting missions to colonial territories.<sup>7</sup>

New Zealand had advised that its views on the question remained unchanged. It had been the consistent view of New Zealand that United Nations visiting missions could have a constructive role to play in the development of non-self-governing territories and particularly in verifying acts of self-determination on behalf of the international community. In keeping with these views, New Zealand authorities had not excluded the possibility of a visit, or visits, to Niue and the Tokelau Islands by a United Nations visiting mission before the right of self-determination was exercised. In the meantime, however, the New Zealand Government considered that it might appear to be paying undue attention to two of the smallest non-self-governing territories if a mission were to be sent exclusively to Niue and the Tokelau Islands. It accordingly felt that it would be appropriate for a mission to visit those territories at the present stage only if such a visit were to form part of a more comprehensive tour of the entire area.

The representative of the United Kingdom had stated that, as his Government had previously informed the Special Committee, the question of visiting missions raised difficult problems of principle and the United Kingdom could give no encouragement to the Committee to expect any change in its attitude. While his Government could not at the present stage commit itself to responding favourably to any specific request to permit the sending of a visiting mission to any particular territory, it would give the most serious consideration to the views of the Special Committee.

The representative of the United States had stated that his Government had given careful consideration to the representations made by the Chairman on behalf of the Special Committee. However, the United States remained of the view that visiting missions to the territories under the administration of the United States were not warranted at the present time.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 5.

During the Special Committee's discussion of visiting missions, the representatives of India, Madagascar, Poland, Syria, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia expressed regret at the negative or qualified responses given by the administering powers. Other Committee members, including Venezuela and Iran, shared this view and emphasized the importance of visiting missions, not only in enabling the Special Committee to secure adequate and first-hand information about the situation in a particular territory, but also in facilitating the process of decolonization.

On 15 August 1969, the Special Committee, after noting with deep regret the responses of the administering powers and reaffirming the importance of visiting missions to colonial territories as a means of obtaining first-hand information on the territories and the wishes of the people, expressed regret that its efforts to send such visiting missions had been persistently frustrated by the administering powers and urged the latter to reconsider their attitudes and permit access to the territories under their administration.

These views were set forth in a resolution adopted by a roll-call vote of 17 to 0, with 4 abstentions.

Norway said, that, while it favoured the sending of visiting missions, it had abstained in the vote because the draft resolution contained some phrases which might not appear conducive to future consultations.

Explaining its abstention, the United States pointed out that it carried out the administration of its territories in a completely open manner. The territories enjoyed a free press, thousands of people of all nationalities visited them each year, and their people elected their legislature by democratic methods. Their progress towards self-determination had been steady and continuing. This had been achieved without any necessity for the presence of a visiting mission.

The United Kingdom made a similar statement explaining its abstention. Its representative challenged the contention that visiting missions were essential in order to establish the facts about a territory. He pointed out that there was a wealth of information available about the United Kingdom territories, both official and non-official.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General aspects of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples were considered by the General Assembly at plenary meetings held between 4 and 11 December 1969.

The General Assembly had before it the 1969 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. Chapters of the Special Committee's report dealing with the situations in specific territories were referred to the Fourth Committee. Those relating to the military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration and to the question of sending visiting missions to territories were discussed at the plenary meetings.

In the course of the general debate, all representatives regretfully agreed that the pace of decolonization had been greatly retarded in the past few years and that the situation in southern Africa in particular had deteriorated.

A number of speakers, including those representing Hungary, India, Sudan, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia, felt that Western countries, despite their statements to the contrary, were responsible for perpetuating the situation and were providing military and economic support to the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia so that their economic interests and monopolies in the area could continue to profit.

These speakers urged the General Assembly to ensure that all Member States complied with United Nations resolutions calling for a halt to the supply of arms to South Africa and Portugal, as well as a severance of all trade and other economic relations with those countries.

The representative of India maintained that arms were being supplied to South Africa and Portugal despite known facts about the use to which they were put—namely, the suppression of the African peoples of Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique. He advocated the imposition of sanctions against South Africa as one of the most effective ways of dealing with the problem.

Yugoslavia's spokesman believed that, deplorable as was the economic oppression of the African population, racialism was the most potentially dangerous aspect of the situation in southern Africa. The African people were being forced to fight for their legitimate rights through armed struggle which might lead to a conflict of broader dimensions threatening the independence and territorial integrity of many African States. He urged that the Security Council be encouraged to take a more active role in extending material assistance to the liberation movements and to prevail upon certain Member States to refrain from co-operating with the colonial and racist regimes.

Support for the liberation movements and recognition of their accomplishment were also expressed by the representatives of Romania and the USSR. The USSR urged that the United Nations increase its aid to these movements and, more important, ensure that the lawfulness of the struggle be recognized as an inalienable form of modern international law.

The representative of the United Kingdom felt that the situation in southern Africa, except for the territories under Portuguese administration, was racial rather than colonial, and that to regard these problems as merely colonial would be to fail to comprehend the full measure of their threat to the world. The United Kingdom was doing all it could under recent circumstances in southern Africa, having banned the export of arms to South Africa and having taken the lead in imposing and maintaining sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

Regarding the 30 small colonial territories—with a total population of 4 million—17 of which were under British administration, the United Kingdom representative believed that to grant immediate independence, irrespective of practical and varied difficulties, some of which might be impossible to overcome, did not seem to comply with the principle in the United Nations Charter that the interests of the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories was paramount in determining their future. To solve the problem was a worthy task for the international community.

Somalia argued that the particular problems of the small territories should not be used as a reason to prevent the peoples concerned from

exercising their right to self-determination. It believed that free and public discussion of the various alternatives should be encouraged, so that when the time came, the people of the small territories would be able to exercise their right to self-determination in full knowledge of the alternatives.

The representative of Sudan believed that the small territories were being used primarily as military bases in a global strategy deployed by colonialists to strike at liberation movements outside and inside the colonial territories.

Indonesia, on the other hand, felt that the presence of military bases and installations was often a reflection of a desire to exercise the inherent right of collective self-defence against potential aggressors. Since such bases could also be used against national liberation aspirations, however, Indonesia hoped that such measures of collective self-defence would no longer be necessary.

The lack of direct participation by the United Nations in the process of self-determination in colonial territories was raised by India, which felt that, while it was not the duty of the United Nations to impose any preconceived political solutions on colonial peoples, only the General Assembly, in consultation with the administering power, could determine whether the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence had been carried out or not. No administering power should be permitted to decide such an important question unilaterally.

Most Members felt that despite the lack of progress during recent years, the end of the colonial era was inevitable. In this connexion, Indonesia said it was increasingly recognized that colonialism and economic progress were incompatible; gradually, the hostile relationships which characterized the past would be replaced by co-operation towards mutual prosperity and complete independence.

Uruguay also felt that independence would be attained by the remaining colonial countries, and warned that these goals should not be looked at as an end in themselves, but as a means to achieve political, economic, cultural and spiritual freedom for each individual.

Pakistan urged Members not to give way to feelings of impotence regarding decolonization just at a time when the specialized agencies



were playing an increasing role and advances were being made in the development of political, administrative and economic cadres among the subjugated people.

Other Member States felt that the United Nations lack of progress in decolonization resulted from a general lack of commitment by the major powers and urged those powers to co-operate more fully with the purposes of the Declaration on the granting of independence. Thus, said Chile, while some States became increasingly convinced that the serious situation would be solved by harsh words and unrealistic solutions, those States with the most influence, power and resources remained uncommitted to the cause.

The representative of Venezuela similarly commented that while the major powers advocated well-balanced and practical solutions, they hindered such progress by refusing to transmit adequate information on non-self-governing territories or to admit visiting missions to their own territories.

On 11 December 1969, the General Assembly took a series of decisions concerning the implementation of the Declaration. The Assembly thereby:

(1) reaffirmed its resolution of 14 December 1960 (1514(XV)) and all its other resolutions on the question of decolonization;

(2) approved the report of the Special Committee and its programme of work for 1970;

(3) urged all States, in particular the administering powers, to give effect to the recommendations of the Special Committee;

(4) declared that the continuation of colonial rule threatened international peace and security and that the practice of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination constituted a crime against humanity;

(5) reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, noted with satisfaction the progress made by national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, and urged all States to provide moral and material assistance to them;

(6) requested all States, as well as the specialized agencies and international institutions, to withhold assistance of any kind from

the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounced their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

(7) reiterated its declaration that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements was a punishable criminal act and that mercenaries themselves were outlaws, and called upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory to be a punishable offence and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries;

(8) requested the colonial powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial territories without further delay and to refrain from establishing new ones;

(9) condemned the policies pursued by certain colonial powers of imposing non-representative regimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas;

(10) requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence in all territories not yet independent, and in particular to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism;

(11) requested the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the United Nations Charter with regard to developments in colonial territories which were likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommended that the Council take such suggestions fully into consideration;

(12) requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the granting of independence and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rho-

desia and Namibia, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth (1970) session;

(13) invited the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and steps to be taken to enable the populations of those territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence;

(14) urged the administering powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting visiting missions to the colonial territories in order to secure first-hand information and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants;

(15) requested the Secretary-General, as suggested by the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples and requested Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of this information.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 2548 (XXIV) by a vote of 78 to 5, with 16 abstentions.

The sponsors of the resolution were the following 20 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The representatives of Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Spain and Turkey, although voting for the resolution as a whole, expressed reservations to certain paragraphs of the text, stating, among other things, that certain paragraphs interfered directly or indirectly with the responsibilities of the Security Council.

The representative of Argentina also made a general reservation concerning the resolution. He pointed out that the text was not very different from that adopted the previous year

and that the previous resolution had not produced any changes in the colonial situation. He therefore feared that the present resolution was not fully accepted and would not be complied with by many States, particularly the administering powers. The end of colonialism, he said, was a legitimate aspiration of the international community and, therefore, the method used to put it to an end must be shared by all if it were to be effective.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

##### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

As requested by the General Assembly on 18 December 1968,<sup>8</sup> the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples again examined, in 1969, the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

The Special Committee discussed the question during the period 3 July to 2 October 1969. Among other things, it had before it a report by the Secretary-General which the General Assembly had requested. This report contained the replies the Secretary-General had received from the following specialized agencies and international institutions in response to his request for suggestions regarding the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant Assembly resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence: the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the International Monetary Fund; the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the Uni-

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 733-34, text of resolution 2426 (XXIII).

versal Postal Union (UPU); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the World Food Programme (WFP); the League of Arab States; and the Organization of American States.

The Secretary-General reported that, in accordance with a decision reached by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had arranged a meeting in January 1969 with members of the United Nations family on projects that were being developed for the benefit of refugees in Africa; the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the meeting had been endorsed by ACC later in 1969. Also, at the 1969 session of ACC, consultations had been held on the implementation of the General Assembly resolution of 18 December 1968 and other relevant resolutions; a report on the results of these consultations would be submitted to the Assembly.

On 20 August 1969, the Chairman of the Special Committee informed the Committee that, in accordance with the General Assembly's decision of 18 December 1968, he had consulted with the President of the Economic and Social Council concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. He had expressed the Special Committee's appreciation for the serious efforts made by a number of specialized agencies and international institutions to find ways of implementing the Declaration within the scope of their respective activities. It had been agreed that the Council might invite the specialized agencies to participate fully in the discussion at the Council's mid-1969 session on the question of further co-ordination measures in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

The Chairman had expressed the hope that the specialized agencies and international institutions, in co-operation with the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, would increase their assistance to refugees from colonial territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to such refugees.

The Chairman reported he had stressed that in order to facilitate the working out of concrete programmes of assistance, as envisaged by the General Assembly, recourse should be had to the establishment of relationship agreements or other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Finally, the Chairman had suggested that the executive heads of the agencies should be invited to bring to the attention of their governing bodies any specific problems they might be encountering in their efforts to give effect to the relevant General Assembly resolutions, so as to enable the States members of those bodies to take the necessary action. It had been agreed that it might be desirable for the Council to give continuing attention to the question and for the President to maintain contacts with the Chairman of the Special Committee.

During the discussion in the Special Committee, the representatives of Bulgaria, India, Syria and the United Republic of Tanzania, among others, said it might be desirable to give the specialized agencies the necessary clarifications and guidelines to help them decide how best to give effect to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In that connexion, since the colonial authorities would oppose any form of assistance to the peoples of the territories under their domination, ways had to be found to assist the liberation movements in those territories. This, they felt, could be achieved through OAU. In any case, the Committee had to be informed of the specific problems the specialized agencies were facing in order to find a solution and to ensure the uniform implementation throughout the United Nations system of the decisions of the General Assembly.

Speaking on this aspect of the question, Venezuela expressed the opinion that the problem was one of co-ordination, which, since the specialized agencies were ready to co-operate, could be solved through meetings of the executive heads of the various agencies. Consequently, the Committee's duty was to achieve

some means of action that would enable the agencies to implement fully the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Subsequently, the Special Committee endorsed the report of the Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council, recommending that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should give effect to the suggestions outlined therein. The Committee recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations system, take measures to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, particularly in Africa, that the bodies concerned give all possible assistance to the peoples struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule, and, in particular, that they work out within the scope of their respective activities and in co-operation with OAU and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the territories under Portuguese administration.

The Committee also appealed to the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned to withhold from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa financial, economic, technical and other assistance until they renounced their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination.

Finally, it recommended that, in order to facilitate the implementation by Member States of the General Assembly's resolution of 18 December 1968,<sup>9</sup> the Assembly should invite the governing bodies or deliberative organs of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to consider, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective executive heads, any specific problems they might be encountering in their efforts to give effect to the relevant Assembly resolutions.

These decisions of the Special Committee were embodied in a resolution adopted on 2 October 1969 by a roll-call vote of 13 to 0, with 5 abstentions (Italy, the Ivory Coast, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States).

The resolution was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, India, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania.

A number of reservations were made by Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States and Italy on the substance of certain paragraphs of the resolution. Norway observed that the resolution was based on certain assumptions which were in conflict with Norway's views on the legal and administrative situations of those agencies and institutions to which the resolution was directed.

The United Kingdom recalled it had voted against certain paragraphs of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1967<sup>10</sup> because, in its opinion, those paragraphs raised major constitutional issues for the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned; for the same reasons, the United Kingdom had reservations regarding the substance of various paragraphs of the Special Committee's resolution before the Special Committee.

The United States considered that certain paragraphs of the Committee's resolution did violence to the agencies to which the text was directed, and Italy expressed the opinion that certain paragraphs contained provisions that were not in conformity with the constitutions of several specialized agencies.

#### CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its mid-1969 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of implementation by the specialized agencies and international institutions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Council had before it the report of its President concerning the consultations he had held with the Chairman of the Assembly's Special Committee on implementation of the Declaration and also the report of ACC which included a section on its consideration of this question.

Following discussion, the Council took the following action. It expressed its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized

<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

<sup>10</sup>See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 646-47, for **text of resolution** 2311 (XXII).

agencies and international institutions that had co-operated with the United Nations in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions and, in so doing, had taken measures for the co-ordination of their policies and activities; and expressed its deep regret that some of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, had not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

The Council endorsed the report of its President and recommended to the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned that they give effect to the suggestions outlined therein. It also recommended to the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned that they establish relationship agreements and other special arrangements with OAU, as UNESCO had done, in order to give concrete assistance to the liberation movements with a view to bringing about a fuller and speedier implementation of the General Assembly's decision thereon.

Further, the Council recommended that the United Nations, in particular the Office of Technical Co-operation, the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned, including UNDP and UNICEF, take measures individually and in collaboration with one another to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, particularly in Africa, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees.

Also, the Council urged the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to introduce the greatest measure of flexibility into the procedures followed by them in the field of assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, particularly in Africa, and to strengthen the existing arrangements for inter-agency co-operation in order to facilitate the planning and implementation of joint or complementary programmes as well as a concerted approach to problems in that field.

In addition, the Council recommended that the governing bodies or deliberative organs, as appropriate, of the specialized agencies and in-

ternational institutions concerned, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their executive heads, give consideration to the following: (a) the history of the General Assembly's legislation on the question of granting independence to colonial countries and peoples since the adoption of its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960;<sup>11</sup> (b) the legislative programmes and procedures so far adopted by the specialized agencies or international institutions concerned to assist the General Assembly in fulfilling its mandate; (c) the specific difficulties, if any, encountered by the executive heads of the bodies concerned in formulating and executing concrete programmes and suggestions for assisting in the realization of the mandates of the General Assembly; (d) what programmes and procedures might still be formulated to make more effective existing programmes and procedures, as well as to establishing new concrete proposals for assisting the General Assembly; (e) the establishment of machinery to supervise and review the implementation of the measures adopted with regard to the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions; (f) an annual progress report to the Economic and Social Council on the action taken.

Finally, the Council decided to maintain the item on its agenda, asked ACC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to do so as well and asked its President to maintain contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee.

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council's decisions were contained in resolution 1450(XLVII) adopted on 7 August 1969, by a roll-call vote of 17 to 0, with 9 abstentions, on the proposal of Bulgaria, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), India, Kuwait, Libya, Sierra Leone, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Upper Volta.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In 1969, General Assembly discussion on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and

<sup>11</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV) containing the Declaration on the granting of independence.

Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations took place mainly in the Assembly's Fourth Committee. The Committee had before it several reports on the question.

A report by the Secretary-General stated that, at the meetings which the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its preparatory Committee had held in April and October of 1969, the Secretary-General had had an exchange of views and information with the executive heads of the agencies and international institutions concerned regarding the implementation of the requests and recommendations of the General Assembly. They had agreed that application of the procedures recommended by the ad hoc inter-agency meeting convened by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees would help in formulating projects beneficial to refugees in Africa and would further strengthen inter-agency co-operation for refugee aid. Also, a number of agencies were making special arrangements with OAU to facilitate action on its requests.

The report further stated that during the Secretary-General's consultations with the executive heads it had been recalled that the legal, practical and other difficulties experienced by some of the agencies in their efforts to give effect to the relevant General Assembly resolutions had previously been brought to the attention of the Assembly's Special Committee, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly itself.

In this regard, the Secretary-General noted that both the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, by the terms of resolutions recently adopted, had recommended that the governing bodies or deliberative organs of the various organizations should consider, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective executive heads, any specific problems they might be encountering in their implementation of the relevant Assembly resolutions.

During the General Assembly debate, a number of Members, including the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Libya, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania, deplored the failure of certain international institutions associated with the United Nations to comply with the spirit of the Dec-

laration on the granting of independence and the fact that, in many specialized agencies, the adoption of anti-colonialist measures was blocked as a result of too strict an interpretation of their functions by the agencies concerned. They said that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in particular, by resorting to legal and bureaucratic excuses, had practically refused to comply with the Assembly's recommendations, thus helping to maintain the colonial system.

In that connexion, the representative of the Byelorussian SSR stated that during 1965 and 1966 Portugal had received \$45 million in loans from the International Bank for electric power projects; those loans meant that Portugal was able to devote an equivalent sum to financing its war of repression against the peoples of its territories. Such an attitude, he continued, was not surprising, however, in view of the fact that Western powers held two thirds of the votes in the Bank.

In the opinion of these Members, the time had come for the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to stop using pretexts for failing to comply with the General Assembly resolutions asking them to increase their assistance to peoples fighting for freedom, and to adopt constructive measures to extend such assistance to the liberated areas of territories under Portuguese administration. Moreover, they declared, the General Assembly should supervise more strictly the implementation by the specialized agencies of the resolutions adopted on the subject and should pay attention to the need to co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies in support of the freedom fighters.

Other Members—such as Barbados, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iran, Lebanon, Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia—stressed the positive role that could be played by the specialized agencies and other international organizations towards the implementation of the Declaration, particularly through consultations and the signing of agreements with OAU. In this context, they noted with satisfaction that some of the hesitation shown by a number of agencies was beginning to disappear and

that several bodies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO and WHO, had already given considerable moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial territories. This demonstrated that their organizational structure and other features need not constitute an obstacle to more effective support for the emancipation of the peoples of non-self-governing territories.

A similar position was taken by Algeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania and Senegal, which stressed that the constitutions of the specialized agencies were not dogma but were intended to serve the purposes that the members wished them to serve. It was simply a question of goodwill, they pointed out. Consequently, all the bodies concerned should give all possible moral and other assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories, so that they could continue their fight for freedom and prepare themselves for the political, administrative, and economic responsibilities they would have to assume once they had achieved self-determination and independence.

In that connexion, Bulgaria expressed the opinion that the activities of UNESCO could and should serve as an example to those bodies which had not yet gone beyond the stage of good intentions. The commendable action taken by the UNESCO General Conference in 1968 in deciding that the organization must take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on the liquidation of colonialism and racism showed that UNESCO was acting without constitutional difficulties, and bodies like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund should study the procedure followed by that organization.

On 12 December 1969, the Assembly, took several decisions on this question:

(1) It reiterated its appeal to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of the resolution setting forth the Declaration on the granting of independence and

other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(2) It expressed its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and international institutions which had co-operated with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

(3) It recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned take measures to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees.

(4) It recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned give all possible assistance to the peoples struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule and in particular to work out in co-operation with OAU and through it, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the territories under Portuguese administration.

(5) It recommended that all the organizations concerned establish relationship and other special arrangements with OAU and introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures.

(6) It urged all the specialized agencies and international institutions, and in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounced their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination.

(7) It recommended that all the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, particularly the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, should work out measures aimed at discontinuing any collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the

illegal minority regime in Southern Rhodesia.

(8) It requested all States, through action in the specialized agencies and international institutions of which they were members, to facilitate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

(9) It recommended that the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations should examine all the problems they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the question.

(10) It requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

(11) It asked the Secretary-General to continue to assist in this endeavour and to report to the Special Committee; and

(12) It asked the Special Committee to continue to examine and report on the question.

(For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The Assembly took these decisions in adopting resolution 2555 (XXIV) by a recorded vote of 76 to 5, with 21 abstentions. The text, which had been approved by the Fourth Committee on 10 December by a roll-call vote of 58 to 4, with 18 abstentions, had been proposed by Bulgaria, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

When the Fourth Committee voted on the draft resolution, a number of representatives, including those of Australia, Colombia, Ireland and Spain, stated that, although they agreed generally with the principles of the draft resolution which they considered in keeping with the over-all policy the agencies should follow, their reservations regarding certain paragraphs of the text compelled them to abstain. In particular, they entertained serious misgivings on those paragraphs which called for the assistance of the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

in fields which were not exactly their concern, fearing that these provisions might create constitutional, technical or practical difficulties for the agencies and institutions concerned.

The representatives of Greece, Iran, Israel, Madagascar, Mexico, Turkey and Venezuela stated that their affirmative votes did not imply unqualified endorsement of all the provisions of the resolution. In that connexion, they referred to the delicate constitutional issues raised by certain paragraphs whose wording they found too categorical.

The representative of South Africa, explaining his vote against the resolution, objected to the fact that the text sought to introduce extraneous and clearly political matters into the specialized agencies, which, he said, were asked to act in a manner irreconcilable with their statutes. Moreover, the agencies were being asked to collaborate with movements that were committed to the use of force and violence.

#### ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS

##### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

In October 1969, the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted conclusions and recommendations on the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and territories under Portuguese domination and in all other territories under colonial domination and on efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. The Special Committee's decisions were based on a report of its Sub-Committee I, which the Committee adopted by 17 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

The Special Committee drew the following conclusions, among others.

The colonial powers and the States whose nationals were engaged in economic activities in colonial territories had continued to disregard United Nations decisions on the question of those activities. The monopolies, with the



encouragement of the administering powers, had further consolidated and expanded the process of economic exploitation which deprived the colonial peoples of the resources needed for a viable independence.

There was a major new development in the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique, which was expected to attract a large influx of foreign interests from Western countries. Among the major concerns involved in the first phase of construction were the Anglo-American Corporation and two other South African companies. It was clear that these interests were openly helping Portugal to retain its control over the people of Mozambique, while South Africa, as the principal contractor to purchase power, would henceforth steadily extend its influence in the territory.

The Special Committee approved the following as its recommendations:

(a) It affirmed that foreign economic and other interests operating in the way they were currently in colonial territories constituted a major obstacle to political independence as well as to social and economic justice.

(b) It condemned the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(c) It deplored the attitude of the colonial powers and States concerned which had not taken any action to implement the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions on the item.

(d) It requested the colonial powers and States concerned whose companies and nationals were engaged in such activities to comply fully with the provisions of the General Assembly's resolutions of 7 December 1967 and 18 December 1968<sup>12</sup> and also to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, that seemed counter to the above-mentioned resolutions.

(e) It requested all States to take effective measures to stop the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to colonial regimes which used such assistance to repress the national liberation movements.

The first of the above recommendations (af-

firming that foreign economic interests constituted a major obstacle to independence) was voted on separately by the Special Committee, at the request of the United Kingdom. It was adopted by 16 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States entered reservations to the remainder of the recommendations stating that they did not regard them as applicable to their countries or to the territories they administered.

During the discussion of the Sub-Committee's report, the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States disagreed with the conclusion that foreign investment was an impediment to the achievement of self-determination and independence. They felt that dependent non-self-governing territories needed all the outside investment they could attract—subject to safeguards to protect the interests of the people—if they were to go forward to independence on sound foundations. The Ivory Coast representative said that while his Government was convinced that the operations of foreign investors represented a certain element of force for the colonial powers in their territories, it was not convinced that all activities and all investments represented a "major obstacle," as stated in the recommendations. He suggested that the Special Committee should ask the colonial powers to orient their economic activities so as to allow the territories to gain the maximum possible benefit.

Italy reiterated its view that the Special Committee was not qualified to make the kind of complex study called for by such a highly technical question.

The USSR stated that the evidence presented in the Sub-Committee's report was so convincing that there could be no doubt that the activities of foreign monopolies in colonial territories were one of the basic obstacles to the granting of independence to them.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of the activities of foreign economic interests and colonial territories was considered by the General Assembly mainly in

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, pp. 648-49, text of resolution 2288(XXII) and Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 735-36, text of resolution 2425(XXIII).

the Fourth Committee and on the basis of the report of the Special Committee.

The majority of the Members that took part in the debate, including Algeria, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Pakistan, Romania and Senegal, were of the opinion that the activities of foreign economic interests were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence in many of the colonial territories, particularly in southern Africa.

Some Members drew attention to the close links that they said existed between the monopolies and the colonial regimes whereby the foreign firms were given privileges in return for financial and material assistance. This enabled the colonial regimes to maintain themselves in power and to suppress the national liberation movements. Among those expressing such views were the Byelorussian SSR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia. It was also stated that the foreign firms were engaged in activities that deprived the indigenous inhabitants of their fertile land, minerals and other natural resources while at the same time reducing the people to poverty and forcing them to work for wages that were sometimes ten or fifteen times lower than those paid to foreigners. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yugoslavia shared this view.

The representative of the Ukrainian SSR was among those who drew attention to the participation of foreign firms in the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique and the Cunene dam in Angola, where it was intended to settle foreigners. The execution of these projects, it was pointed out, could not but lead to the further exploitation of the indigenous people.

The representative of Sudan, among others, said it was necessary to draw a distinction between the role of foreign capital and investment in independent developing countries and independent territories, where the policy and direction of that investment was not controlled by the people.

In this connexion, the United Kingdom representative said it was surprising that economic development before independence should be

regarded as wrong since after the actual moment of independence it became not only respectable but avidly sought after. It was, of course, necessary to ensure that suitable benefits accrued to the community at large and that there were provisions for training and employment of local personnel. The United Kingdom would continue to welcome foreign investment in the territories under its administration, subject to suitable controls and safeguards to protect the interests of the indigenous peoples.

The representative of Venezuela said it was clear that the activities of certain foreign economic interests interfered with the exercise of the right of self-determination. The administering powers should determine the scope of such activities to ensure that they were profitable to the people concerned.

On the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the Assembly took the following action on the question.

(1) It approved 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 relating to foreign economic interests.

(2) It reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources on their territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interest in the light on the preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 which affirmed that peoples might, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources, without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international co-operation based on the principle of mutual benefit and international law.<sup>13</sup>

(3) It affirmed that foreign economic and other interests operating in colonial territories which were exploiting those territories constituted a major obstacle to political independence as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those territories by the indigenous inhabitants.

(4) It declared that any administering power,

<sup>13</sup> See footnote 11.

by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violated the obligations it had assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations<sup>14</sup> and impeded the implementation of the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence.

(5) It condemned the exploitation of the colonial territories and peoples and the methods practised in the territories under colonial domination by those foreign economic, financial and other interests which were designed to perpetuate colonial rule.

(6) It deplored the attitude of the colonial powers and States concerned which had not taken any action to implement the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions.

(7) It requested the administering powers and States whose companies and nationals were engaged in such activities to take immediate measures to put an end to all practices which exploited the territories and peoples under colonial rule, in conformity with the General Assembly resolutions, in particular by preventing new investments, especially in southern Africa, which ran counter to the objectives of the above-mentioned resolutions.

(8) It requested all States to take effective measures to cease forthwith the supply of funds or other forms of economic and technical assistance to colonial powers which used such assistance to repress the national liberation movements.

(9) It requested the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth (1970) session.

These decisions were taken with the adoption of resolution 2554(XXIV) on 12 December 1969, by a recorded vote of 80 to 2, with 18 abstentions. The Fourth Committee approved the text on 9 December by a vote of 94 to 2, with 17 abstentions. (For text of resolution and voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The United States, explaining its abstention in the vote, said that the draft resolution was based on the false assumption that, by definition, foreign investments were harmful to the interests of the territories concerned. The United

States rejected the absurd theory that foreign investments were beneficial only after the achievement of independence.

Australia said that it had abstained because the resolution ran counter to the real interests of the peoples concerned.

Other representatives stated that they had voted in favour of the draft resolution but had reservations about some of its provisions. The representative of Madagascar stated that he had voted in favour in order to register support for measures to help dependent peoples to achieve independence and to express disapproval of the activities of foreign interests which were impeding that movement. However, he had reservations concerning a number of paragraphs of the draft resolution. Others expressing reservations included Chile, Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Spain and Turkey. They did not believe that the activities of foreign interests in dependent territories were all harmful. Each case should be judged on its merits and a distinction should be drawn between those that were harmful and those that were not. They therefore had reservations on provisions of the paragraphs numbered above as 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

Commenting on these reservations, the United Republic of Tanzania said that perhaps not all foreign economic interests impeded decolonization, but who was to distinguish the "good" from the "bad." When an independent State enlisted the services of a foreign company, the decision was made by the Government, on behalf of the people, but in the case of a colonial territory, it was the administering power which took such a decision on its own initiative. The sponsors of the resolution believed that only the people could judge what was in their interests. It was not for the administering power to say whether a particular activity served the people's interests. It was not a question of distinguishing between those activities of foreign monopolies which were detrimental to the people's interests and those which were beneficial; the mere fact that the administering power concluded an agreement with a foreign com-

<sup>14</sup> For text of Chapters XI and XII of the Charter, See APPENDIX II.

pany, without consulting the people, was damaging to the latter's interests.

The sponsors of the text in the Fourth Committee were: Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

#### TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION

##### CONSIDERATION BY PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples—established by the General Assembly on 20 December 1968<sup>15</sup>—submitted its report to the General Assembly in September 1969.

The Preparatory Committee thereby recommended to the General Assembly a programme of activities, including activities at the international, regional and national levels intended to expedite achievement of the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the granting of independence.<sup>16</sup>

The Preparatory Committee stated in its report that the commemoration would be an appropriate occasion to evaluate the activities undertaken over the previous 10 years to implement the Declaration, determine shortcomings, and, in the light of that evaluation and taking fully into account the various obstacles to decolonization, formulate specific proposals for measures designed to eliminate the remaining manifestations of colonialism.

Activities proposed at the international level would include a commemorative meeting to be organized in co-ordination with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. The Preparatory Committee therefore suggested that October 1970 and United Nations Headquarters might be considered as the most convenient time and place for a solemn commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration. The commemorative meeting should conclude with the adoption of a declaration or programme of action aimed at dealing effectively with the remaining colonial problems. The task of preparing a draft declaration

or programme of action might be entrusted to the Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Other activities at the international level which the Preparatory Committee suggested included: special studies and seminars, to be undertaken by units of the United Nations family, on various aspects of colonialism; and the provision of assistance to refugees from colonial territories and to national liberation movements.

The Preparatory Committee also recommended that the Assembly's Special Committee be requested to prepare a succinct analytical study on decolonization with a view to mobilizing public opinion towards the full implementation on the Declaration.

The Preparatory Committee also reported that it had established liaison with the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.

##### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the Preparatory Committee for the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the granting of independence was taken up at plenary meetings of the General Assembly on 4 December 1969. Following debate, the Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee and requested the Secretary-General to transmit those recommendations to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned for appropriate action. It also requested the Special Committee, in its preparation of a draft declaration or suggested programme of action, to co-operate with other United Nations bodies concerned and, in addition to carrying out the other specific tasks assigned to it, to follow, in consultation with the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, the implementation of the Preparatory Committee's recommendations.

These decisions were set out in resolution 2521 (XXIV), adopted on 4 December 1969, by a roll-call vote of 90 to 2, with 1 abstention.

<sup>15</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 11.

The resolution was sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Dahomey, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

(For text of resolution, and voting details see **DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.**)

During the Assembly's discussion of this matter, the representative of Panama emphasized the importance of applying the Declaration on the granting of independence so that all peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and America could be free and so that complete self-determination could be enjoyed.

Poland's spokesman emphasized the historical importance of the Declaration on the granting of independence and stated that Poland deemed it necessary that the celebration of the tenth anniversary should be marked by new and stronger action by the Organization. The programme proposed by the Preparatory Committee provided for such an approach and therefore Poland supported it.

Tunisia also supported the programme proposed by the Preparatory Committee and said that the anniversary should not be a mere commemoration but, rather, an opportunity for deep thought as to the real causes of the persistence of colonialism, in order to make it possible to foresee realistically the prospects for future action.

The representative of Portugal recalled that Portugal had abstained in the vote on the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence on 14 December 1960. Now, however, Portugal saw no alternative but to vote against a proposal to commemorate the Declaration's tenth anniversary because the actions taken in the intervening years in the name of the Declaration had confirmed the doubts Portugal felt originally. The Portuguese spokesman said that, in particular, there had been a double standard in the application of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration. He also stated that, under the influence of ideas such as those propagated under the auspices of that resolution, the accepted norms and rules that regulated the conduct of States had been discarded. He mentioned, in particular, the training and

equipping of professional revolutionaries dedicated to violence, and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The representative of France recalled the role his country had played in the process of decolonization and its efforts to put into practice the major principles referred to in the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence. That resolution however had gone beyond a reaffirmation of the major principles mentioned in it and had discarded certain provisions of the United Nations Charter. He also expressed the view that the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee contained paragraphs whose compatibility with the Charter was doubtful, because they either advocated violence or suggested interference in the internal affairs of Member States. France, therefore, could not support the resolution endorsing those proposals.

The Byelorussian SSR said that on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, the United Nations should make a worthy contribution towards the complete and unconditional implementation of the provisions of the Declaration. To that end, the Assembly should adopt a progress report on the implementation of the Declaration by States which should propose appropriate measures for the elimination of colonial regimes. The report should also give special attention to the question of halting the activities of foreign monopolies in colonial territories; envisage measures for the elimination of military bases and the cessation of military activities by colonial powers in those territories; and name and condemn those that were guilty of continuing failure to comply with the Declaration, in particular, the key Western powers which assisted and supported colonial and racist regimes.

Australia, the Netherlands, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States, all of which voted in favour of the draft resolution, expressed reservations concerning certain recommendations of the Preparatory Committee.

#### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

On 18 December 1968, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish an

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.<sup>17</sup> This Committee was to advise him on strengthening and expanding the programme, including in particular, promoting of contributions, and on granting of subventions to appropriate institutions in Africa to enable them to provide places for persons who came under that Programme.

On 21 August 1969, the Secretary-General announced that the Advisory Committee would be composed of representatives of Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, India, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zambia. He recommended that the Committee provide for participation in its work, in an observer capacity, of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

Reporting to the General Assembly on 31 October 1969 on the progress of the Programme, the Secretary-General stated that during the period 1 January-30 September 1969, 21 States had pledged \$458,446, with payments totalling \$387,390. Although these payments, when compared with the \$360,997 paid in the same period in 1968, showed an encouraging trend, the total was far short of the target of \$3 million originally envisaged for the period 1968-70.

As a result of the improved financial situation, it had proved possible to expand the Programme. New scholarships had been awarded to 182 applicants, while 272 students had received extensions of their awards. There were 454 current scholarship holders as compared with 390 in 1968.

From the outset, the Programme had followed a general policy of placing scholarship holders in educational and training institutions in Africa. Closer co-operation with Governments concerned had resulted in improvements with respect to the placement of candidates; a general upgrading of the quality of education offered to scholarship holders could also be noted. However, the Secretary-General indicated the problem of finding suitable placements for less qualified and over-age students or those having language difficulties still existed.

With respect to the legal status of applicants and/or issuance of travel documents, improvements had been noted. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had offered his good offices in helping to deal with questions arising from the often difficult legal status of scholarship holders; he had been largely instrumental in solving such problems as had been encountered.

Since the funds available remained far from adequate in meeting the objectives of the Programme, the Secretary-General suggested that the Assembly might consider, pending receipt of additional voluntary contributions, again including an amount of \$100,000 in the regular United Nations budget (financed from membership contributions) to ensure the continuity of the Programme.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa was considered by the Fourth Committee at the General Assembly's twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

On the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the Assembly, on 12 December 1969, expressed its appreciation to all those who had contributed to the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and appealed anew to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to take all possible measures for the promotion of adequate contributions to the Programme. It also decided that, as a further transitional measure, provision should be made, under the regular budget for 1970, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions.

These actions were set forth in resolution 2557(XXIV), adopted by 103 votes to 2. The Fourth Committee approved the text of the resolution, by 97 votes to 2, on 9 December.

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968 pp. 736-37, text of resolution 2431(XXIII).

(For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The sponsors of the resolution in the Fourth Committee were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

TABLE I: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS (1 October 1968-30 September 1969)				
	Applica- tions Received	New Awards	Awards Extended	Current Scholar- ship Holders
Namibia	41	20	29	49
South Africa	170	42	161	203
Southern Rhodesia	140	36	7	43
Territories under Portuguese Ad- ministration	151	85	75	160
Total	502	182	272	454

TABLE II: CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED AND PAID\*

(1 January-31 September 1969)  
(U.S. dollars)

Country	Pledged	Paid	Balance
Burma	1,000	1,000	
Cambodia	1,000		370
Canada	25,000	25,000	
Denmark	80,000	80,000	
Gabon	408	—	408
Ghana	1,500	1,500	—
Greece	3,500	3,500	
India	1,000	1,000	—
Iran	2,000	2,000	—
Ireland	5,000		5,000
Italy	12,467	12,467	
	12,500		12,500
Japan	20,000		20,000
Kenya	2,002	2,002	
Libya	5,000	5,000	—
Netherlands	27,778	—	27,778
Norway	50,000	50,000	—
Philippines	500	500	—
Sweden	80,000	80,000	—
Turkey	5,000	—	5,000
United Kingdom	119,990	119,990	—
United Republic of Tanzania	2,801	2,801	—
	458,446	387,390	71,056

\* Including contributions pledged in prior years and still outstanding, amounting to \$141,875.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### GENERAL ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION

##### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 652-724.

Sub-Committee on Petitions, meetings 138-154.

A/AC.109/L.534, L.540, L.554, L.560-L.565, L.567, L.577, L.589, L.590, L.595, L.614, L.615. Reports (135th-150th) of Sub-Committee on Petitions.

##### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION

General Committee, meeting 181.

Fourth Committee, meetings 1816, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1853-1860, 1862, 1864-1866, 1868-1870.

Fifth Committee, meetings 1347, 1348.

Plenary Meetings 1821, 1822, 1824-1826, 1829, 1835, 1838, 1869-1870.

A/7623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, covering its work during 1969.

A/7601. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1968-15 June 1969, Chapter V A.

A/7601/Add.1. Introduction to annual report of Secretary-General, September 1969, Chapter VIII.

A/7754. Co-operation between United Nations and Organization of African Unity. Manifesto on Southern Africa. Letter of 7 November 1969 from Kenya.

A/L.581 and Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/1291, A/7865. Administrative and financial implications of 20-power draft resolution A/L.581. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2548(xxiv), as proposed by 20 powers, A/L.581, adopted by Assembly, 11 December 1969, meeting 1829, by 78 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling its resolutions 1654(XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810(XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 1970(XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2105(XX) of 20 December 1965, 2189(XXI) of 13 December 1966, 2326(XXII) of 16 December 1967 and 2465(XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Recalling also its resolution 2425(XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning the item entitled "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",

Recalling further its resolution 2426(XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning the 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,

Noting with grave concern that nine years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination,

Deploping the refusal of the colonial Powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Bearing in mind that the continuation of colonialism and its manifestations, including racism, apartheid and activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples, and the attempts of some colonial Powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive activities against colonial peoples are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Deploping the attitude of certain States which, in defiance of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, 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, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolution 2446(XXIII) of 19 December 1968 relating to the measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular, especially paragraph 8 thereof,

Recalling the Manifesto on Southern Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government

of the Organization of African Unity at its sixth ordinary session,

Recalling that the year 1970 will be the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514(XV) and all its other resolutions on the question of decolonization;

2. Approves 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 covering its work during 1969, including the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1970;

3. Urges all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, including the various programmes in the United Nations system, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. Declares that the continuation of colonial rule threatens international peace and security and that the practice of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination constitute a crime against humanity;

5. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, notes with satisfaction the progress made in the colonial Territories by the national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, and urges all States to provide moral and material assistance to them;

6. Requests all States, as well as the specialized agencies and international institutions, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

7. Reiterates its declaration that the practice of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence is punishable as a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are outlaws, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory to be a punishable offence and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries;

8. Requests the colonial Powers to dismantle without further delay their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

9. Condemns the policies, pursued by certain colonial Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative regimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories



which have not yet attained independence, and in particular to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism;

11. Requests the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommends the Council to take such suggestions fully into consideration;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

13. Invites the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence;

14. Urges the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the colonial Territories in order to secure first-hand information concerning the Territories and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of those Territories under their administration;

15. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples;

16. Requests Member States, in particular the administering Powers, to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all the facilities necessary for the implementation of the present resolution.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/7507. Letter of 28 January 1969 from Australia.  
S/9203. Letter of 9 May 1969 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council (transmitting extracts of resolutions III and VIII adopted by International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, Iran, 22 April-13 May 1968).

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

##### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Im-

plementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 704-706, 710-717.

##### CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

##### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—47TH SESSION

Plenary Meetings 1627, 1635.

E/4712. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by specialized agencies and international institutions associated with United Nations. Report of President of Council.

E/L. 1276. Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Kuwait, Libya, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution.

E/4668. Development and co-ordination of activities of organizations within United Nations system. Thirty-fifth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, paras. 10-14.

RESOLUTION 1450(xLvii), as proposed by 9 powers, E/L.1276, and as orally co-sponsored by Bulgaria, adopted by Council on 7 August 1969, meeting 1635, by roll-call vote of 17 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, USSR, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belgium, France, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the item of its agenda entitled "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",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2426(XXIII) of 18 December 1968, and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly,

Taking into account the report submitted by the President of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its resumed forty-fifth session and paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2426(XXIII), on the consultations with the Chairman 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,

Taking into account also the statements made to the Council by the representatives of the executive heads of a number of the specialized agencies and

international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the urgent need of the peoples of several colonial territories, particularly in Africa, for assistance from the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, particularly in the fields of education and training, health and nutrition,

Recognizing the need for further measures to be taken for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and international institutions that have co-operated with the United Nations in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions and, in so doing, have taken measures for the co-ordination of their policies and activities;

2. Expresses its deep regret that some of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

3. Endorses the report of the President of the Council and recommends to the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned that they give effect to the suggestions outlined therein;

4. Recommends to the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned that they establish relationship agreements and other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity, as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has done, in order to give concrete assistance to the liberation movements with a view to bringing about a more full and speedy implementation of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII);

5. Recommends the United Nations, in particular the Office of Technical Co-operation, the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, including the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, to take measures individually and in collaboration with one another to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, particularly in Africa, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees;

6. Urges the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to introduce the greatest measure of flexibility into the procedures followed by them in the field of assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, particularly in Africa, and to strengthen the existing arrangements for interagency co-operation in order to facilitate the planning and implementation of joint or complementary programmes as well as a concerted approach to problems in that field;

7. Recommends the governing bodies or deliberative organs as appropriate of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their executive heads.

to give consideration to the following:

(a) The history of the General Assembly's legislation on the question of granting independence to colonial countries and peoples since the adoption of its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960;

(b) The legislative programmes and procedures so far adopted by the specialized agencies or international institutions concerned to assist the General Assembly in fulfilling its mandate;

(c) The specific difficulties, if any, encountered by the executive heads in formulating and executing concrete programmes and suggestions for assisting in the realization of the mandates of the General Assembly;

(d) What programmes and procedures might still be formulated to make more effective existing programmes and procedures, as well as to establishing new concrete proposals for assisting the General Assembly;

(e) The establishment of machinery to supervise and review the implementation of the measures adopted with regard to the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

(f) An annual progress report to the Economic and Social Council on the action taken;

8. Decides to maintain the item on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council and requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to give separate and continuing consideration to this item;

9. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to maintain contact with the Chairman 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.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1842, 1844, 1845, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1853-1860, 1862, 1863, 1865, 1867-1869.

Plenary Meeting 1831.

A/7601. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1968-15 June 1969, Chapter V A3.

A/7603. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, 3 August 1968-8 August 1969, Chapter XIII C.

A/7623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1969), Chapter V.

A/7725. Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by specialized agencies and international institutions associated with United Nations. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.945 and Add.1. Bulgaria, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Togo,

Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 10 December 1969, meeting 1867, by roll-call vote of 58 to 4, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Netherlands New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

#### A/7871. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2555(xxiv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/7871, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1969, meeting 1831, by recorded vote of 76 to 5, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina,\* Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

\* Subsequently the representative of Argentina informed the Secretariat that his delegation had intended to abstain.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "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",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Taking into account the relevant reports submitted by the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council 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 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting that some of the specialized agencies have taken steps, including the establishment of relationship agreements or other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity, designed to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, and have initiated procedures aimed at facilitating the formulation of joint or complementary projects beneficial to those refugees,

Noting with regret that some of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Mindful of the urgent need of the peoples and the national liberation movements of several colonial Territories for assistance from the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition, in their struggle to attain freedom and independence,

Recognizing the need for further and more effective measures to be taken for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly resolutions by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Considering that by virtue of the Charter, in particular Chapters IX and X, the United Nations shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies,

1. Reiterates its appeal to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant resolutions;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and the international institutions which have co-operated with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

3. Recommends that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations sys-

tern, should take measures individually and in collaboration with one another to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees;

4. Recommends that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations system, should give all possible assistance to the peoples struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule and in particular to work out, within the scope of their respective activities and in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration;

5. Recommends that, in order to assist in the full and speedy implementation of paragraphs 3 and 4 above, all the organizations concerned should establish relationship and other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity, and should introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures;

6. Urges all the specialized agencies and international institutions, and in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

7. Recommends that all the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, particularly the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, should work out, within the scope of their respective activities, measures aimed at discontinuing any collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia;

8. Requests all States, through action in the specialized agencies and international institutions of which they are members, to facilitate the full and speedy implementation of the present resolution and other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

9. Recommends that the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, in order to facilitate the efforts of Member States to comply fully with paragraph 8 above, should examine, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the present resolution and to other General Assembly resolutions;

10. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, ap-

propriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

11. Invites the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

(b) To obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration information on the action taken by the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

## ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 659, 720.

## CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1842, 1844, 1845, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1853-1860, 1862-1864, 1866, 1867.  
Plenary Meeting 1831.

A/7601. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1968-15 June 1969, Chapter V A 3

A/7752 and Add.1. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding implementation of Declaration on 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 Special Committee. (Annex: Report of Sub-Committee I.)

A/C.4/L.944 and Add.1. Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.944/Rev.1 and Rev.1./Add.1. Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 9 December 1969, meeting 1866, by 94 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions.

A/7858. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2554(xxiv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/7858, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1969, meeting 1831, by recorded vote of 80 to 2, with 18 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "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",

Having examined 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 relating to this question,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the eighth preambular paragraph thereof, and its resolution 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

Convinced that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514(XV) and which obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the people in these Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the administering Powers have the obligation to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the population and the natural resources of these Territories against abuses, in accordance with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter,

1. Approves 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 relating to this question;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of these resources in their best interest in the light of the eighth preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Affirms that foreign economic and other interests operating in colonial Territories which are exploiting those Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of these Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Declares that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations and impedes the implementation of resolution 1514(XV);

5. Condemns the exploitation of the colonial Territories and peoples and the methods practised in the Territories under colonial domination by those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are designed to perpetuate colonial rule;

6. Deplores the attitude of the colonial Powers and States concerned which have not taken any action to implement the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions;

7. Requests the administering Powers and States concerned whose companies and nationals are engaged in such activities to take immediate measures to put an end to all practices which exploit the Territories and peoples under colonial rule, in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, 2288(XXII) of 7 December 1967 and 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, in particular by preventing new investments, especially in southern Africa, which run counter to the objectives of the above-mentioned resolutions;

8. Requests all States to take effective measures to cease forthwith the supply of funds or other forms of economic and technical assistance to colonial Powers which use such assistance to repress the national liberation movements;

9. Requests the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to use all the facilities at his disposal to render assistance to the Special Committee in the pursuit of this study.

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION

### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Preparatory Committee for Tenth Anniversary of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 1-11 (A/AC.140/SR.1-11).

## CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meeting 1862.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1334.

Plenary Meetings 1797, 1820, 1821.

A/7684. Special programme of activities in connexion with tenth anniversary of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Report of Preparatory Committee for Tenth Anniversary of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

A/L.572 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/L.572/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Algeria, Dahomey, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution.

A/C.1528, A/7790, A/7801. Administrative and financial implications of recommendations contained in report of Preparatory Committee (A/7684). Reports by Secretary-General, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 2521 (xxiv), as proposed by 20 powers, A/L.572/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 4 December 1969, meeting 1821, by roll-call vote of 90 to 2, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: France.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Mindful of the need on the occasion of that anni-

versary to evaluate the progress so far made in the implementation of the Declaration and, taking into account the various existing obstacles, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism,

1. Approves the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and endorses the recommendations contained therein concerning the programme of activities to be undertaken in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned the above-mentioned recommendations for appropriate action and to report on their implementation to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Requests the Special Committee, in its preparation of a draft declaration or a suggested programme of action for consideration at the special commemorative meeting, to co-operate as appropriate with other United Nations bodies concerned and, in addition to carrying out the other specific tasks assigned to it in the report, to follow, in consultation with the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

#### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1842, 1844, 1845, 1848,

1850, 1851, 1853-1860, 1862-1864, 1866, 1869.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1348.

Plenary Meetings 1816, 1831.

A/7496. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Note by Secretary-General.

A/7601. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1968-15 June 1969, Chapter V A, pp. 83-84.

A/7624/Rev.1. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia (covering period 13 November 1968-24 October 1969), Chapter I F.

A/7735. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.946 and Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 9 December 1969, meeting 1866, by 97 vote to 2.

A/G.5/1287, A/7873. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution II recommended by Fourth Committee, A/7872. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/7872 and Corr.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2557(xxiv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/7872, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1969, meeting 1831, by 103 votes to 2.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2349(XXII) of 19 December 1967 by which the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans were consolidated and integrated, and its resolution 2431(XXIII) of 18 December 1968 by which, inter alia, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish an advisory committee of Member States to assist him, among other things, in strengthening and expanding the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Recalling paragraph 14 of its resolution 2507(XXIV) of 21 November 1969 concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, in which it invited the Secretary-General to develop and expand training programmes for the inhabitants of those Territories, and the relevant section of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Noting that, although the financial situation has improved during 1969, available funds are still far from adequate to meet the objectives of the Programme,

Welcoming the establishment of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2431(XXIII),

Strongly convinced that the provision of assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned is essential and that it is therefore desirable further to strengthen and expand the Programme,

1. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have contributed to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Appeals anew to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa within the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2431(XXIII), to take all possible measures for the promotion of adequate contributions to the Programme;

4. Decides that, as a further transitional measure, provision shall be made, under section 12 of the regular budget for the financial year 1970, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure the continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the progress of the Programme.

## QUESTIONS CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

The following pages give a brief account of decisions concerning various individual territories taken in 1969 by the General Assembly and by its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. (See also

pp. 112-34, 675-701, 702-13 and 609-26 for details on questions concerning Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, territories under Portuguese administration, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)

### Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The Falkland Islands (Malvinas) are situated in the South Atlantic, some 480 miles off Cape Horn. The population, almost entirely of British origin, numbered 2,098 at the end of 1968. The territory, which is administered by the United Kingdom, is claimed by Argentina as an integral part of Argentina.

The economy of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) depends on the wool industry. Nearly all revenue is derived from sheep-farming.

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples did not consider the territory in 1969. On 25 September, it decided to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper on the territory prepared by the Secretariat and to consider the item in 1970.

By letters dated 21 November 1969, the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and of

the United Kingdom informed the General Assembly that negotiations had continued between their respective Governments for the purpose of settling as soon as possible the dispute concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

They added that although divergence remained between the two Governments, it had been agreed that special talks would take place early in 1970 with a view to reaching agreement on practical measures to promote and implement free communications and movement in both directions between the mainland and the Islands. Both Governments would continue their efforts towards a definitive solution of the dispute and would report further to the Secretary-General in due course.

On 16 December, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in negotiations between the United Kingdom and Argentine Governments and urged the parties to continue their efforts to reach a definitive solution of the dispute as soon as possible.

These decisions were embodied in a consensus, proposed by Uruguay and Venezuela and approved by the Fourth Committee on 12 December. The consensus as adopted by the General Assembly read as follows:

"The General Assembly, having regard to its resolution 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965<sup>18</sup> and to the consensuses which it approved on 20 December 1966<sup>19</sup> and 19 December 1967<sup>20</sup> concerning the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), takes note of the communications dated 21 November 1969

from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

"In this connexion, the General Assembly, bearing in mind 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, takes note with satisfaction of the progress achieved in the negotiations mentioned in the notes presented on 21 November 1969, and urges the parties, bearing particularly in mind resolution 2065(XX) and the consensuses of 20 December 1966 and 19 December 1967, to continue their efforts to reach, as soon as possible, a definitive solution of the dispute as envisaged in the notes referred to, and to keep the Special Committee and the General Assembly duly informed during the coming year about the development of the negotiations on this colonial situation, the elimination of which is of interest to the United Nations within the context of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960"<sup>21</sup> (containing text of Declaration on granting independence).

<sup>18</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 578-79, text of resolution 2065 (XX).

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 577, text of consensus of 20 December 1966.

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 659, text of consensus of 19 December 1967.

<sup>21</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, text of resolution 1514(XV).

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 659, 715.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24-TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1844, 1850, 1851, 1853-1860, 1862, 1869-1870.

Plenary Meetings 1765, 1835.

A/7623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1969), Chapter XXXI.

A/7691. Letter of 26 September 1969 from United Kingdom.

A/7785. Letter of 21 November 1969 from Argentina.

A/7786. Letter of 21 November 1969 from United Kingdom.

A/7896. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), part IV.

A/7630. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 24th session, 16 September—17 December 1969. Other decisions, p. 75.

#### Fiji

Fiji, administered by the United Kingdom, is a group of 844 islands and islets situated in the south-west Pacific. Its population, estimated at

512,000 at the end of 1968, consisted of 215,000 Fijians, 256,150 persons of Indian origin, and about 41,000 others (Europeans, part-Euro-



peans, Chinese and members of other Pacific races). Almost 90 per cent of the total land mass of 7,055 square miles is contained by the islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levi. The economy of Fiji is dependent on sugar primarily, and on copra, gold mining and tourism.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

When the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the situation in Fiji in 1969, it had before it the report of its Sub-Committee on Fiji (composed of Bulgaria, Ecuador, India, Norway and the United Republic of Tanzania).

In its report, the Sub-Committee stated that on 27 August 1969, its Chairman had addressed a letter to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom requesting the co-operation of his Government in arranging a visit to the territory.

In a letter dated 3 October, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom replied that his Government saw no grounds for varying the position it had set out in 1967, when the United Kingdom had informed the Special Committee that it did not regard a visit by a sub-committee as necessary.

The Sub-Committee regretted that, in view of this attitude, it had not been able to carry out the tasks assigned to it.

On 21 October 1969, the Special Committee decided to take note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Fiji and to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper by the Secretariat on the territory in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Assembly's Fourth Committee. At the same time, the Special Committee decided to consider the matter the following year.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1969, the situation in Fiji was taken up by the General Assembly.

During the discussion, which took place mainly in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana and Poland urged the United Kingdom, among other administering powers, to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting visiting missions to gain access to Fiji as well as to other dependent territories so that the Committee could have first-hand information on conditions and the aspirations of the people.

The representative of Czechoslovakia believed that the colonial powers, despite their disclaimers, were using every means to perpetuate their domination in the small territories, including Fiji. He shared the view that there should be a time-table for the granting of independence to colonial territories.

India felt that the consultations between the principal parties in Fiji with a view to finding a mutually acceptable basis for the territory's political future were a heartening sign.

The representative of New Zealand said that because of the differences between the small territories, no rigid formula could be applied for their future political development. In the case of Fiji, New Zealand's view was that great advances were being made which would have an important influence in the neighbouring regions.

The representative of the United Arab Republic expressed the hope that the process of the decolonization of Fiji would be achieved in an atmosphere of harmony and co-operation.

On 12 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, decided to postpone consideration of the question of Fiji to its twenty-fifth session, due to be held in 1970.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 659, 719.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1842, 1844, 1845, 1850, 1851, 1853-1860, 1862, 1865, 1867.

Plenary Meeting 1831.

A/7601. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1968-15 June 1969, Chapter V A 2.

A/7623/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1969), Chapter XIII. (Annex

II: Report of Sub-Committee on Fiji to Special Committee.)  
A/7856. Report of Fourth Committee.

A/7630. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 24th session, 16 September-17 December 1969. Other decisions, p. 75.

## French Territory of the Afars and the Issas<sup>22</sup>

The French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, administered by France as an overseas territory, is situated on the eastern coast of Africa and is bounded by Ethiopia and Somalia. It covers an area of about 8,900 square miles and had in 1967 a population estimated at 125,050, comprising 58,240 Issas and other Somalis, 48,270 Afars, 8,285 Arabs and 10,255 Europeans and assimilés.

Following a referendum held on 19 March 1967, in which a majority of the voters of the territory favoured the idea of the area remaining part of the French Republic, the French National Assembly promulgated a new statute for the territory on 3 July 1967. The law, which provided for the establishment of an elected Chamber of Deputies, which in turn elected a Government Council, had as one of its declared purposes the granting of a large measure of autonomy in the administration of the territory's affairs.

By this same law the official name of the territory was changed.

On 25 September 1969, the General As-

sembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples decided without objection to transmit to the General Assembly a working paper on the situation in the territory prepared by the Secretariat in order to facilitate the consideration of the subject by the Assembly's Fourth Committee. The Special Committee also decided that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connexion, it would consider the question the following year.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly endorsed a recommendation of its Fourth Committee that consideration of the question of French Somaliland be postponed to its twenty-fifth session, due to be held in 1970.

<sup>22</sup> The name of the territory formerly known as French Somaliland is "French Territory of the Afars and the Issas." This designation was introduced in United Nations terminology as from 15 April 1968, at the request of the administering power.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 659, 715.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION  
Fourth Committee, meetings 1842, 1844, 1850, 1851, 1853-1859, 1868.  
Plenary Meeting 1835.

A/7623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1969), Chapter XII.

A/7896. Report of Fourth Committee, paras. 10 and 30.

A/7630. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 24th session, 16 September-17 December 1969, p. 75.

## Gibraltar

Gibraltar, administered by the United Kingdom, covers an area of 2¼ square miles and had a population at the end of 1968 estimated at 26,007, of whom 19,357 were Gibraltarians, 4,685 other British and 1,965 aliens.

In 1968, the General Assembly, declaring that the continuation of the colonial situation in Gibraltar was incompatible with the purposes

and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the General Assembly's declaration of 14 December 1960 on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples,<sup>23</sup> requested the administering power to terminate the colonial situation in Gibraltar no later than

<sup>23</sup> See footnote 21.

1 October 1969.<sup>24</sup> It also called upon the Government of the United Kingdom to begin without delay the negotiations with the Government of Spain provided for in its resolution of 19 December 1967 (2353(XXII)).<sup>25</sup>

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The question of Gibraltar was considered by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in September 1969.

The Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, transmitting various communications he had received from the representatives of the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom, including letters dated 1 and 9 October 1969 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain and the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, respectively.

In his letter of 1 October, the Spanish Foreign Minister recalled that although the United Nations had set a deadline of 1 October 1969 for the United Kingdom to decolonize the territory, the United Kingdom's response had been to ignore this decision and to delay in every possible way its duty to negotiate. Such actions as the concentration of large military forces at the Gibraltar base and the United Kingdom's constant military manoeuvres and activities could create circumstances propitious for an incident to take place in the area at any moment, the letter stated. Because of this attitude and because of a series of aggressive acts against Spain, the letter continued, Spain had had to adopt measures of self-defence in the Gibraltar area, which the United Kingdom was trying to present to the world as hostile acts.

The letter of the Spanish Foreign Minister went on to say that Spain had no intention of absorbing the population of Gibraltar by force and had been prepared for years to negotiate bilaterally; Spain's only demand was the restitution of sovereignty over a territory that belonged to Spain on irrefutable geographical and historical grounds. In the face of the use of force to perpetuate the existence of this military colony, the letter said, the Spanish

Government would uphold, by whatever means it considered appropriate, respect for its inalienable right to national integrity and unity.

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, in a letter of 9 October 1969, categorically rejected the suggestions that Gibraltar constituted a threat to Spain. British activity in the area was in no wise aggressive and was not intended to provoke an incident of any sort, he said. The Permanent Representative stated that the General Assembly resolutions on the matter constituted recommendations and not decisions, and his Government's position on the subject had been clearly stated at the times of their adoption.

Furthermore, the letter said, Spain's decision to sever telephone and telegraph links with Gibraltar was not an indication that the Spanish Government was willing to approach the problem by seeking to create a better atmosphere. The British Government, for its part, remained ready to talk with the Spanish Government if, by so doing, the Gibraltarians would be helped and a solution brought nearer.

The Permanent Representative concluded his letter by stating that his Government rejected the statement in the Spanish Foreign Minister's note that Gibraltar was a Spanish territory, adding that the United Kingdom had no doubt whatever about its sovereignty over the area. He recalled his Government's repeatedly declared readiness to submit the legal aspects of the question to the International Court of Justice.

On 25 September 1969, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper on the territory prepared by the Secretariat in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee of the Assembly, and, subject to any directives the Assembly might give in that regard, to consider the question in 1970.

#### DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's twenty-fourth (1969) session, the question of Gibraltar was

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, p. 750, text of resolution 2429 (XXIII).

<sup>25</sup> See Y.U.N., 1967, p. 676, text of resolution 2353 (XXII).

discussed mainly in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

In statements made before the Committee, Afghanistan, Barbados, Chad, Ghana, Iran, Sudan, Syria and the United Arab Republic, among others, expressed the hope that the parties concerned would continue their dialogue

and reach a settlement in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly endorsed a recommendation of its Fourth Committee that consideration of the question of Gibraltar be postponed to its twenty-fifth session, due to be held in 1970.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 659,715.

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1842, 1844, 1850, 1851, 1853-1859, 1868.

Plenary Meeting 1835.

A/7550 and Add.1-6. Report of Secretary-General.

A/7623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1969), Chapter XI.

A/7896. Report of Fourth Committee, paras. 10 and 30.

A/7630. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 24th session, 16 September-17 December 1969, p. 75.

##### OTHER DOCUMENTS

S/9461. Letter of 1 October 1969 from Spain (included in A/7550/Add.5).

S/9469. Letter of 9 October 1969 from United Kingdom (included in A/7550/Add.6).

### Ifni and Spanish Sahara

Ifni, situated on the Atlantic coast of Africa and surrounded on the north, east and south by Morocco, covers an area of approximately 580 square miles and has a population of about 50,000 inhabitants. Spanish Sahara, also on the Atlantic coast of Africa, covers an area of about 108,000 square miles and is bounded on the north by Morocco and on the east and south by Mauritania (except for a few miles in the east, where it is bounded by Algeria). At the end of 1966, its indigenous population was estimated at 33,512.

Both territories were administered by Spain prior to the retrocession of Ifni to the Government of Morocco on 30 June 1969. Spanish Sahara is the subject of territorial claims by Mauritania and Morocco.

#### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The questions of Ifni and Spanish Sahara were considered by the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at meetings held between April and December 1969.

The Special Committee had before it a work-

ing paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee and by the General Assembly, and on the latest developments concerning the two territories. The Special Committee also had before it a petition dated 17 February 1969 from the Secretary-General of the Party for Liberation and Socialism, Morocco, demanding the return to Morocco of the western Sahara.

The representatives of Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and Spain participated in the Special Committee's discussion of the questions of Ifni and Spanish Sahara in April 1969.

#### IFNI

The representative of Spain stated that on 22 April 1969 his Government had ratified the treaty concluded at Fez, Morocco, on 4 January 1969, by which the Government of Spain transferred sovereignty over Ifni to Morocco.

At a Special Committee meeting on 5 June 1969, the Chairman drew attention to two letters dated 14 and 23 May 1969 from the Permanent Representatives of Morocco and Spain, respectively, stating that the instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Fez had been exchanged

at Rabat, Morocco, on 13 May 1969 and that the transfer of powers to the Government of Morocco would take place within a period of three months from 13 May 1969.

The Chairman subsequently drew the attention of the Special Committee to a letter dated 9 July 1969 in which the Permanent Representative of Spain informed the Secretary-General that the retrocession of Ifni to the Government of Morocco had been effected on 30 June 1969. The Special Committee concluded its consideration of the territory of Ifni by taking note of that development.

#### SPANISH SAHARA

With regard to Spanish Sahara, the representative of Morocco pointed out that although Spain had given its support to the principle of self-determination for the inhabitants of the territory, and had stated its acceptance of a visiting mission to Spanish Sahara, these provisions of various Assembly resolutions remained to be implemented by the administering power. In addition, he said, the Spanish authorities in the territory were taking steps, such as the establishment of provincial bodies and of a local assembly, which seemed openly designed to establish a kind of referendum of the people of the Sahara in a sort of *tête-à-tête* with Spain. Such measures, he thought, were in contradiction to the spirit of self-determination and to the measures envisaged by the General Assembly to ensure that self-determination would be exercised as soon as possible.

Mauritania favoured a solution that would uphold the rights of the population of Spanish Sahara; it was hoped that such a solution could be found in harmony with the administering power and in co-operation with all countries interested in maintaining peace in the area. Mauritania felt that the elements for a satisfactory solution of the problem were to be found in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1968<sup>26</sup>—which, *inter alia*, invited the administering power to determine the procedures for holding a referendum. The Government of Mauritania had exerted considerable effort in accepting that solution, its spokesman said, but it would continue to hold the same attitude, respectful of the rights of the people of the territory.

The representative of Spain stated that the Spanish Government was deeply concerned by the annexationist aspirations that were emerging concerning the area and could not fail to heed the appeal for protection it had received from the elected representatives of the inhabitants. It was not the fault of the Spanish Government, he said, that press and radio campaigns had aroused concern in the people of the territory, nor was it its responsibility that foreign agents were constantly being introduced into the area. For its part, he said, the Spanish Government was doing its best to improve the living conditions of the people of the Sahara, and it was trying to facilitate the implementation of the General Assembly's resolution of 18 December 1968.<sup>27</sup>

With respect to the visit of a special mission, which the Spanish Government had agreed to receive, the representative of Spain said that he had nothing to add to the content of the letter he had sent to the Secretary-General on 17 October 1968, which had stated that his delegation was ready to start talks with the Secretary-General to discuss the dispatch of observers to Spanish Sahara so that they could observe, analyse, and form a judgement on the situation. Finally, he said that the population of the Sahara would have complete freedom to exercise self-determination at the proper time and when Spain was so requested.

In response to the Spanish representative's statement that foreign agents were being introduced into the Sahara, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that the only foreigners in the territory were the numerous Spanish troops, whose presence hindered the implementation of the General Assembly resolution on this territory.

On 25 September 1969, the Special Committee decided to transmit to the General Assembly the relevant working paper by the Secretariat in order to facilitate the consideration of the question by the Assembly's Fourth Committee, and, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that con-

<sup>26</sup> See Y.U.N., 1968, pp. 754-55, text of resolution 2428 (XXIII).

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

nexion, to give consideration to the subject the following year.

On 2 December 1969, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the Secretary-General had received from the Permanent Representative of Spain a reply dated 17 November to his note of 10 January 1969. In his letter, the Permanent Representative stated that his Government was firmly in favour of applying the principle of self-determination to the Sahara and reiterated the offer concerning the possibility of a visit to the territory. He added that this offer must, however, be interpreted in the same terms in which it was made and without forgetting that the express desires of the Saharan population ought to take priority over any other consideration.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The questions of Ifni and Spanish Sahara were considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth (1969) session, where the discussion took place primarily in the Fourth Committee.

#### IFNI

During the discussion of Ifni, Spain and Morocco noted that Ifni had been returned in full sovereignty to Morocco as a result of the Treaty of Fez concluded between the two countries. The representatives of Barbados, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Sudan, and Trinidad and Tobago, among others, expressed their satisfaction that the question had been amicably resolved between the two parties.

On 16 December 1969, at a plenary meeting, the General Assembly on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee took note of the retrocession of Ifni, on 30 June 1969, to the Government of Morocco.

#### SPANISH SAHARA

With regard to Spanish Sahara, the representative of Mauritania stated that the territory, which was situated within the geographical limits of Mauritania, was inhabited solely by Moorish tribes whose culture and customs were similar to those of other tribes living in north-western Mauritania.

As early as 1957, he observed, reference had

been made to the concept of an economic and spiritual greater Mauritania, a term not in contradiction to the application of the principle of self-determination to the people of the region.

Mauritania urged the administering power to hold prior consultations in order to determine the procedures for a referendum in the territory which, he thought, should take into account all those procedures mentioned in the United Nations decisions and, in particular, the dispatch of a United Nations mission to participate in the referendum.

The representative of Morocco rejected the Mauritanian representative's assertion that Spanish Sahara was part of a greater Mauritania. In fact, he said, Mauritania had put forward territorial claims only after Morocco had laid claims to the territory. The question of Spanish Sahara was a dispute that Spain and Morocco were trying to settle by peaceful means, and which Morocco wished to solve without wasting time, he said. In this connexion the representative of Morocco regretted that the Spanish Government, which had endorsed the principles contained in a General Assembly decision of 20 December 1966,<sup>28</sup> had since made several reservations with regard to its implementation, in particular with respect to the sending of a United Nations mission to the territory. In the view of the Moroccan representative, there was a contradiction between Spain's vote in favour of the above-mentioned resolution and the administrative, military, political and legal measures it was taking in the territory. Consequently, Morocco urged Spain to implement the resolution in good faith and to apply the principles that would ensure the self-determination of the people of the Sahara.

In reply, the representative of Spain said that such measures as had been taken by Spain in the territory were designed to increase the inhabitants' awareness of their political destiny and to encourage them to play a more active part in the management of their affairs. To that end, he said, elections had been held in order to improve the representative character of public institutions. The Spanish Government firmly

<sup>28</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 592, text of resolution 2229(XXI).

upheld the application of the principle of self-determination and considered the wishes of the indigenous population as decisive. Spain's sole objective, he said, was to give the inhabitants of the territory an opportunity, by exercising their right to self-determination, to decide to have a Government of their own if they so desired.

During the discussion, Algeria, Ghana, Syria and Yemen urged Spain to give the people of the territory an opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination. The representative of Algeria added that interference by outside financial interests would be incompatible with the rights of the people concerned and that care should be taken to prevent such interference.

On 16 December 1969, at a plenary meeting, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the so-called Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with its Declaration of 14 December 1960 on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.<sup>29</sup> It regretted that it had not been possible for the consultations to take place which the administering power was to conduct in connexion with the holding of a referendum in the territory.

The Assembly again invited the administering power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of the territory and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the

procedures for the holding of a referendum with a view to enabling the indigenous population to exercise freely its right to self-determination. To this end, the Assembly invited the administering power to create a favourable climate for the referendum, to take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the territory participated in it, to comply with the resolutions of the Assembly on the activities of foreign interests operating in colonial countries, and to provide the necessary facilities to a United Nations mission so that it might be able to participate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum.

Finally, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special mission and to expedite its dispatch to the to-called Spanish Sahara, and it requested its Special Committee to continue its consideration of the question.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2591 (XXIV), adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to 0, with 5 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee. The Fourth Committee had approved the text on 9 December 1969, by a roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 7 abstentions, on a proposal by Ghana, Iraq, Mali, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

<sup>29</sup> See footnote 21.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

##### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 659, 668, 670, 695, 715, 724.

##### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

###### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24-TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1842, 1844, 1850, 1851, 1853-1855, 1857-1859, 1862, 1864-1866.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 1348.  
Plenary Meeting 1835.

A/7623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1969), Chapter X.

###### IFNI

A/7896. Report of Fourth Committee, para. 29.

A/7630. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 24th session, 16 September-17 December 1969. Other decisions, p. 75.

##### SPANISH SAHARA

A/C.4/L.948 and Add.1.2. Ghana, Iraq, Mali, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 9 December 1969, meeting 1866, by roll-call vote of 89 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya,

Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, France, India, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United States.

A/C.4/L.949, A/C.5/1290, A/7898. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution I recommended by Fourth Committee, A/7896. Notes by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/7896. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2591 (xxiv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/7896, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1969, meeting 1835, by recorded vote of 110 to 0, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, France, Portugal, Spain, United States.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter 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 relating to the Territory of the so-called Spanish Sahara,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also the decision concerning the Territories under Spanish administration taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 November 1966,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2229(XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2354(XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2428(XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the so-called Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

2. Approves the chapter 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 relating to the Territory of the so-called Spanish Sahara;

3. Regrets that it has not yet been possible for the consultations to take place which the administering Power was to conduct in connexion with the holding of a referendum in the so-called Spanish Sahara;

4. Again invites the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of the so-called Spanish Sahara and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the Territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination and, to this end:

(a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis by permitting, inter alia, the return of exiles to the Territory;

(b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;

(c) To comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly on the activities of foreign economic and other interests operating in colonial countries and Territories and to refrain from any action likely to delay the process of the decolonization of the so-called Spanish Sahara;

(d) To provide all the necessary facilities to a United Nations mission so that it may be able to participate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the administering Power and the Special Committee, to appoint immediately the special mission provided for in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2229(XXI) and to expedite its dispatch to the so-called Spanish Sahara for the purpose of recommending practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and in particular for determining the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and super-



vision of the referendum and submitting a report to the Secretary-General for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

6. Requests the Special Committee to continue its

consideration of the situation in the Territory of the so-called Spanish Sahara and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

## Other Territories

In 1969, in addition to the territories covered in the preceding sections, the General Assembly and its Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the situations in the following territories: American Samoa, Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Brunei, the Cayman Islands, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, the New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Seychelles, the Solomon Islands, the Tokelau Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

The Special Committee, after having referred these 25 territories to its Sub-Committees I, II and III for consideration and report, adopted the Sub-Committees' reports on all but one of the territories and endorsed their conclusions and recommendations, in most instances on the understanding that any reservations made by members of the Special Committee would be included in the meeting records.

In the case of Brunei, the Special Committee took note of its Sub-Committee's report and decided to transmit to the General Assembly the working paper on the territory and, subject to any directive that the General Assembly might give, to consider the question of Brunei in 1970.

The General Assembly, among several other decisions, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the 25 territories to self-determination and independence and urged the administering powers to permit access by visiting missions to the territories under their administration.

The situations in British Honduras and Hong Kong were considered by the Special Committee at plenary sessions. It decided to transmit to the General Assembly the working papers on these territories and, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give, to consider the items in 1970.

In addition, during 1969, both the Assembly and its Special Committee considered the situations in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and in Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea. (For details, see pp. 609-20 above.)

### CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee heard the following petitioners in 1969: W. G. Brown, concerning Bermuda; W. R. L. Friday, concerning Grenada; Jeremiah Gumbs, concerning St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; E. T. Joshua and Frank Rojas, concerning St. Vincent.

#### ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, GRENADA, ST. LUCIA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA, AND ST. VINCENT

On 19 March 1969, the Special Committee decided to take up the question of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla as a matter of urgency after a petitioner, Jeremiah Gumbs, had informed it that the people of Anguilla had decided by referendum on a new constitution which severed connexions with St. Kitts and with the United Kingdom (the administering power) and which made Anguilla an independent republic. The petitioner also said that the United Kingdom had sent warships with paratroopers and police to Anguilla, and he requested the Committee to send a mission to the island.

The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States opposed the granting of a hearing to Mr. Gumbs on the grounds that St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla had achieved a full measure of self-government in 1967; since then, they said, the territory had not fallen within the scope of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter<sup>30</sup> and its affairs no longer lay within the competence of the Special Committee.

<sup>30</sup> For text of Chapter XI of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

Following consideration, the Special Committee decided it was necessary to send urgently a visiting group of the Special Committee to Anguilla and requested the Government of the United Kingdom to provide all necessary facilities for this purpose. The Special Committee further decided to keep developments concerning the territory under review.

The Special Committee's decisions were taken by consensus on 21 March 1969.

The representative of the United Kingdom did not participate in the meetings on this question, and the representative of the United States dissociated the United States from the consensus.

In October 1969, when the Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee III concerning Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Vincent and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it re-affirmed that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>31</sup> fully applied to the territories.

The paragraph of the report to this effect was adopted by 18 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote. The report as a whole was adopted by 18 votes to 4.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the Special Committee, *inter alia*, expressed its regret that the administering power had not responded or acceded to its urgent request to send a visiting mission to Anguilla. It took note of the developments in St. Vincent and requested the administering power to receive immediately a United Nations visiting mission to the territory and allow its people free expression of views on their future status before any decision concerning the new constitutional arrangements was made.

The Special Committee also expressed its regret that the administering power had refused to co-operate with the Sub-Committee in its efforts to obtain information concerning developments in the territories, and it reiterated its request that immediate measures be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples concerned, without any conditions and in accordance with their freely expressed will. Once again the administering power was urged to enable the

United Nations to send a visiting mission to the territories.

In the discussion preceding the adoption of these conclusions and recommendations, the representative of the United Kingdom outlined the constitutional development which had taken place in St. Vincent whereby it would accede to a new constitutional status of full-self-government and association with the United Kingdom on 27 October 1969.

The status of St. Vincent under the new arrangements, he said, would differ from the previous colonial relationship in three important ways:

First, St. Vincent would have, as from 27 October, full and unqualified powers in its own internal affairs, including the right to amend its own Constitution without even a theoretical power of intervention on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Second, the United Kingdom Government and Parliament would surrender all their powers and responsibilities in relation to St. Vincent except in the narrow and carefully defined spheres of external affairs and defence, within which it had been agreed that the United Kingdom should retain responsibilities.

Third, St. Vincent would be free at any time to proceed unilaterally to independence or to any other status, subject only to the procedures set out in the Constitution, and thereby to sever association with the United Kingdom without the approval of the United Kingdom.

He also pointed out that the new arrangements for St. Vincent had been worked out through the fullest and most exhaustive consultations with the people of St. Vincent, including their elected representatives of all parties; that, despite ample and abundant opportunity for alternative status proposals to be canvassed and presented to the people of St. Vincent, no such proposals had emerged; and that statehood in association with the United Kingdom commanded general consensus among the people of St. Vincent.

Therefore, when St. Vincent attained this full measure of self-government on 27 October,

<sup>31</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV), containing text of Declaration.

the United Kingdom representative said, there would have been a full and final discharge of the United Kingdom's obligations under Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter, and St. Vincent would thereby have been effectively decolonized.

The views of the United Kingdom were supported by the representatives of Italy, Norway and the United States who reiterated their previous statements to the effect that Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and St. Lucia had exercised their right of self-determination, in conformity with the Charter, and that St. Vincent was about to do the same. They would therefore vote against the report.

Most Special Committee members, however, supported the report. Bulgaria, Iran, Mali, the USSR, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela pointed out that the United Kingdom had not followed the procedures required by the United Nations for the decolonization of territories and that it was not for the United Kingdom to decide unilaterally on what procedures should be followed. They had great doubts about the wishes of the peoples of these territories, and the only way to ascertain them was for a mission from the Special Committee to visit the territories.

#### SEYCHELLES AND ST. HELENA

On 19 June 1969, the Special Committee adopted the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of Sub-Committee I concerning the Seychelles and St. Helena. It regretted that the administering power (United Kingdom) had not taken sufficient steps to implement the Declaration on the granting of independence, and called upon it to take the necessary steps to transfer powers to freely elected representatives of the peoples.

The Special Committee noted that during December 1968 and March 1969 there had been governmental crises in the Seychelles created by the withdrawal of elected members of the Governing Council from the Council's meetings, and that demonstrations had occurred in the territory to demand an end to colonial rule; it noted also that a Minister of the Government of the United Kingdom would visit the Seychelles to discuss ideas of constitutional changes and other matters.

The Special Committee reiterated its position that any plans by the United Kingdom and the United States to construct military bases in the so-called "Indian Ocean Territory" would heighten tension in Africa and Asia, and it urged the administering power to respect the territorial integrity of the Seychelles by returning the islands administratively detached from it in 1965.

Deep concern was expressed by the Special Committee at the infiltration of South African interests into certain key economic sectors of St. Helena and it noted the action of the administering power in securing an agreement whereby the government of St. Helena would have a controlling interest in one of the companies concerned. The Committee drew attention, however, to the fact that overriding powers rested not with the government but with the Governor, who was directly responsible to the United Kingdom Government, and it expressed concern that South African interests would have a substantial share in the company. The Committee called upon the administering power to take more effective steps to prevent infiltration by foreign economic interests and settlers into the territories of the Seychelles and St. Helena, particularly those from South Africa.

Finally, it called upon the administering power to enter into consultation with the Special Committee in order to make arrangements for a visiting mission to the Seychelles as soon as possible.

Reservations concerning these conclusions and recommendations were expressed by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

#### GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS, PITCAIRN AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

In adopting conclusions and recommendations concerning the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands, on 3 July 1969, the Special Committee reiterated its view that executive responsibility should be transferred to the representatives of those territories and more powers granted to the elected representatives of the people, in accordance with the Declaration on granting independence.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>32</sup>Ibid.

Recalling that the right of peoples and nations to self-determination included permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, the Special Committee expressed the hope that the review envisaged by the administering power (United Kingdom) of the arrangements made for extracting phosphates on Ocean Island (Gilbert and Ellice Islands) would be undertaken in the very near future and that it would take account of the interests of the people of the territory.

While noting the statement of the administering power that any form of discrimination on the basis of colour was contrary to the Constitution of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Special Committee requested the administering power to ensure that such legislation was made fully effective in practice.

Finally, the administering power was urged again to allow a sub-committee to visit the territories.

Reservations concerning these conclusions and recommendations were expressed by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

#### NIUE AND TOKELAU ISLANDS

Also on 3 July 1969, the Special Committee endorsed its Sub-Committee's report on Niue and the Tokelau Islands and welcomed the report of the administering power (New Zealand) that, as at 1 November 1968, at the request of the Niue Assembly, a full-member system of government had been introduced, under which the Executive Committee had taken over responsibility for those government departments previously controlled by the Resident Commissioner. The Special Committee requested the administering power, in consultation with the people of the territory, to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Special Committee took note of the willingness of the administering power in principle to receive a visiting mission in the territories, but did not share the administering power's view that the costs involved would not justify the visit unless it formed part of a wider tour of territories in the area. In the Special Committee's view, it was up to the United Nations to assess the feasibility of such missions.

Also, the Special Committee maintained that such assistance in the economic development of the territories as the administering power had stated was being carried out under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies was particularly useful in decreasing the territories' dependence on the administering power; it expressed the hope that the assistance would continue to be sought.

Reservations concerning these conclusions and recommendations were expressed by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

#### NEW HEBRIDES

The Special Committee, also on 3 July 1969, adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning the New Hebrides, and regretted that France, one of the two administering powers of that condominium (the other being the United Kingdom), had not thus far participated in the work of the Committee concerning the territory or supplied it with supplementary information so as to assist it in formulating conclusions and recommendations. In this regard, the Special Committee appealed to the Government of France to reconsider its position.

Noting the increase in the number of unofficial members in the territory's Advisory Council, the Special Committee nevertheless stated that no fully representative institutions were in the New Hebrides and progress in constitutional development was slow. It regretted that the administering powers (United Kingdom and France) had no proposals for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence in the New Hebrides, and urged those powers to provide for such implementation on the basis of the principle of universal suffrage by taking immediate steps to introduce representative political institutions and executive machinery in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the Declaration.

The Special Committee reiterated its recommendations that advancement in the economic, social and educational fields be intensified with the active participation of representatives of the people and that the advice and assistance of the specialized agencies be sought in formulating

and implementing plans. Finally, it urged the administering powers again to allow a sub-committee to visit the territory.

Reservations were expressed by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

#### GUAM AND AMERICAN SAMOA

On 3 July 1969, the Special Committee also approved the report of its Sub-Committee II concerning Guam and American Samoa and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. It noted the steps being taken to expand and diversify the economy of Guam, but considered that the economy continued to revolve around the existence of military bases in the territory, and that this situation affected the process of decolonization; it was of the view that Guam's dependence on military activities should be brought to an end.

Full participation by the local inhabitants in economic development was desirable, if such development were to be truly in their interest, the Committee noted, and it stated it would welcome information concerning the ownership of new industries in both territories.

While recent constitutional developments represented a step towards self-government, especially in Guam, they tended in both territories to perpetuate association with the administering power (United States), the Committee felt. The United States was urged to allow a sub-committee to visit the territories.

Reservations were expressed by the representatives of the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

#### BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS AND UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

On 2 October 1969, the Special Committee endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee III on several Caribbean territories.

Thus, with respect to the United States Virgin Islands, the Special Committee noted with regret that despite certain advances in the political field, no significant constitutional progress had taken place in the territory since

its situation was last examined. The Special Committee invited the administering power to ensure that the people should exercise their right to self-determination in full knowledge of the alternatives open to them in their achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the granting of independence, and it again urged the administering power to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the territory.

With respect to Bermuda, the Special Committee noted with regret that no significant constitutional progress towards the implementation of the Declaration had taken place, and it expressed concern over the racial inequalities and discrimination prevailing in the territory. It called upon the administering power (United Kingdom) to take effective measures, in addition to the legislative measures which had been introduced, to ensure that the people of the territory were given equal opportunities without any distinction, and it invited the administering power to encourage public discussion on the various alternatives open to the people in their achievement of the objectives of the Declaration. Once again the administering power was urged to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the territory of Bermuda.

With regard to the Bahamas, the Committee expressed its regret that despite some advancement in the political field the administering power (United Kingdom) had failed further to implement the provisions of the Declaration with respect to the territory. It took note of the new Constitution which had come into effect in May 1969 and called upon the administering power to take immediate measures to transfer all powers to the people of the territory, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order to enable them to enjoy complete freedom and independence. Once again it urged the administering power to enable the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the territory.

In the conclusions and recommendations adopted concerning the British Virgin Islands, the Special Committee noted, with regret, that no constitutional progress had taken place in the territory and took note of the statement by the Chief Minister of the territory that the gov-

ernment of the British Virgin Islands was opposed to any idea of association with other Commonwealth Caribbean territories. The Special Committee expressed its concern over the large flow of immigrants into the territory and requested the administering power to take effective measures in order to control such immigration in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people. Again it urged the United Kingdom to allow a visiting mission into the territory.

The Special Committee also adopted conclusions and recommendations with regard to the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat, reiterating in particular its request to the administering power (United Kingdom) to take immediate measures to transfer all powers to the people and to allow a visiting mission into the territories.

#### cocos (KEELING) ISLANDS

In adopting the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee concerning the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, which territory was considered in conjunction with Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea (see pp. 613-20), the Special Committee, *inter alia*, urged the administering power (Australia) to reconsider its position concerning visiting missions to the territory.

#### CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1969, at its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly took up the Special Committee's report on the territories.

On 16 December 1969, the General Assembly, in addition to approving the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to the territories, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the territories of American Samoa, Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Brunei, the Cayman Islands, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, the New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Seychelles, the Solomon Islands, the Tokelau Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence,

and called upon the administering powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

The Assembly expressed its conviction that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence, and it reiterated its declaration that any attempt aimed at the disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of the territories and the establishment of military bases and installations was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Assembly resolution of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence.<sup>33</sup>

In taking these decisions, the General Assembly expressed deep concern at the policy of some of the administering powers in establishing and maintaining military bases in some of the territories under their administration, deplored the attitude of those administering powers that continued to refuse to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the territories under their administration, and stated that it was aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of those territories.

Finally, the Assembly urged the administering powers to reconsider their attitude towards receiving visiting missions, decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of the territories in their efforts to decide their future status, and requested the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to these territories.

These decisions were embodied in resolution 2592 (XXIV), adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 16 December 1969, by a recorded vote of 88 to 1, with 26 abstentions. It was adopted on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee, which had approved the text by a vote of 68 to 1, with 22 abstentions, on 12 December 1969, on a proposal by India, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

An oral amendment proposed by the United States to delete the paragraph declaring that any attempt aimed at the disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the Declaration on the granting of independence was rejected by the Fourth Committee by a vote of 51 to 18, with 19 abstentions.

An oral amendment proposed by the United Kingdom to delete the references to the territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent from the title and from the text of the draft resolution was rejected by the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 59 to 20, with 17 abstentions.

In a related decision, also taken on 16 December 1969, the General Assembly decided to transmit, for the close attention of the Special Committee, the records of the Fourth Committee covering the debate on the question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and in particular the draft resolution submitted by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The Assembly also requested the Special Committee to consider the views expressed during the debate and in that draft resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its 1970 session. (The draft resolution referred to would have had the Assembly recognize that the present constitutional arrangements made provision for these territories to terminate the existing relationship with the United Kingdom and to proceed to full independence as separate States, or in association with independent countries of the region, or in a political association among themselves. It would also have had the Assembly affirm its support for any such measures that the people of these territories might themselves choose.)

The decision to transmit the records and the draft resolution was embodied in resolution 2593 (XXIV), adopted by the Assembly by a recorded vote of 90 to 0, with 22 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, which had approved a revised text on 12 December 1969 by a vote of 63 to 0, with

26 abstentions, on a proposal of Ghana and Nigeria. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

During the Assembly's discussions on the situation in these territories, which took place mainly in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, a number of representatives reiterated that no substantial progress had been achieved in the process of decolonization, owing to the opposition of the administering powers. They criticized the refusal of these powers to allow the small territories to exercise their right of independence and self-determination, irrespective of size, or of economic, geographical, demographic and other factors.

The "associated status" of certain territories was criticized by several members, including Hungary, India, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Republic of Tanzania. The representative of Hungary pointed out that the colonial powers continued to take measures to strengthen their positions in the small territories, despite the relevant decisions of the General Assembly. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania criticized the United Kingdom for granting associated status to former colonies without a real change of conditions in the territories. The representative of India stated that it was unfortunate to note that an administering power had changed the status of a territory from that of a colony to that of an associated state without allowing the United Nations to send an observer to the territory, and despite a specific request by the Special Committee to that effect. In doing so, the administering power had left the United Nations in doubt and had aggravated the problem, which might otherwise have been satisfactorily resolved.

Several members, including Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Sudan, the USSR and the United Republic of Tanzania referred to the establishment or continued existence of military bases maintained by administering powers in small territories, and called for their removal. The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo pointed out in this connexion that the presence of military bases in the territories led to a lack of diversification of their economies and tended to imperil the exercise of a free choice concerning the future of the territories.

Some members, including Barbados, Chile, Hungary, Poland and Romania, reiterated that the United Nations had always stressed the importance and usefulness of sending visiting missions to the territories to obtain first-hand information on the situation and on the views of the inhabitants concerning their future. The representative of Romania pointed out that only a few administering powers were willing to accept United Nations visiting missions, whereas the other administering powers were preventing the General Assembly from gaining a clearer understanding of the feelings, aspirations and needs of the people of the territories.

Speaking in reply, the representative of the United Kingdom referred to the considerable experience of his country in the field of decolonization, and reiterated the point of view of his Government, according to which the status of independence was perfectly compatible with continued activities by United Kingdom enterprises in the territories on mutually beneficial terms. He also emphasized that in determining its policies, the United Kingdom considered the wishes of the people to be of paramount importance. The United Kingdom did not intend to delay independence for the territories that wanted it, nor did it intend to force independence upon those not wanting it. If there were territories under United Kingdom administration not in the process of moving towards independence, it was simply because the indigenous inhabitants had no desire for independence at the present time.

During the discussion, three draft resolutions were submitted to the Fourth Committee. Two were approved by the Committee and later adopted by the Assembly at a plenary meeting (see above).

The third draft resolution concerned the territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and was submitted by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. By its operative paragraphs, the General Assembly would have recognized that the current constitutional arrangements made provision for Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent to terminate the existing relationship with the United Kingdom and to proceed to full independence as separate States or in association with independent countries of the region, or in a political association among themselves; and would have affirmed the Assembly's support for any such measures that the people of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent might themselves choose to adopt, pursuant to these constitutional arrangements, to terminate their relationship with the United Kingdom.

The sponsors of this four-power draft resolution decided not to press it to a vote when the Fourth Committee approved the draft resolution, later adopted as resolution 2593 (XXIV), which requested the Special Committee to consider the views expressed during the Fourth Committee debate and in the four-power draft resolution.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 659-663, 667-670, 699, 700, 702, 704-709, 712, 716-719.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—24TH SESSION  
General Committee, meeting 181.

Fourth Committee, meetings 1844, 1850, 1851, 1853-1860, 1862, 1864-1866, 1868-1871, 1869-1871.

Plenary Meetings 1753, 1821, 1822, 1824-1826, 1829, 1835, 1838.

A/7601. Annual report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1968-15 June 1969, Chapter V A 2.

A/7623/Rev.I. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1969). Chapter I, sections D-G

and Annex II; Chapter IX: Seychelles and St. Helena; Chapter XV: Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and Solomon Islands; Chapter XVI: Niue and Tokelau Islands; Chapter XVII: New Hebrides; Chapter XVIII: Guam and American Samoa; Chapter XIX: Trust Territory of Pacific Islands; Chapter XX: Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea, and Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Chapter XXI: Brunei; Chapter XXII: Hong Kong; Chapter XXIII: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; Chapter XXIV: United States Virgin Islands; Chapter XXV: Bermuda; Chapter XXVI: Bahamas; Chapter XXVII: Turks and Caicos Islands; Chapter XXVIII: Cayman Islands; Chapter XXIX: Montserrat; Chapter XXX: British Virgin Islands; and Chapter XXXII: British Honduras.



A/7696. Letter of 6 October 1969 from United Kingdom.

A/G.4/L.953. India, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1969, meeting 1871, by 68 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

A/7896. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II

RESOLUTION 2592(xxrv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/7896, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1969, meeting 1835, by recorded vote of 88 to 1, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Uganda.\*

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Guyana, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States.

\* Subsequently the representative of Uganda informed the Secretariat that his delegation had intended to vote in favour.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the chapters 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 relating to these Territories,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other relevant resolutions,

Deeply concerned at the policy of some of the ad-

ministering Powers in establishing and maintaining military bases in some of the Territories under their administration, in contravention of the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Deploring the attitude of those administering Powers which continue to refuse to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories under their administration,

Reaffirming the vital importance of visiting missions as a means of securing adequate and first-hand information regarding political, economic and social conditions in the Territories and the views, wishes and aspirations of the people in those Territories,

Conscious that these Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of these Territories,

1. Approves the chapters 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 relating to these Territories;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Calls upon the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Expresses its conviction that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to these Territories;

5. Reiterates its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV);

6. Strongly urges the administering Powers to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of visiting missions to the above-mentioned Territories and to permit access by such visiting missions to Territories under their administration;

7. Decides that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;

8. Requests the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/7623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (cover-

ing its work during 1969). Chapter XXIII: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

A/C.4/725. Letter of 28 November 1969 from United Kingdom.

A/G.4/L.958 and Rev.1. Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.4/L.963. Ghana and Nigeria: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, adopted by Fourth Committee on 12 December 1969, meeting 1871, by 63 votes to 0, with 26 abstentions.

A/7896. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 2593 (xxiv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/7896, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1969, meeting 1835, by recorded vote of 90 to 0, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania,

Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Australia, Burundi, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Portugal, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

The General Assembly,

Having examined the relevant chapter 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 and the relevant resolutions of that Committee,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other relevant resolutions,

Decides to transmit, for the close attention 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, the records of the Fourth Committee covering the debate on this question, and in particular the draft resolution submitted by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, and requests the Special Committee to consider the views expressed during the debate and in that draft resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.