

## **The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

During 1974, 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<sup>1</sup> 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 in territories which had not yet attained independence.

In this chapter, an account is given of the Special Committee's work in general during 1974, the consideration of its report by the General Assembly and related action by other United Nations

bodies. Details are given of the Special Committee's and the Assembly's consideration of the recommendations on individual territories.

Information on the action taken in 1974 by the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other bodies concerning Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the territories under Portuguese administration will be found in other chapters. (See pp. 135-48, 150-67 and 809-22.)

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of the Declaration.

### **General questions**

#### **System of examination**

During 1974, 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 as well as its implementation in the

individual territories, the order of priority being decided on the basis of recommendations made by a 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 Charter of the United Nations.<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 which are not members of the Committee to participate in its examination of the territories concerned; similar invitations may be extended to other States which are not members of the Committee. The representatives of national liberation movements from the colonial territories in Africa may also participate in the proceedings of the Committee concerning their countries. Petitions are circulated and the Committee may decide to hear petitioners at its meetings. In addition, the Committee is empowered to send visiting groups to territories, for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information, and to hold meetings away from United Nations Headquarters whenever required for the effective discharge of its functions.

The Special Committee adopts its recommendations either in the form of a consensus formulated by its Chairman or a resolution adopted by vote. It establishes subsidiary bodies whenever it considers it necessary.

Each year, the Special Committee submits to the General Assembly a report setting out an account of its consideration of the situation in each territory or group of territories coming under its purview, as well as of 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 and with respect to individual territories.

The Special Committee held 39 plenary meetings, and its subsidiary bodies a total of 65 meet-

ings, between 29 January and 13 November 1974. The Committee considered general aspects of the implementation of the Declaration, its implementation by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, and its implementation with respect to the following territories: Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, the territories under Portuguese administration, the Seychelles, St. Helena, the Comoro Archipelago, Spanish Sahara, Gibraltar, French Somaliland,<sup>3</sup> the New Hebrides, the Tokelau Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Brunei, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Papua New Guinea, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn, the Solomon Islands, Niue, Bermuda, the United States Virgin Islands, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Belize, Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The Committee also discussed activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration and carried out other tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly.

During 1974, the Special Committee continued to be assisted by three sub-committees to which it entrusted the detailed consideration of specific tasks or items on its agenda. The Committee further decided to maintain the Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations, which it had established in 1973.<sup>4</sup>

In the course of the year, the Special Committee's Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information considered seven communications; it decided to circulate six as petitions. On the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, the Special Committee heard a petitioner on the question of the New Hebrides and another on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

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

<sup>3</sup> The term "French Somaliland" appears in those United Nations texts where it is so used by the United Nations organs, delegations or speakers concerned. The designation of it as "French Territory of the Atars and the Issas" is the one requested by the administering power.

<sup>4</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 663.

### *Documentary references*

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meetings 950-989.

Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, meetings 198-210.  
A/AC.109/L.924, L.933, L.938, L.975. Reports of Sub-Committee.

## General aspects of implementation of the Declaration

**Consideration by Special Committee**

When the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples<sup>5</sup> convened in 1974, many Committee members expressed grave concern that the goals set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in the Declaration, and in the programme of action to assist in the full implementation of the Declaration<sup>6</sup> had not been realized with respect to some 36 dependent territories coming under the Committee's purview. These members fully concurred with the assessment made by the Chairman of the Committee that the situation in the colonial territories in Africa, in particular, where continued repression and denial of political freedom and basic human rights to the African population had led to an intensification and extension of the armed struggle for liberation, posed a most serious threat to international peace and security and was capable of doing lasting damage to the whole fabric of international co-operation. They considered it imperative that the international community should urgently exert pressure on the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa as well as on those States which continued to co-operate with them to comply with United Nations decisions and, at the same time, mobilize effective international action in support of the struggle for liberation of the African peoples.

The Special Committee accordingly gave particular attention to the major colonial problems in carrying out the specific tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly or arising from its own previous decisions.

At the same time, the Committee, as in previous years, considered a number of general questions arising in connexion with the implementation of the Declaration and considered other General Assembly resolutions relating thereto.

Thus, the Committee continued its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration and its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. The Committee also considered the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions, the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations, the question of sending visiting missions to the territories, and the question of publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in this field.

As envisaged in its 1973 report to the General Assembly, and taking into account the related Assembly decision of 14 December 1973 approving its programme of work,<sup>7</sup> the Special Committee, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), invited representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial territories in Africa to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their specific countries. Those observers gave the Committee information on the situation in the territories concerned, the progress of the liberation struggle and the needs of the colonial peoples and their liberation movements with respect to international assistance.

The Special Committee decided to invite representatives of the liberation movements concerned to continue to take part as observers in its relevant proceedings during 1975. The Committee also suggested similar action by the General Assembly, noting the contributions made by the representatives of the liberation movements who had participated in the work of the Assembly in 1973. It proposed that the Assembly, at its regular 1974 session, invite the leaders of the national liberation movements of the colonial territories in Africa recognized by OAU to continue to participate as observers in the Fourth Committee's proceedings relating to their respective countries.

In accordance with a General Assembly decision of 2 November 1972,<sup>8</sup> the Special Committee in May organized a series of activities, including a panel discussion attended by representatives of Member States, specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and public information media, to mark the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights.

The Special Committee also considered the implementation of the Declaration with respect to colonial territories in other parts of the world and approved a series of recommendations and proposals in regard to individual territories (see pp. 789-809).

Also, at the invitation of New Zealand, the Committee in August and September 1974 dispatched a three-member visiting mission to Niue to observe the proceedings relating to the act of

<sup>5</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of the Declaration.

<sup>6</sup> See Y.U.N., 1970, pp. 706-8, resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing text of the programme of action.

<sup>7</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 673-75, text of resolution 3163(XXVIII).

<sup>8</sup> See Y.U.N., 1972, p. 553, text of resolution 2911(XXVII).

self-determination by the Niuean people. On the basis of the findings of the mission, the Committee noted that the people of Niue had voted, by a substantial majority, for self-government in free association with New Zealand and considered that, in so doing, the people concerned had freely expressed their wishes and exercised their right to self-determination in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration. As a consequence, the Committee considered that the transmission of information in respect of Niue under Article 73e of the Charter<sup>9</sup> would no longer be necessary, a conclusion which was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly. (See also pp. 792-93.)

In August 1974, the Special Committee dispatched a visiting mission consisting of three of its members to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in response to an invitation extended to it in 1973 by Australia. The Committee considered that the finding of the mission had enabled it to become fully apprised of the prevailing conditions and the specific problems confronting the territory and its inhabitants. (See also pp. 789-90.)

In August and September, the Committee, at the invitation of the United Kingdom, dispatched another three-member visiting mission to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The mission, which related to the observation of a referendum in the Ellice Islands, also enabled the Committee to obtain first-hand information on conditions in the territory. (See also pp. 791-92.)

During consideration of the question of sending visiting missions to colonial territories, the Chairman of the Special Committee reported on his consultations on the subject with representatives of the administering powers. The United States, he said, had stated that it had continued to comply faithfully with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter with respect to the territories under its administration and had continued to co-operate closely with the Special Committee. The United States was still actively considering the question of missions to those territories.

The United Kingdom, the Chairman reported, believed that visiting missions could in certain circumstances serve a most useful purpose in the process of bringing the peoples of non-self-governing territories to exercise their right to self-determination and would consult further with the Special Committee on the matter. It would remain the duty of the United Kingdom, as administering power, to decide whether or not a particular mission was appropriate. In arriving at such a decision, the view of the locally elected governments, where these existed, would be a major consideration.

The United Kingdom, the Chairman continued, had advised the Committee that it shared its objectives and looked forward to a period of greater mutual co-operation with the Committee than had been the case in the past. The Chairman welcomed the new positive approach of the United Kingdom towards the work of the Special Committee and expressed his conviction that this close co-operation would prove beneficial to the interests of the inhabitants of territories administered by the United Kingdom.

The Chairman also noted with satisfaction that Australia and New Zealand continued to maintain a positive attitude concerning visiting missions to the territories under their administration.

On 24 July 1974, the Chairman received a communication from Portugal, affirming the intention of the new Government of that country to co-operate with the Special Committee (see also pp. 812-14).

On 22 August 1974, the Committee adopted a resolution by which it expressed its appreciation of the continued co-operation extended to the United Nations by Australia and New Zealand in regard to visiting missions and of the positive decision of the United Kingdom in this regard, and called upon the other administering powers to reconsider their attitude and to co-operate fully with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the territories concerned. The Committee also requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the administering powers.

On 29 August 1974, the Committee approved conclusions and recommendations on the question of military activities and arrangements by the colonial powers in territories under their administration that might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence. On the basis of these, the Committee recommended the adoption of several decisions to the General Assembly.

In explanation of vote, Denmark said it could not agree with some of the conclusions in the report. Australia also expressed reservations, particularly about the part of the report referring to a military communications centre in Australia. The Ivory Coast considered that the subject of the report was somewhat outside the terms of reference of the Special Committee.

By its conclusions, the Committee found that the purposes and objectives of the military activities and arrangements remained unchanged. The colonial powers and their allies, far from complying with General Assembly resolutions calling for the immediate and unconditional with-

<sup>9</sup> For text of Article 73e of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.



drawal of military bases and installations from colonial territories, were expanding existing bases and building new ones. It concluded that the military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in dependent territories constituted one of the main obstacles to decolonization.

The Special Committee especially deplored the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa where, it stated, the colonialist and racist régimes in power had for years been waging large-scale warfare against the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements. The information available to the Committee revealed that in recent years those régimes had substantially increased their military forces, equipping them with weapons largely obtained from Western countries. In that connexion, the Committee strongly condemned the military co-operation between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa.

With respect to the territories under Portuguese domination, the Committee, in the light of the pledge given by the new Government of Portugal, expressed the hope that the latter would put an end to colonial wars against the peoples of the African territories concerned, withdraw all its military and paramilitary forces from those territories and enable their peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

The Committee stated that the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had continued to increase its military and police forces in order to repress the African freedom fighters. The racist régime in South Africa had likewise continued to strengthen its military capability, increasing its military budget and its use of conscription; furthermore, the régime's nuclear programme had led to concern in East Africa that it might be manufacturing atomic weapons.

As for the smaller territories, the Committee again noted that the colonial powers and their allies had continued to maintain military bases and installations in those territories, contrary to the interests of the indigenous people. It considered that this situation inevitably delayed the decolonization of the territories and interfered with the development of their economies.

The above developments, in the Committee's view, confirmed that the military activities in dependent territories, besides creating a threat to international peace and security in certain areas, were contrary to the United Nations Charter and to the responsibilities of the administering powers towards the peoples under their administration.

On the basis of the above conclusions, the Special Committee recommended to the General As-

sembly, *inter alia*, that it demand the immediate cessation of wars to suppress the national liberation movements, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from colonial territories and the dismantling of military bases in those territories. The Committee also recommended that the Assembly call upon all States, particularly those members of NATO which continued to maintain relations with the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa, to withhold from those régimes all support and assistance.

It recommended an expression of support for the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde, and a request to the United Kingdom to withdraw from its agreement with the United States regarding military installations in the Indian Ocean.

Further, it asked the Assembly to call upon all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and trust territories to comply unconditionally with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly those of 12 October 1970<sup>10</sup> and 14 December 1973,<sup>11</sup> and to request them to discontinue all military activities which impeded the implementation of the Declaration, and to withdraw all foreign armed forces from the territories concerned; and call upon the colonial powers to cease forthwith from alienating land for military installations and to return land already alienated.

The Special Committee also asked that the United Nations Office of Public Information be requested to undertake an intensified publicity campaign to inform world opinion of the facts concerning military activities and arrangements which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Special Committee was also concerned with the question of the dissemination of information on the implementation of the Declaration. It held consultations during the year with a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field and took part in several international conferences and meetings organized by them on matters of common interest. On the basis of these consultations, as well as of its own consideration of the question, the Committee noted that, as a result of actions by non-governmental organizations, the policies of certain Western countries appeared increasingly to have become opposed to the colonial and racist domination of the peoples of southern Africa. The Committee was assured of continued and intensified support by these organizations for the work of United Nations bodies concerned in the

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 6.

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 7.

elimination of colonialism. The Special Committee also devoted considerable attention during the year to the question of dissemination of information within the framework of its observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. At that time, the Chairman of the Committee emphasized the importance of public information as a means of rallying support for the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples concerned and urged the international press to lend its fullest possible co-operation.

In connexion with its consideration of the list of territories to which the Declaration applied, the Special Committee considered a report by its Rapporteur prepared in pursuance of its resolution of 30 August 1973 concerning Puerto Rico.<sup>12</sup> By that resolution, the Committee had, *inter alia*, requested its Rapporteur to collect all pertinent information on Puerto Rico, including the views of the parties concerned.

After discussion, the Special Committee decided, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion, to resume consideration of the matter in 1975.

#### Consideration by General Assembly

General aspects of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence were considered by the General Assembly at plenary meetings on 3 October and between 3 and 16 December 1974. The Assembly had before it the report of the Special Committee covering its work in 1974. Reports on the situation in specific territories were referred to the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

The Assembly on 3 October, without adopting a formal resolution, decided without a vote to invite the leaders of those national liberation movements of colonial territories in Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate as observers in the Fourth Committee's proceedings relating to their respective countries. This decision was recommended by the Fourth Committee, where it was approved without objection on the proposal of its Chairman on 23 September.

During consideration of the item, the majority of the 38 speakers who participated in the debate welcomed the positive developments of the last few months in regard to Portugal's African territories. In the view of these speakers, the transformation of the political situation in those territories threw into even sharper focus the continuing, deplorable situation in the remaining colonial territories in the southern part of Africa and the continued oppression and exploitation of millions of people in those territories.

Reflecting the views expressed by many of these speakers, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Special Committee, observed that the year 1974 would probably be remembered as one of the most important milestones in the history of decolonization, as the world had witnessed the downfall of a 500-year-old colonial empire which had been enslaving, repressing and exploiting millions of people in the African continent.

While due tribute must be paid to the crucial role played by the progressive forces within Portugal in this connexion, the Chairman continued, it was equally important to recognize that the direct cause of the downfall of the Marcello Caetano régime was the colonial wars in Africa, and in particular the national liberation movements in the Portuguese territories. Of no less importance had been the related activities of the United Nations in extending moral and material assistance, as well as in bringing about the almost total isolation of Portugal in multinational diplomacy.

The needs of the peoples of these territories for assistance were greater and more pressing than ever, said the Chairman. He hoped that the newly emerging States would be given all possible assistance in the consolidation of their hard-won independence and the strengthening of their development programmes.

The Chairman said that the new era of freedom which was dawning in the territories under Portuguese domination could not but be contrasted to the situation still prevailing in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

The Chairman described the continued repression in those territories and referred to South Africa's extension to Namibia of its notorious policy of *apartheid* and attempts to destroy the territorial integrity of Namibia by breaking it up into so-called bantustans (homelands). He said that it was imperative that the world community search for new ways and means to aid the peoples concerned. It should also take advantage of the current positive situation to launch an intensified publicity campaign to impress on public opinion the realities of the situation in southern Africa. The Chairman also noted that encouraging developments had taken place in 1974 in the Comoro Archipelago and the Seychelles. He hoped that the administering powers concerned would take all the necessary measures to complete the decolonization of those territories without undue delay.

As for colonial territories in other parts of the

<sup>12</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 666.

world, it was clear that although limited but encouraging political and constitutional developments had taken place in most of them during the recent past, the provisions of the Declaration and subsequent recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee continued to elude full implementation. Notable exceptions to this situation were Papua New Guinea and Niue, since the people of the latter had freely exercised their right to self-determination, and those of the former were only one step away from full independence. In praising the positive attitude of Australia and New Zealand in this regard, the Chairman of the Special Committee appealed to all the administering powers concerned to co-operate in carrying out the specific recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, particularly by permitting access by United Nations visiting missions to territories under their administration.

The representative of Portugal gave the Assembly a detailed account of the steps taken or envisaged by his Government to carry out the decolonization of the territories under its administration. He stressed that this process was based on four principles: the recognition of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, already enshrined in the Constitution of Portugal; the rejection of all racism and the intransigent defence of non-racial societies, with the consequent condemnation of all forms of political discrimination, in particular *apartheid*; the recognition of the historic role of the United Nations and the international normative force of its Charter, principles and resolutions; and the recognition of the ethical imperative of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Given the fact that it had, in a very short time, given ample proof of its will to decolonize, his Government considered that there was no reason for anyone to doubt its good faith or to accuse it of hesitation. In particular, the Portuguese Government was confident that the Assembly would approve the recommendation of the Special Committee relating to the cancellation of the steps taken by the international community against the previous régime.

A number of States, including Chile, Indonesia, Iran, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, expressed the view that the international community could not remain a mere bystander in the process of decolonization of the Portuguese territories. Bearing in mind the hardships and sufferings these territories and their peoples had endured during the many years of their liberation struggle, their needs were now critical and urgent, and it was therefore incumbent upon the United Nations and its specialized agencies to extend to the newly emerging nations all the assistance they needed to ensure that their socio-

economic reconstruction took place in the best possible conditions.

During the debate the view was frequently expressed, by among others Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mongolia, Romania, Somalia, the Ukrainian SSR, and Venezuela, that little progress could be expected in the remaining colonial territories of southern Africa so long as various international economic, financial and other interests continued to operate in those territories, collaborating with the colonial and racist régimes in the exploitation of the territories' human and natural resources and helping the régimes maintain their hold over the indigenous populations. Such support, these Members asserted, enabled the régimes concerned to sustain or even increase their capacity for repressing the peoples of the territories concerned and their national liberation movements.

Reference was also made by some States, including the German Democratic Republic, Kuwait, Mauritius, Pakistan, Somalia, and Turkey, to the imperative need for the members of the international community, particularly the colonial powers and their allies, to carry out effectively the decisions of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, including especially the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. Mauritius, Mongolia, and Pakistan spoke of extending sanctions to South Africa.

Although most of the statements in the debate dealt primarily with the problems facing the colonial territories in Africa, and specifically with the new situation in the territories administered by Portugal, many speakers also referred to colonial territories in other parts of the world, notably in the Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean regions. Representatives who expressed their Governments' positions in this regard included those of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, the USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The majority of these speakers noted with satisfaction that progress had been achieved during the year in respect of several territories. Particular mention was again made of Niue and of Papua New Guinea. In the same context, the hope was expressed that visiting missions would be received in the territories of other administering powers.

Replying to the representative of Argentina, who had referred to his country's sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and to its desire to see the negotiations then in progress with the United Kingdom completed as soon as possible, the representative of the United Kingdom



said that while his Government had no doubt as to its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, it welcomed the Argentine Government's concern to seek a peaceful outcome and would continue the talks held with that Government during the past year.

Speaking in reply to the representative of Cuba, who had referred to Puerto Rico as a colony, the representative of the United States said that the people of Puerto Rico themselves had decided what their status and their form of government should be. The future of the territory would continue to be shaped by the will of the majority of the Puerto Rican people as expressed in regularly scheduled elections in which all shades of political opinion were free to participate, the representative added.

On 16 December 1974, the General Assembly took a series of decisions on the implementation of the Declaration, with the adoption of resolution 3328(XXIX).

By the preambular part, the Assembly *inter alia* condemned the continued colonialist and racist repression in Namibia by the Government of South Africa, and in Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime as a result of the failure by the United Kingdom to put an end to that régime. It deprecated the policies of States which continued to collaborate with those régimes. The Assembly welcomed the changes in Portugal's colonial policy and the positive moves towards self-determination and independence in Niue, Papua New Guinea, the Seychelles and the Comoro Archipelago. It expressed satisfaction with the results of the increased co-operation by the administering powers with the Special Committee but deplored the attitude of those powers which persisted in their refusal to co-operate fully, in particular by not permitting visiting missions.

The Assembly noted with appreciation the constructive results achieved as a consequence of visiting missions in 1974. It also noted with satisfaction the arrangements made for the representation of the national liberation movements concerned in the work of the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Fourth Committee.

By the operative part of this resolution, the Assembly, among other things:

(1) reaffirmed the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all other resolutions on the matter and called upon the administering powers to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

(2) approved the report of the Special Com-

mittee and its programme of work envisaged for 1975;

(3) called upon all States, in particular the administering powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee;

(4) affirmed once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, foreign economic exploitation of the colonial peoples, and the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial territories—was incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence, and posed a serious threat to international peace and security;

(5) reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal and noted with satisfaction the progress made by the national liberation movements of the colonial territories, particularly in Africa, towards the national independence of their countries;

(6) condemned the continued influx of foreign immigrants into the colonial territories in southern Africa and the eviction and displacement of the indigenous inhabitants of those territories, as well as the intensified activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the territories;

(7) urged all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide moral and material assistance to all peoples under colonial and alien domination struggling for their freedom and independence, in particular to the national liberation movements of the territories in Africa, in consultation, as appropriate, with OAU;

(8) requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounced their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

(9) called upon the colonial powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

(10) requested all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations con-



cerned, in consultation with OAU, to ensure the representation of the colonial territories in Africa by their national liberation movements, in an appropriate capacity, when dealing with matters pertaining to those territories;

(11) requested the Special Committee to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism;

(12) requested the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial territories that were likely to threaten international peace and security;

(13) requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions;

(14) requested the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable methods to enable their populations to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence;

(15) called upon the administering powers concerned to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the territories under their administration and to permit the access of visiting missions to those territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants; and

(16) requested the Special Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and also to assist the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of related items on its agenda.

Resolution 3328(XXIX) was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 10 abstentions, on the proposal of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

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

Reservations concerning certain provisions of the resolution were expressed by Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as by Denmark also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Canada, while supporting the text as a whole, objected to the resolution's implication of support for the use of force. Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom expressed similar reservations.

Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Japan did not agree that all foreign investment in colonial countries was necessarily detrimental to the interests of the peoples of the territories concerned.

Several Members, including Canada and the United States, disagreed with the continued reference to self-determination and independence without acknowledgement that self-determination might lead to solutions other than a fully independent status. Canada and the United States also had reservations about what they considered were suggestions that the United Nations or the specialized agencies should discriminate against a particular Member State; they also felt that some of the requests made to Member States were impractical.

The United Kingdom representative, in noting that the text welcomed certain recent developments, observed *inter alia* that much of the language used was more that of confrontation than that of co-operation. In his opinion, talking about the legitimacy of struggle by all necessary means was not only contrary to the Charter but had no relation to the tranquil situation in most dependent territories. Similarly, regarding independence as the only form self-determination could take was in conflict with a number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

The United States believed that the specialized agencies should not involve themselves in contentious political matters which could only detract from their legitimate work. The United States also opposed the request for States and specialized agencies to withhold assistance from South Africa as being unlikely to cause South Africa to change its policies.

Germany (Federal Republic of) expressed the view that, leaving aside the changed position of Portugal, the text of the resolution differed only in minor points from that adopted at the previous session, on which it had abstained for reasons it had explained at the time.

Japan and New Zealand had reservations, among other things, on sweeping language used

in the paragraph reaffirming that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms posed a serious threat to international peace and security. New Zealand also had reservations about the paragraph approving the Special Committee's programme of work for 1975. Japan expressed further reservations regarding the paragraphs deprecating the policies of States which continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa, reaffirming that the continuation of colonialism seriously threatened international peace and security, condemning immigration to and foreign economic activities in the colonial territories in southern Africa, calling on colonial powers to withdraw their military bases from colonial territories, and dealing with the Special Committee's mandate in relation to the Security Council.

France observed that the general tenor of the text was inspired by a philosophy it found difficult to accept.

Italy, while sharing the principles and the spirit of the resolution, shared the reservations expressed by Japan. It also questioned the paragraph dealing with the legitimacy of the liberation struggle. None of those provisions, in Italy's view, seemed to be consistent with the United Nations Charter.

For the representative of Denmark, who spoke also on behalf of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, some paragraphs in the resolution were not compatible with principles consistently upheld by the Nordic countries, or raised constitutional difficulties. Further, it was these countries' understanding that the paragraph calling for the withholding of assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa and the régime in Southern Rhodesia did not entail a breach of the principles of universality or a call for sanctions.

By another resolution, 3329(XXIX), adopted on 16 December 1974, the General Assembly took decisions on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization. Among other things, the Assembly:

(1) approved the chapter of the Special Committee's report relating to publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

(2) reaffirmed the vital importance of urgently effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples in the colonial territories in Africa, and the efforts of the international community to assist in the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

(3) requested the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures through all the

media at his disposal 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 struggle for liberation by the colonial peoples;

(4) requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and through the Office of Public Information and the unit on information relating to decolonization, to continue to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization;

(5) requested Member States, in particular the administering powers, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to him;

(6) invited all States, the specialized agencies and concerned non-governmental organizations to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to above; and

(7) requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization.

The resolution was adopted, by a recorded vote of 129 to 0, on the proposal of Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(For text of resolution 3329(XXIX), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

At its 1974 regular session the General Assembly also adopted a resolution concerning the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.

By this resolution (3246(XXIX)) of 29 November 1974 the Assembly among other things: renewed its call to all States to recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples subject to colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation and to offer them moral, material and other assistance in their struggle to exercise that right; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien

subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle; demanded full respect for the human rights of those detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle; welcomed the recognition by the Government of Portugal of the right of all the peoples under its colonial administration to self-determination and independence, and the initiatives already taken in this regard; strongly condemned the policies of those members of NATO and those countries whose relations

with the racist régimes of southern Africa and elsewhere encouraged those régimes to persist in their suppression of the peoples' aspirations for self-determination and independence; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned in working out measures for the provision of increased international assistance to the peoples of colonial territories. (For text of resolution, see pp. 640-41.)

### 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 950-989.*

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapters I-XXIX. Chapter I F (Question of list of territories to which Declaration is applicable), Special Committee decision adopted on 1 November 1974, meeting 985; Chapter III (Question of sending visiting missions to territories), Special Committee resolution adopted on 22 August 1974, meeting 977; Chapter V (Military activities and arrangements by colonial powers in territories under their administration which might be impeding implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 29 August 1974, meeting 979.

#### Consideration by General Assembly

*General Assembly—29th session*

General Committee, meeting 220.

Fourth Committee, meeting 2079.

Fifth Committee, meetings 1635, 1694.

Plenary meetings 2236, 2254, 2305, 2310, 2312, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2325.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974). (Chapter I: Establishment, organization and activities of Special Committee.)

A/9809. Letter of 18 October 1974 from Tunisia.

A/9971. Cable dated 3 October 1974 from Venezuela.

A/L.754 and Add.1-3. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/1657, A/9955. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, 49-power draft resolution, A/L.754. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 3328(XXIX), as proposed by 49 powers, A/L.754, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1974, meeting 2321, by recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Bul-

garia, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 3163(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, in Namibia by the Government of South Africa, resulting from its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and in Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime, as a result of the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures to put an end to that régime,

Strongly deprecating the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, thus perpetuating their domination of the peoples in the Territories concerned,

Welcoming the changes in the colonial policy of Portugal and the constructive steps so far taken towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the African Territories under its administration, and convinced that the process of decolonization will be accelerated further in southern Africa as a direct result of the intensified activities of the national liberation movements concerned, as well as of the changes brought about by the Government of Portugal,



Welcoming also the positive moves towards self-determination and independence in some of the remaining Territories, in particular Niue, Papua New Guinea, the Seychelles and the Comoro Archipelago, but deeply concerned at the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration as regards many other Territories, despite the encouraging but limited political and constitutional development which has recently taken place,

Noting with satisfaction the constructive results achieved as a consequence of the increased co-operation and the active participation in the work 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 of representatives of the administering Powers concerned, as well as the readiness of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal and the United Kingdom to receive United Nations visiting missions to the Territories under their administration, and deeply deploring the negative attitude of those administering Powers which, despite the repeated appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, persist in their refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in colonial Territories will be achieved with the greatest speed by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction the arrangements for the representation of the national liberation movements concerned in the work of the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Fourth Committee, and expressing its appreciation of their active participation in the relevant proceedings of those organs,

Noting with appreciation the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular the constructive results achieved as a consequence of the visiting missions dispatched by the Special Committee in 1974 to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Niue,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 1514(XV) and 2621(XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

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 1974, including the programme of work envisaged for 1975;

3. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within 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 resolutions of the United Nations;

4. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid* and the activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples, as well as the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa—is 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 and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

5. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by

all the necessary means at their disposal, and notes with satisfaction the progress made by the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, towards the national independence of their countries;

6. Condemns the continued influx of foreign immigrants into the colonial Territories in southern Africa and the eviction and displacement of the indigenous inhabitants of those Territories, as well as the intensified activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories;

7. Urges all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide moral and material assistance to all peoples under colonial and alien domination struggling for their freedom and independence, in particular to the national liberation movements of the Territories in Africa, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity;

8. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to withhold or continue to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

9. Calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

10. Requests all Governments and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned, in an appropriate capacity, when dealing with matters pertaining to those Territories;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolutions 1514(XV) and 2621(XXV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

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

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

14. Requests the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of these Territories to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence;

15. Calls upon those administering Powers which have not done so to co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

16. Requests the Special Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations hav-



ing a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular to assist the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of the related items on its agenda;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the increased level of activities of the Special Committee, to provide the Committee with the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution as well as the various resolutions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter II.

A/L.755 and Add. 1-3. Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia: draft resolution.

A/C.5/1658. Administrative and financial implications of 52-power draft resolution, A/L.755. Statement by Secretary-General.

A/9955. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, draft resolution, A/L.755. Report of Fifth Committee.

Resolution 3329 (XXIX), as proposed by 52 powers, A/L.755, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1974, meeting 2321, by recorded vote of 129 to 0, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*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 question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization,

Stressing the urgent need to arouse world public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples in the colonial Territories in Africa guided by their national liberation movements,

Taking into account the related suggestions of the Special Committee as well as the views expressed in that regard by representatives of the national liberation movements who participated as observers in the work of the Special Committee and the Fourth Committee,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the pressing need for the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization,

Bearing in mind the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization,

1. 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 question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. Reaffirms the vital importance of urgently effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, in particular the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples in the colonial Territories in Africa, as well as the efforts being made by the international community to assist in the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

3. 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 and, *inter alia*:

(a) To intensify the activities of all information centres, particularly those located in western Europe;

(b) To maintain a close working relationship which the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(c) To enlist, from the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and from those non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization; support in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(d) To publish, in consultation with the Special Committee, the periodical *Objective: Justice* and the bulletin "United Nations and Southern Africa" in other languages besides English and French, as appropriate;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and through the Office of Public Information and the unit on information relating to decolonization established in pursuance of resolution 3164 (XXVIII), to continue to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a regular basis, basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization, and, to that end, to make provision for the necessary personnel and facilities;

5. Requests Member States, in particular the administer-

ing Powers, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to him under paragraphs 3 and 4 above;

6. *Invites* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as other non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Special Committee on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, to hold consultations, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements concerned, as well as with the

non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization;

9. *Further requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter I G.

A/C.4/770. Letter of 18 September 1974 from Acting Chairman of Special Committee to Chairman of Fourth Committee.

A/C.4/L.1065, A/C.5/1610, A/9777. Administrative and financial implications of proposal recommended by Fourth Committee in A/9765. Statements by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/9765. Report of Fourth Committee.

A/9631. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 28th session, Vol. I, 17 September-18 December 1974. Other decisions, p. 116, first paragraph.

### Implementation of the Declaration by specialized agencies and other associated international institutions

#### Consideration by Special Committee

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 examined the question of the implementation of the Declaration<sup>13</sup> by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations at meetings held between 30 October and 13 November 1974.

The Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with an Assembly resolution of 12 December 1973,<sup>14</sup> containing information on the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant Assembly resolutions by the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); the International Monetary Fund; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO); the International Atomic Energy Agency; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; the United Nations Children's Fund; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme.

The Special Committee also had before it a report by its Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council as well as a report of its working group dealing with the specialized agencies.

During its consideration of the question, the Committee took into account the views which had been expressed by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and by representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial territories concerned who participated in its work during the year. It also took into account the relevant statements made during panel discussions organized by the Committee on 22 and 23 May 1974, in observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights.

In the course of the discussions, the representatives of China and of Mali expressed the view that it was premature for the Special Committee to request the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to resume their co-operation with the Government of Portugal, since that Government had not yet fully complied with the Assembly's Declaration on the granting of independence and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The representative of Mali expressed the hope that the Committee would instead request those organizations to adopt the necessary measures, in consultation with the national liberation movements in the Portuguese colonial territories, to prepare concrete projects to ensure that essential financial and technical assistance was granted to those territories as soon as they acceded to independence.

Several speakers, including the representatives of Bulgaria, India, the Ivory Coast and the United Republic of Tanzania, hoped that the inter-

<sup>13</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of the Declaration.

<sup>14</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 684-86, text of resolution 3118(XXVIII).

national community would give more assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements, as well as to the transitional Governments in the colonial territories under Portuguese administration.

On 13 November 1974, the Special Committee adopted a resolution by which, among other things, it:

(a) reaffirmed the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take measures to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence and other relevant resolutions, especially provision of moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial territories and their liberation movements;

(b) noted with deep concern that while progress had been maintained in aiding refugees from colonial territories, action to aid the liberation movements was far from adequate;

(c) noted with satisfaction that several agencies and organizations had granted observer status to liberation movements and expressed the hope that others would quickly do so;

(d) welcomed the renunciation by Portugal of the colonialist policy of its predecessors, its unequivocal acceptance of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and of the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination and independence as well as its readiness to co-operate with the Special Committee.

By the operative provisions of the resolution, the Special Committee among other things reaffirmed that recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension of moral and material assistance to the peoples concerned by the United Nations system of organizations.

Also the Committee:

— expressed its appreciation to those agencies and organizations which had co-operated in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant Assembly resolutions;

— urged all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and all States to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples in Africa struggling for liberation from colonial rule, to initiate or broaden contacts with them in consultation with OAU, and in particular to work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned;

— reiterated its urgent request that the specialized agencies and other organizations, in-

cluding in particular UNDP and the World Bank, increase the scope and flexibility of their assistance to refugees from colonial territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees;

— urged the agencies and organizations once again to discontinue all collaboration with the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

— drew the attention of the agencies and organizations associated with the United Nations system to the steps towards decolonization undertaken by the new Government of Portugal, thus enabling those organizations to resume their co-operation with that Government;

— requested the specialized agencies and the other organizations to make appropriate procedural arrangements, with a view to enabling the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial territories in Africa recognized by OAU to participate fully as observers in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations were carried out to the benefit of the national liberation movements;

— recommended that Governments intensify their efforts within the agencies to ensure full implementation of the Declaration on granting independence, according priority to emergency aid to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements;

— recommended that the Assembly urge the heads of the agencies and organizations to submit to their respective governing bodies concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions as well as an analysis of any problems confronting them in that regard;

— recommended that the General Assembly ask the Secretary-General to prepare a further report on action taken to implement resolutions dealing with this subject and to assist the agencies in working out measures to implement the Special Committee's resolution.

The Committee also asked its Chairman to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and to maintain contact as appropriate with OAU.

#### **Consideration by Economic and Social Council**

The implementation by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was considered by the Economic and



Social Council at the session held during July-August 1974.

The Council had before it a report by its President on his consultations with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the General Assembly's Special Committee on the implementation of the Declaration. According to the President's report, steady progress had been made in aiding the refugees from colonial territories in Africa through the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in close co-operation with a number of organizations in the United Nations system, and with the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees.

In 1973, UNHCR projects, which involved expenditure amounting to \$1.6 million, had benefited 580,000 refugees. However, in the opinion of the President and the Chairman, the flow of assistance would be enhanced if host Governments continued to assign high priority to projects carried out in co-operation with the United Nations family of organizations, and to accord to refugees the legal status provided for under relevant international instruments.

With regard to the provision of assistance to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, the President's report noted that further efforts were being made by some of the agencies concerned to work out, in collaboration with OAU and in close co-operation with the Governments of a number of African countries adjoining the colonial territories, concrete programmes of assistance to the peoples of these territories and their national liberation movements. Projects of FAO, WHO and UNESCO were cited as examples.

The report welcomed a recent decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to waive counterpart obligations normally required of sponsoring Governments in respect of projects beneficial to colonial peoples and to finance assistance programmes from the UNDP programme reserve and from a trust fund to be established for the purpose (see also page 417).

With reference to the representation of colonial territories in Africa by their national liberation movements at relevant meetings of the specialized agencies, the report noted with satisfaction that several agencies and organizations had taken the necessary measures, including FAO, WHO, ITU, ILO, IMCO, UNESCO, UPU, WMO, UNDP and the World Food Programme. They expressed the hope that other organizations would proceed, in consultation with OAU, to enable the national liberation movements to participate in the relevant meetings held under their auspices.

The President also reported that several agencies had taken further steps to discontinue sup-

port and withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, until they renounced their policies of colonial and racial domination of the African peoples concerned. In this connexion, the report noted that the new Government of Portugal had renounced the colonialist policy of its predecessor and declared its unequivocal acceptance of its obligations under the relevant provisions of the Charter and its recognition of the right of the peoples in its colonial territories to self-determination and independence.

On 1 August 1974, by resolution 1892(LVII), adopted without a vote, the Council took several decisions on the subject.

By the preamble to the resolution, the Council welcomed the renunciation of colonialism by Portugal and the progress made by the liberation movements in colonial territories. It noted with regret, however, that the provision of assistance to colonial peoples by most of the specialized agencies fell far short of the objectives of the various resolutions on the subject.

By the operative provisions, the Council among other things reiterated its affirmation that recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle for independence of colonial peoples entailed the extension by the United Nations system of moral and material aid to those peoples and their national liberation movements.

The Council urged all the specialized agencies and organizations to discharge their responsibilities in accordance with the resolutions dealing with the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and in particular to make the necessary arrangements to enable members of the liberation movements to participate in their meetings as observers, including consideration of defraying their travel and other expenses.

The Council emphasized that assistance to refugees from colonial territories should not serve as a pretext for inaction regarding assistance to the national liberation movements and peoples of liberated areas. It commended Governments of the countries of residence for facilitating aid to those refugees and for granting them appropriate legal status. Further, it urged the heads of the organizations concerned to submit specific programmes of assistance to their governing bodies.

The Council then reiterated its request to the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system to discontinue all support for South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and to refrain from action which might imply recognition of those régimes' colonial and alien domination. Also, it invited



Governments to intensify their efforts to implement the relevant resolutions within the specialized agencies and organizations, in particular by ensuring that resources were available for the desired programmes of assistance.

Finally, the Council recommended regular meetings of the organizations of the United Nations system and OAU for purposes of co-ordination and called for the speedy implementation of the UNDP decision on assistance to colonial countries and peoples.

The resolution was sponsored in the Council's Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee by Algeria, Argentina, Burundi, the Congo, Egypt, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. The Committee approved the text on 30 July 1974, by a roll-call vote of 34 to 0, with 7 abstentions. (For text of resolution 1892(LVII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### **Consideration by General Assembly**

The General Assembly discussed 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 at its regular 1974 session. On 13 December 1974, it adopted without objection resolution 3300(XXIX), setting forth its decisions on the question.

By the preamble, the Assembly, among other things, expressed its awareness of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples in the colonial territories in Africa for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations in the administration of their countries and in the reconstruction programmes being undertaken by their national liberation movements. It noted with concern that the action to date of the organizations concerned was far from adequate to meet those urgent needs.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the measures taken by several agencies and organizations within the United Nations system to grant observer status to the national liberation movements, and expressed the hope that other organizations concerned would proceed forthwith to take the necessary steps in that regard. It also welcomed the categorical renunciation by the Government of Portugal of the colonialist policy of its predecessors, in particular the unequivocal acceptance by that Government of its obligations under the relevant provisions of the Charter and its recognition of the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination and independence.

By the operative provisions of the resolution,

the Assembly among other things approved the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the question and reaffirmed that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entailed the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

The Assembly expressed its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations which had continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

It urged all the specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations and all States to give, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, recommended that the organizations concerned initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with those peoples in consultation with OAU and work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance, with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned.

It again asked the specialized agencies and other organizations, particularly UNDP and the World Bank, to increase the scope and flexibility of their assistance to refugees.

The Assembly also urged once again that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, discontinue all support to them until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the territories by those régimes.

It drew to the attention of the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations that the new Government of Portugal had taken steps towards decolonization, thus enabling those organizations to resume co-operation with that Government.

Also, it requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to make appropriate procedural arrangements with a view to enabling representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial

territories recognized by OAU to participate fully as observers in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations were carried out to the benefit of the national liberation movements and peoples of the liberated areas.

The Assembly recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system of which they were members in order to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and that they accord priority to providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples in the colonial territories and to their national liberation movements.

In order to facilitate such action, the Assembly urged the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of OAU, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of all possible assistance to the peoples in colonial territories and their national liberation movements, together with a comprehensive analysis of the problems, if any, confronted by those agencies and organizations.

Also the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures to implement this resolution.

Finally, the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

The Assembly adopted resolution 3300(XXIX)

on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which approved the text without objection on 6 December 1974. The text was sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

China, Guinea and Madagascar expressed reservations on the paragraph concerning the resumption of co-operation with the current Government of Portugal by the specialized agencies and other institutions.

Japan and the United Kingdom expressed reservations regarding other parts of the resolution, in particular those that seemed to imply support for decolonization by other than peaceful means. Belgium, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan and the Netherlands had reservations on the provision urging the agencies to withhold assistance to South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, citing as reasons among other things that membership in the agencies should be open to all Member States and that the provision implied that the agencies were continuing assistance to Southern Rhodesia, which was not the case.

Belgium and Germany (Federal Republic of) also expressed reservations concerning the request that the agencies make procedural arrangements for the participation of representatives of national liberation organizations. France was not in full agreement with the chapter of the report of the Special Committee mentioned in the resolution. The United States said that provision of assistance to national liberation movements constituted interference in the internal affairs of States.

### 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 983, 984, 986, 988.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter VI. (Section B: resolutions adopted by Special Committee on 13 November 1974, meeting 988.)

#### Consideration by Economic and Social Council

*Economic and Social Council—57th session*

Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, meetings 538-541, 543.

Plenary meeting 1919.

E/L.1573. Actions arising out of decisions of General Assembly at its 28th session. Note by Secretariat, section B 8.

E/5488. Annual report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1973-1974, Chapter I D.

E/5542 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.3. Report of Secretary-General (transmitting A/9638 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.3).

E/5543/Rev.1. Report of Governing Council of UNDP on its 18th session, Manila, Philippines, 5-24 June 1974, Chapter III C.

E/5561. Report of President of Economic and Social Council. E/NGO/19. Statement submitted by non-governmental organization in category I consultative status with Economic and Social Council.

E/AC.24/L.499 and Rev.1. Algeria, Argentina, Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution and revision, approved by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on 30 July 1974, meeting 543, by roll-call vote of 34 to 0, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

*In favour:* Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

E/5574. Report of Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

Resolution 1892(LVII), as recommended by Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee, E/5574, adopted by Council without vote on 1 August 1974, meeting 1919.

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council, and the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1973/74 concerning 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 General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on this subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 3118(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and Council resolution 1804(LV) of 7 August 1973,

Taking into account the statements made by the Acting 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 and by the representative of the Organization of African Unity at the fifty-seventh session of the Council,

Gravely concerned that millions of people are still living under oppressive colonial and alien domination, and strongly condemning the ruthless repression of these people by the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa,

Welcoming the declaration of the President of Portugal concerning the promulgation of a decree by the Council of State of Portugal recognizing the right to independence of the peoples of the colonial territories concerned, and the acceptance by the Government of Portugal of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), as well as all other relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations with respect to these territories,

Noting with satisfaction the progress towards national independence and freedom achieved by the national liberation

movements of the territories concerned, particularly in the reconstruction and administration of the liberated areas,

Mindful of the acute and critical need for effective assistance from the United Nations system of organizations to the colonial peoples in their efforts to achieve their inalienable right to freedom and independence, to exercise their fundamental human rights and to combat poverty, deprivation and other human suffering,

Noting with regret that the action so far taken by most of the specialized agencies to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories struggling against alien domination falls far short of the objectives of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Affirming that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council impose a responsibility on all the specialized agencies and bodies within the United Nations system to provide moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements and to the peoples of the liberated areas,

Noting further that, in order to facilitate the implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies concerning close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, there is need for regular meetings between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity,

1. Reiterates its affirmation that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of the necessary moral and material assistance to them, including in particular those in the liberated areas of the colonial territories, as well as to their national liberation movements;

2. Calls upon all the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system:

(a) To discharge their responsibilities as outlined in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of providing moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements and the peoples in the liberated areas, and to work out and channel such assistance through the Organization of African Unity;

(b) To accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3118(XXVIII) and other related resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies;

(c) To make appropriate procedural arrangements immediately and, if necessary, amend their relevant instruments, with a view to enabling the representatives of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations are carried out for the benefit of the national liberation movements and peoples of the liberated areas;

(d) To consider defraying all travel and other related expenses of representatives of the national liberation movements invited to attend such proceedings;

3. Welcomes the action taken by those organizations which have, in varying degrees, co-operated in the implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies, and have in particular initiated programmes of assistance to the national liberation movements, as well as emergency and quasi-emergency programmes of aid to the peoples of the liberated areas;

4. Affirms that programmes of assistance to refugees from the colonial territories should not serve as a pretext for inaction regarding assistance to the national liberation movements and peoples of the liberated areas;

5. Commends the action taken by the Governments of the countries of residence in facilitating assistance to refugees from the colonial territories and in granting them the



legal status provided for in the relevant international instruments, and invites them to intensify their efforts in this regard;

6. *Urges once more* the executive heads of the organizations concerned to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs at their forthcoming sessions, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, specific programmes of assistance for the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session, setting out a detailed account of the action taken and envisaged by their respective organizations;

7. *Invites* all Governments to intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies, and in particular to ensure that resources are made available, on a priority basis, for the desired programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories;

8. *Takes note* of the decision taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its 438th meeting concerning assistance to colonial countries and peoples, and calls upon the Programme to take all the necessary measures to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the provisions set forth in that decision;

9. *Reiterates* its request to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system which have not yet done so to discontinue all support and assistance to the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, so long as these régimes persist in their policies of colonial and alien domination and also to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of these régimes' colonial and alien domination;

10. *Recommends* that regular meetings be held between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, to review periodically all the activities relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and other relevant United Nations resolutions, with a view to achieving the effective co-ordination of these activities, and requests the Secretary-General to bring the results of these meetings to the attention of the President of the Economic and Social Council and of 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 in connexion with the consultations envisaged in paragraph 12 below;

11. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussions that have taken place at the fifty-seventh session of the Council on the subject;

12. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue consultations on this matter with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

13. *Decides* to keep this question under continuous review.

#### Consideration by General Assembly

##### General Assembly—29th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2115, 2123, 2124, 2127, 2128.  
Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I C 4.

A/9603. Report of Economic and Social Council on work of its 56th and 57th sessions, Chapter VI F.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter VI.

A/9624 (Vol. I and Corr. 1 and Vol. II) and Add.1. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia.

A/9638 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-5. Report of Secretary-General.

A/9830. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.1081. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 6 December 1974, meeting 2128.

A/9942. Report of Fourth Committee.

Resolution 3300(XXIX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9942, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1974, meeting 2318.

#### 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, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into account with appreciation the reports submitted on the item 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, as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Taking into account also the statements of the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa who participated as observers in the work relating to their respective countries, and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples concerned for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations in the administration of their countries and in the reconstruction programmes being undertaken by their national liberation movements,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Noting with deep concern that, although progress has been maintained in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken thus far by the organizations concerned in the provision of assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national



liberation movements continue to remain far from adequate to meet the urgent needs of those peoples.

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by several specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant observer status to the national liberation movements, and expressing the hope that other organizations concerned will proceed forthwith to take the necessary steps in this regard,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Welcoming the categorical renunciation by the Government of Portugal of the colonialist policy of its predecessors, in particular the unequivocal acceptance by that Government of its obligations under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and its recognition of the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and with the provisions of all related resolutions of the United Nations, as well as its express readiness to co-operate in the work of the Special Committee,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. 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 item;

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Urges all specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations and all States to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and should work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned;

5. Reiterates its urgent request that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees, and, in that connexion, to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures;

6. Urges once again the specialized agencies and other

organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

7. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to the steps towards decolonization undertaken by the new Government of Portugal, thus enabling these organizations to resume their co-operation with the present Government of Portugal;

8. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to make appropriate procedural arrangements and, if necessary, amend their relevant instruments, with a view to enabling representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to participate fully as observers in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations are carried out to the benefit of the national liberation movements and peoples of the liberated areas;

9. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

10. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the implementation of paragraph 9 above, to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of all possible assistance to the peoples in colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, together with a comprehensive analysis of the problems, if any, confronted by these agencies and organizations;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the present resolution;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

12. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

## Activities of foreign economic and other interests

**Consideration by Special Committee**

On 29 August 1974, 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<sup>15</sup> approved without objection a report by its Sub-Committee I concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, the territories under Portuguese domination and in all other colonial territories.

The Committee endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee I, among which were the following.

The colonial powers and the States whose companies and nationals were engaged in economic activities in colonial territories had continued to disregard United Nations resolutions on the question of those activities. The common characteristics of the activities of foreign economic interests in the majority of the colonial territories had remained unchanged. Over a long period, foreign monopolies operating in those territories had been guided solely by their own interests, and they continued to follow economic and financial policies without regard to the legitimate interests of the inhabitants of the territories. They had exploited cheap labour and had plundered various raw materials in the colonial territories by their ruthless exploitation of the indigenous people, thereby depleting the natural resources in those areas and inflicting great losses upon the indigenous people.

The Committee cited data to demonstrate the predominance of foreign monopolies in the colonial territories. It stated that foreign investments in the African colonial territories exceeded \$10,000 million. Thus, in Angola, the extraction of diamonds, petroleum, manganese, copper, iron and other minerals was controlled by Western capital. Almost all the cash crops, import and export trade, banking and transportation facilities of Mozambique were monopolized by the capital of Western powers. Further, in Southern Rhodesia, over 80 per cent of the mining enterprises were owned by Western capital. In southern Africa, foreign investments exceeded \$6,000 million, and monopolized the local gold and coal mining, oil refining, and chemical and machinery industries.

Foreign economic interests, the Committee's conclusions noted, continued to develop only those economic sectors which yielded the highest profits. They continued to manipulate agricul-

tural production by emphasizing export crops, thus reducing the territories to the role of supplier of agricultural products and raw materials to the colonial powers.

The high profits earned by foreign monopolies continued to be returned to the colonialist countries or to remain in the hands of an exploitative minority of foreign settlers; they were not invested for the improvement of the economic, cultural, and social conditions of the indigenous peoples. Also, African labourers continued to receive wages several times lower than those of non-indigenous workers and had no social security benefits. For instance, in Namibia, the wages paid to African workers by the South West African Company, Ltd., were one fifteenth those paid to non-African workers. Trade union activities and labour movements continued to be stifled.

The average annual *per capita* income of those territories, the conclusions noted, was only about \$20. Over 90 per cent of the population was illiterate. Over 50 per cent of the children died before the age of 10 years because of the lack of medical facilities.

In Namibia, the Committee stated, an increased flow of foreign capital was being injected into the economy of the territory and, during the past year, there had been further efforts to attract new foreign investment into the mining sector and the search for oil. By encouraging the flow of foreign investments into the colonial territory, the colonialist and racist régimes were trying to gain powerful protectors in the international monopolies and with their help to keep the colony in their power. The South African Government had amended the regulations concerning mining and prospecting concessions so that foreign companies might provide as much as 75 per cent of the investment. The rate of foreign investment in Namibia had amounted to \$25 million per annum with 60 per cent of this amount invested for quick profits in the mining sector. This territory, the Committee observed, was the most exploited in history. One third of its gross national product was exported as profits by foreign companies, principally mining companies owned by interests in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and other countries.

In Southern Rhodesia, there had been no diminution of the role of foreign economic and other interests. Foreign monopolies continued to dominate the economy of the territory in co-

<sup>15</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of the Declaration.

operation with, and supported by, the illegal régime of Ian Smith. More than 190 United Kingdom companies, 56 United States companies and 47 South African companies were operating in the territory prior to the unilateral declaration of independence; and, the Committee stated, those companies had continued investing in Southern Rhodesia by channelling investments through their South African subsidiaries. The Committee referred to valuable information about the negative role of the monopolies operating in Southern Rhodesia which had been received from the representatives of the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe.

In Angola, with the help of foreign economic interests, colonialist Portugal had accelerated even further its efforts to expand petroleum extraction. Considering the role which Angola might play as a supplier of oil to the white minority régimes in southern Africa, the Committee said, it became obvious that the activities of the foreign interests involved in petroleum exploitation in the territory represented an important means of preserving the colonial occupation of the region. In Mozambique, foreign economic interests continued to dominate the colonial economy of the territory.

The Special Committee confirmed its previous conclusions concerning the Cabora Bassa dam and Cunene River Basin projects, which, when completed, would provide an economic source of electric power for Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, thereby strengthening colonial domination in this region. The indigenous African populations had already been displaced from the vicinity of the projects, enabling more Europeans to settle in the Zambezi and Cunene River valleys, thereby creating a white buffer zone in southern Africa.

The Special Committee considered that its study proved that the activities of foreign economic interests were directly related to the perpetuation of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination. Large multinational corporations from Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States were helping to strengthen the colonial régimes and thus supporting the domination of the white minorities over the fertile land of southern Africa.

The Special Committee noted with concern that certain Western countries, whose companies were exploiting the natural and human resources of the colonial territories, had given vigorous political and military support to the racist régimes of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and colonialist Portugal. It considered that the financial and technological participation of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the

exploitation of the colonial territories was tantamount to the strengthening of the oppressive minority racist régimes in southern Africa.

The Special Committee noted with satisfaction that protest campaigns against the involvement of foreign economic interests in the exploitation of the colonial territories had taken place during the past year in several countries with the following results: in the Netherlands, as a result of pressure from the Angola Committee, Gulf Oil (Nederland), NV, stopped imports of oil from Angola; in the United States, church and university student groups formed a Gulf Boycott Coalition to boycott all products of the Gulf Oil Corporation in a protest against that company's activities in Angola; and in Canada, the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Portugal's African Colonies denounced the activities of Gulf Oil Canada, Ltd., in connexion with the exploitation of Angolan oil.

The Special Committee also noted the efforts and measures by governmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their campaigns to mobilize world public opinion to halt the predatory activities of foreign monopolies in colonial territories.

With regard to the situation in other colonial territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific areas, the Special Committee expressed its concern that foreign economic and other interests were continuing to deprive the indigenous peoples of their rights over the wealth of their countries. Despite appeals by the General Assembly, the administering powers had failed to restrict the purchase of land by foreigners; the loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of the territories had continued to be the most obvious consequence of this practice in these regions.

The Special Committee once again concluded, on the basis of its study, that the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial territories in southern Africa were an impediment to decolonization and to the eradication of *apartheid* and racial discrimination. The Committee deeply regretted that the colonial powers had not implemented, even in a preliminary way, the General Assembly's 1973 resolution on the question.<sup>16</sup> By ignoring the provisions of this resolution, they had added to the obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration.

On the basis of these conclusions, the Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly: reaffirm the inalienable right of the peoples of colonial territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural wealth and resources of their territories,

<sup>16</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 693-94, text of resolution 3117 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973.



as well as their right to dispose freely of those resources in their best interests; and reaffirm once again that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in the colonial territories constituted a major obstacle to political independence as well as social and economic justice for the indigenous peoples.

The Committee further asked the Assembly to: affirm that the continued active support of foreign monopolies which exploited the natural and human resources of the colonial territories impeded the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples; strongly condemn the current activities and operating methods of those foreign economic and other interests in the territories designed to keep the colonial peoples subjugated; and condemn the colonial powers and the support given by other States to those interests as well as call on these States to stop that support.

The Assembly was also asked to request all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system to take effective measures to implement the relevant principles and decisions contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order of 1 May 1974 (see pp. 324-32).

The Committee further recommended the strong condemnation of the construction of the Cabora Bassa and the Cunene River Basin projects as being fraught with serious implications for peace and security in Africa and the condemnation of the role of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial territories as impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

Once again, the Committee recommended, the Assembly should ask the colonial powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their companies and nationals which owned and operated enterprises in the colonial territories, so as to put an end to those activities which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the territories. Also, it should ask all States to ensure that their nationals or companies of their nationality refrain from all dealings with the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa with respect to obtaining concessions in the colonial territories concerned.

The Special Committee recommended an appeal to all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system to bring new pressure to bear upon those régimes with a view to their acceptance forthwith of the right to indepen-

dence of the peoples concerned, and to assist the national liberation movements of the territories in the consolidation of their national independence and reconstruction programmes, as well as the full enjoyment of their natural resources.

It asked the General Assembly to request the Office of Public Information to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous population by foreign monopolies and the support they gave to the colonialist and racist régimes. In addition, it asked the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake measures aimed at giving the widest possible publicity to Assembly decisions on this subject and once again to ask the colonial powers and States concerned to comply fully with those decisions and to adopt effective measures to prevent new investment, particularly in southern Africa, which was contrary to Assembly resolutions.

Finally, it recommended that this question be included as a continuing item on the agenda of the General Assembly during its regular sessions and that the Fourth Committee of the Assembly also hold a separate debate thereon.

The representative of the German Democratic Republic, commenting on the report, said that monopoly groups continued to exploit carelessly the natural resources which did not belong to them and to which they had no right. The ruthless plundering of natural resources by colonial powers often considerably impaired the development potential of the colonial peoples even after independence was achieved.

While supporting the report, Denmark and Australia expressed reservations. Both Committee members felt that it was only the activities of some foreign interests in particular areas which were to be construed as obstructive to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

#### Consideration by General Assembly

The question of activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial territories was discussed later in the year by the General Assembly at its regular 1974 session. On 13 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 3299(XXIX), by which, *inter alia*, noting with satisfaction the increasingly widespread public opinion against the nefarious involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence, it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of

their territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests.

The Assembly also reiterated that any administering power which deprived the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinated the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violated the solemn obligations it had assumed under the Charter of the United Nations.

It reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in the colonial territories of southern Africa constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those territories by the indigenous inhabitants.

It condemned the policies of the colonial powers and other States which continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those territories.

The Assembly then called upon the colonial powers, as well as those Governments which had not done so, to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who owned and operated enterprises in colonial territories, particularly in Africa, which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants.

It requested all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment to those régimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial territories and their national liberation movements.

It invited all Governments and the organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order of 1 May 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of the colonial territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded.

Further, the Assembly called upon all States to

discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which would lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that territory.

It called upon the administering powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevailed in the territories under their administration and to apply in each territory a uniform system of wages.

In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in all colonial territories, as well as to decisions of the Special Committee and the General Assembly on the question, and requested all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in that regard.

Finally, it requested the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its regular session in 1975.

Resolution 3299(XXIX) was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 13 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Assembly's Fourth Committee. The Fourth Committee approved the text on 28 November 1974 by a recorded vote of 106 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The paragraph dealing with the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order was approved by a separate vote of 106 in favour to 1 against, with 9 abstentions.

The sponsors of the resolution in the Fourth Committee were Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

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

The majority of the Member States taking part in the debate supported the Special Committee's report. Cuba said that only through the elimination of imperialism, neo-colonialism and colonialism could the peoples of the world make any progress towards self-determination and political and economic independence. Others, including

Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and Zaire, were also of the opinion that foreign economic interests were a major obstacle to the attainment of independence by colonial peoples.

The representative of Ghana said that no person who had lived with colonialism could deny that the economies of colonial countries were manipulated to serve first and foremost the interests of the colonial powers. The interests of the colonial peoples were always relegated to the background and any benefits they might enjoy were the unintended result of systems consciously promoted to ensure that exploitation took place with as little disturbance as possible. That explained, for example, why in most cases the countries colonized by European powers had been deprived of facilities for higher education until the time of independence. Sudan added that colonialism was basically an economic phenomenon which aimed at exploiting the natural resources of dependent countries. The colonial powers prevented the indigenous people from organizing themselves into trade unions in order to defend their rights.

Sierra Leone observed that, with the exception of some small colonial territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, foreign economic interests had been negative in their effect on the lives of the indigenous peoples. A number of States, Sierra Leone went on to say, including Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, had taken no steps to put an end to, or to restrain the activities of, monopolies which were under their jurisdiction. In this connexion, Mongolia commented that certain Western powers remained deaf to United Nations appeals to prohibit their nationals and companies from engaging in activities detrimental to the interests of colonial peoples.

Iraq, Senegal, the USSR and Venezuela, among others, said that with the blessing of the colonial powers the foreign monopolies subject to their jurisdiction were intensifying their exploitation of dependent territories, utilizing cheap labour, and plundering their natural resources without taking account of the interests of the population and guided solely by their desire for gain. The situation did not appear to have changed for the better during the period under review. Venezuela added that the investments of the monopolies and foreign enterprises, far from improving economic and social conditions, helped to maintain the colonial régimes. Those régimes in turn created favourable conditions for foreign monopolies to exploit cheap labour, to plunder the raw materi-

als of the territories, to develop only those sectors of the economy which were most profitable and to transform the territories into mere suppliers of agricultural commodities and raw materials to the colonial powers.

Pakistan also deplored the exploitative and discriminatory nature of the activities of foreign economic interests and urged the Governments concerned to take urgent measures to put an end to such activities; Member States had an obligation to intensify pressure on the colonialist and racist régimes and to provide assistance to the national liberation movements.

The United Kingdom, on the other hand, believed it was incontrovertible that private foreign investment could play a useful role in producing more wealth for the host country, in the transfer of technology and in assisting backward regions. That had been recognized in a number of United Nations reports. Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Grenada, Japan and Portugal, among others, also maintained that foreign investments in dependent territories were not necessarily detrimental to the interests of the population. Germany (Federal Republic of) added that economic sanctions were not a panacea and that any attempt to use trade for political ends would lead to general economic warfare, from which the poorest countries would suffer most.

The Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mali and Sudan, among others, said it was totally fallacious to argue that private investment was beneficial or protected the basic interests of subjugated peoples under colonial and racist régimes. Others, including Pakistan and Venezuela, said that home country Governments should restrain their companies' activities that were contrary to United Nations resolutions. Czechoslovakia said it rejected the arguments of Governments that claimed to be powerless to do this.

The representative of Iraq noted that there was no indication of progress or improvement in the standard of living of peoples under colonial domination, and it was a well-known fact that in the African colonial territories non-African workers received much higher wages than Africans. The profits of the multinational corporations were either repatriated to their headquarters or used to increase exploitation, but were never used for the benefit of the territories themselves. Despite the statements made by Western powers regarding the role of multinational corporations in the advancement of colonial peoples, Iraq believed that those corporations were interested only in continuing their exploitation.

The USSR said that the process of decolonization was irreversible and had reached its final phase. The United Nations must therefore take



steps to ensure the speediest possible implementation of its decisions and must terminate the activities of the foreign monopolies, which were seriously prejudicial to the indigenous peoples and which plundered their natural resources.

Bulgaria said that the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order stated that all efforts should be made to formulate, adopt and implement an international code of conduct for transnational corporations in order to prevent interference in the internal affairs of the countries where they operated and their collaboration with racist régimes and colonial administrations. The Assembly was concerned at the danger presented by those monopolies, not only to the oppressed colonial countries and peoples, but also to the economic independence of the liberated and developing countries.

China said that the African continent, one of the cradles of world civilization and culture, had been plundered by European colonialists, who had ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the African peoples, inflicting untold suffering upon them. The colonial peoples realized that only by taking their destiny into their own hands could they eradicate the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist oppression and exploitation which had been imposed on them for centuries

and regain the right to control and dispose of their own natural resources.

Speaking in explanation of vote, several Members, including Australia, Canada, Italy and Japan, said that the Assembly's resolution made no distinction between activities that were impeding the implementation of the Declaration and those that were beneficial to the territories concerned. New Zealand said that it had voted in favour of the resolution on the understanding that its provisions related only to detrimental activities.

Denmark and Sweden were among those which said their Governments did not have the power to forbid their companies and nationals to engage in economic activity in areas under colonial domination unless the Security Council adopted binding decisions of that kind. Italy and Norway commented that the paragraph calling upon States to put an end to existing economic enterprises and new investment in colonial territories was more properly within the competence of the Security Council. Austria and Japan also had reservations about that provision of the resolution.

The United States expressed a reservation about the provision of the resolution referring to a new international economic order, with which it was not fully in agreement.

### 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 978, 979.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter IV. (Section B: Conclusions and recommendations adopted by Special Committee on 29 August 1974, meeting 979.)

#### Consideration by General Assembly

##### General Assembly—29th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2110-2114, 2119-2122. Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I C 2. A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter IV.

A/9624 (Vol. I and Corr.1 and Vol. II) and Add.1. Report of United Nations Council for Namibia.

A/C.4/L.1069 and Corr.1. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on

28 November 1974, meeting 2121, by recorded vote of 106 to 0, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

A/9941. Report of Fourth Committee.

*Resolution 3299(XXIX)*, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9941, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1974,

meeting 2318, by recorded vote of 118 to 0, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

#### *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 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 this question,

*Taking into consideration* the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia 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, and its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

*Reaffirming* the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

*Reaffirming* that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and 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 peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

*Condemning* the increasingly intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particu-

larly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

*Strongly condemning* the support which South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) respectively,

*Noting with satisfaction* the increasingly widespread public opinion against the nefarious involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* the policies of the colonial Powers and other States which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of those Territories;

5. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers, as well as those Governments which have not yet done so, to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants;

6. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

7. *Invites* all Governments and the organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

8. *Calls upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial

or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of

foreign economic and other interests in all colonial Territories, as well as to the decisions 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 of the General Assembly on this question, and requests all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in that regard;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

### United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa granted 472 scholarships in 1974 to persons from Namibia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and territories under Portuguese administration for education and training outside their own countries. Although contributions and pledges to the Programme increased substantially during the year, more resources were needed. The Advisory Committee on the Programme recommended the appointment of an evaluation team to report on the achievement of the Programme and on ways and means for its further development.

This recommendation as well as related measures were approved by the General Assembly

when it adopted resolution 3301(XXIX) on 13 December 1974. By that resolution the Assembly, *inter alia*, appealed to States, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the Programme. It also decided that assistance under the Programme should be continued, as a transitional measure, for the inhabitants of Guinea-Bissau and territories covered by the Programme which might attain independence. To ensure continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions, the Assembly decided to provide it with \$100,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for the fiscal year 1975. (See also pp. 167-68.)

### Questions concerning individual territories

The following pages give brief accounts of the decisions taken on various individual territories in 1974 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.<sup>17</sup> (See also pp. 135-48, 150-67, 809-22, 747-54 and 754-60, for details on questions concerning Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, territories under Portuguese administration, Papua New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)

For each of the territories considered, the Special Committee and the Assembly had before them a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on actions previously taken and on the latest developments concerning the territory.

#### **Brunei**

On 20 August 1974, the Special Committee considered the question of Brunei, which had been referred to its Sub-Committee II. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided without objection to authorize him, in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to him in that

regard, to continue his consultations with the administering power (the United Kingdom) with a view to implementing the Declaration on the granting of independence and other relevant resolutions with respect to the territory.

On 13 December 1974, the General Assembly adopted without objection a consensus concerning Brunei as recommended by its Fourth Committee, which had approved the text without objection on 6 December. By the decision, the Assembly took note of the decision of the Special Committee and asked that it continue to consider the question of Brunei and report again in 1975.

#### **Cocos (Keeling) Islands**

A visiting mission of the Special Committee, composed of Indonesia, the Ivory Coast and Trinidad and Tobago, went to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in August 1974. Its report noted, among other things, the complete domination of the population by a single estate owner, and recommended that Australia assume more effective control and administration over the ter-

<sup>17</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 49-50, resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing text of the Declaration.



ritory. On 13 November 1974, the Committee adopted the report and endorsed the recommendations of the visiting mission. It also approved a draft text on the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands proposed for adoption by the General Assembly.

On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted the draft text without objection on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee as representing the consensus of the Assembly. By this decision the Assembly *inter alia* noted with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with the close co-operation of Australia, the Administering power, and in particular the dispatch of the visiting mission. The Assembly expressed its appreciation to Australia for its active participation in the work of the Committee and its continued readiness to receive a further mission to the territory as appropriate. It drew Australia's attention to the conclusions and recommendations of the visiting mission's report, bearing in mind the need to ensure the free expression by the people of the territory of their true aspirations concerning their future status, as well as the full exercise of their fundamental rights. Finally, the Assembly asked the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with Australia, to seek the best ways to implement the Declaration on the granting of independence with respect to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and to report again on the question in 1975.

The Fourth Committee approved the draft text without objection on 6 December 1974.

#### Comoro Archipelago

The Special Committee considered the question of the Comoro Archipelago at meetings between 28 August and 6 September 1974. It invited the representative of the national liberation movement of the Comoro Archipelago, the Mouvement de libération nationale des Comores (MOLINACO) to participate as an observer in its consideration of the item and heard statements by the Secretary-General of MOLINACO.

On 6 September the Special Committee adopted a resolution, sponsored by the Ivory Coast, Mali, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Comoro Archipelago to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence and affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago.

It noted the expressed desire and readiness of the Comorian people to accede to independence in friendship and co-operation with the administering power (France) and also noted the impor-

tant statement made by the Government of France on 26 August 1974, to the effect that the consultation on the independence of the Comoro Archipelago was to be organized on an archipelago-wide basis; that the territory was to retain the frontiers that it had as a colony; and that, for the French Government, a multiplicity of different statuses for the various islands of the Archipelago was inconceivable.

The Special Committee affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago and requested the Government of France to preserve this unity, to take all measures to ensure the full and speedy attainment of independence, to promote and facilitate the return of Comorian political leaders to their country and to create a favourable political climate for the free participation of the entire population in the process of self-determination.

It noted with regret France's continued refusal to participate in the relevant work of the Special Committee and urged France to extend its co-operation to the Committee in the discharge of the tasks with respect to the territory, in particular by enabling the Committee to send a visiting mission to the Comoro Archipelago for the purpose of securing adequate and first-hand information on the situation and on the wishes and aspirations of its people as regards their future status. The Committee considered the dispatch of a visiting mission to be of vital importance.

Finally, the Committee requested all States to render the necessary assistance to the people of the territory in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the Declaration.

On 13 December 1974, the General Assembly adopted without objection resolution 3291(XXIX) on the question of the Comoro Archipelago. This resolution was sponsored in the Fourth Committee by Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. The text was approved by the Committee without objection on 11 December.

By this resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the right of the people of the Comoro Archipelago to self-determination and independence and reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago. It noted the expressed desire and readiness of the Comorian people to accede to independence in friendship and co-operation with France.

The Assembly then requested France, as the administering power, to ensure that the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago was preserved and called on France to carry out the necessary measures to ensure full and speedy

attainment of independence by the people of the territory as soon as possible after the popular consultation announced for 22 December 1974.

Also, the Assembly asked all States to assist the people of the territory in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the Declaration on the granting of independence and asked the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to dispatch a visiting mission to the territory, in co-operation with the administering power.

By the preamble to the resolution, the Assembly took note of the announcement of the consultation and of France's statement that it was to be organized on an archipelago-wide basis.

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

#### **Falkland Islands (Malvinas)**

The Special Committee considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) on 5 September 1974. The Committee had before it a letter dated 22 August 1974 from the representative of Argentina to the Secretary-General, informing him that Argentina and the United Kingdom, the administering power, had established contacts with a view to negotiations on the question of the territory.

The Committee decided without objection, subject to any directive from the Assembly in that connexion, to consider the item in 1975. On 13 December 1974 the General Assembly decided without a vote to ask the Special Committee to continue to keep the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) under review. It also took note of two letters addressed to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom and Argentina on 24 and 30 October 1974, respectively. By these letters the representatives of the two countries expressed their satisfaction with a recent agreement to facilitate trade between the territory and Argentina and reiterated their positions on the conflict of sovereignty over the territory.

The decision was approved by the Fourth Committee on 4 December, on the proposal of the Chairman.

#### **French Somaliland**

The Special Committee considered the question of French Somaliland<sup>18</sup> on 5 September 1974. Following a statement by the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, subject to any directives from the General Assembly, to consider the question in 1975.

Later in the year, the General Assembly's Fourth Committee, on 4 December, recommended on the proposal of the Chairman that the Assembly also defer consideration of the question of the territory until 1975. On 13 December, the

Assembly adopted the recommendation without a vote.

#### **Gibraltar**

The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar on 5 September 1974. Following a statement by the Chairman, the Committee decided without objection, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connexion, to consider the question in 1975.

On 5 December 1974, the Fourth Committee unanimously approved the text of a resolution sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. Resolution 3286(XXIX) was adopted by the General Assembly without objection on 13 December. By this resolution, the Assembly expressed its regret that negotiations between the United Kingdom and Spain had not started and urged the two Governments to begin without delay the negotiations envisaged under the terms of a General Assembly consensus of 14 December 1973.<sup>19</sup> It further requested the two Governments to inform the Special Committee and the Assembly in 1975 of the outcome of their negotiations.

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

#### **Gilbert and Ellice Islands**

The Special Committee considered the question of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands at meetings between 1 July and 13 November 1974. It had before it, in addition to a report from its Subcommittee II, three letters, dated 13 and 14 June and 2 July 1974, from the representative of the administering power, the United Kingdom, concerning a proposed visiting mission to the Ellice Islands, and two petitions, dated 23 and 27 September 1974, from clergymen in the area. One of the petitioners, seeking the independence of Ocean Island, appeared before the Committee on 12 and 13 November.

On 1 July, the Special Committee authorized its Chairman to continue consultations concerning the visiting mission to the Ellice Islands, which was to observe a referendum on separation from the Gilbert Islands. Subsequently it was decided that the Committee should accept the invitation of the United Kingdom to send such a mission

<sup>18</sup> The term "French Somaliland" appears in those United Nations texts where it is so used by the United Nations organs, delegations or speakers concerned. The designation of it as "French Territory of the Afars and the Issas" is the one requested by the administering power.

<sup>19</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 699-700.

and that the mission would be composed of India, Sierra Leone and the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 12 November 1974, the visiting mission presented its report to the Special Committee. In the report, it noted, *inter alia*, that there appeared to have been dissatisfaction among the Ellice Islanders with the conditions of separation from the Gilbert Islands, which were set by the administering power. Nevertheless, the referendum had been scrupulously and conscientiously carried out, and the Ellice Islanders had voted strongly in favour of separation. Concerning general conditions in the Islands, the mission observed encouraging signs of economic, social and educational development. However, it urged the administering power, particularly in light of the vote for separation, to take certain actions, in consultation with the representatives of the people, such as exploring new ways to improve the accessibility of the Islands.

On 13 November 1974, the Special Committee adopted a resolution taking note of the report and expressing its appreciation to the visiting mission, the United Kingdom and the Government of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. It asked the United Kingdom to expedite the process of decolonization and to continue to enlist the aid of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations in the development and strengthening of the economy of the territory. It also decided to continue its examination of the question in 1975, including the possible dispatch of another visiting mission.

The Special Committee also adopted the report of its Sub-Committee on 13 November, endorsing its conclusions and recommendations.

Thus, the Committee reiterated the view that the special considerations of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Committee noted with interest that some constitutional and political progress had taken place in the territory. The replacement of the Legislative Council by a House of Assembly and of the Executive Council by a Council of Ministers ensured a fuller measure of self-government. It fell short, however, of the aims of the Declaration. The Committee also welcomed the extensive localization of the public service and expressed the hope that it would be further enhanced for the welfare of the people.

The Special Committee was seriously concerned that the economy of the territory was still largely based on phosphate mining on Ocean Island, and that total depletion of the deposits continued to be forecast for 1978. The Committee,

considering it imperative that a diverse economic structure be developed with emphasis on agriculture and fisheries, noted the development plan for the period 1973 to 1976.

The Special Committee drew the attention of the administering power to the report of the visiting mission to the Islands.

The General Assembly also considered the question of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands at its regular 1974 session. On 13 December it adopted without objection resolution 3288(XXIX), by which, *inter alia*, it welcomed the United Kingdom's decision to participate in the relevant work of the Special Committee and to permit United Nations visiting missions access to the territories under its administration and expressed its appreciation to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands for their co-operation with and assistance to the visiting mission. It reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands to self-determination and independence and requested the United Kingdom to take all necessary measures to expedite the process of decolonization and to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations in the development and strengthening of the economy of the territory. Finally, it asked the Special Committee to continue to consider the question in light of the findings of the visiting mission, including the possible dispatch of a further mission, and to report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution in 1975.

The resolution, sponsored by Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania, was approved without objection by the Fourth Committee on 6 December 1974.

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

#### Niue

In accordance with a General Assembly request of 14 December 1973,<sup>20</sup> the Special Committee appointed Ethiopia, Iran and Venezuela as members of a United Nations visiting mission to Niue, which was to observe a referendum on self-determination scheduled for September 1974, at the invitation of the administering power, New Zealand.

The visiting mission reported to the Special Committee on 8 November 1974. On 13 November, the Committee adopted the report of the mission and approved without objection a draft resolution proposed by the mission. By this

<sup>20</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, p. 715, text of resolution 3155(XXVIII).



resolution, the Committee noted with satisfaction the findings of the visiting mission, in particular that the arrangements for the referendum were such as to ensure that the people exercised their right of self-determination freely, by secret ballot and with full information on the issues involved; it expressed its appreciation to the Governments of New Zealand and Niue for their co-operation with the mission and for the manner in which the referendum was conducted; and it noted that the people of Niue voted by a substantial majority for self-government in free association with New Zealand. It considered that in so doing, the people of Niue had freely expressed their wishes and that the transmission of information in respect of Niue under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter was no longer necessary.<sup>21</sup>

Also, the Committee noted with appreciation the commitment by the Government of New Zealand to continue to furnish economic and administrative assistance to Niue and expressed the hope that the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations would endeavour to contribute to the development of Niue's economy.

After considering the report of the Special Committee and findings of the visiting mission, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3285(XXIX). It thereby noted with satisfaction the conclusions of the mission on the conduct of the referendum and expressed its appreciation for the co-operation given to the mission. It noted that the people of Niue had voted for self-government in free association with New Zealand and considered that in so doing they had exercised their right to self-determination. The Assembly considered that the transmission of information in respect of Niue under Article 73e of the Charter was no longer necessary. It then expressed appreciation for New Zealand's commitment to assistance for Niue and hoped that the United Nations organizations would also contribute to the development and strengthening of the economy of Niue.

Resolution 3285(XXIX) was adopted without objection on 13 December; it was approved unanimously by the Fourth Committee on 28 November, on the proposal of Australia, the Central African Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela and Zambia.

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

### Seychelles

The Special Committee considered the question of the Seychelles at meetings between 17 May and 28 August 1974, after having referred it to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report.

The Committee had before it a letter dated 10 May 1974 from the United Kingdom informing it of the results of elections in the Seychelles held on 25 April 1974 and developments concerning the future status of the territory. In connexion with the elections, the Chairman of the Committee had issued a statement on 22 April expressing the hope that the administering power would extend its full co-operation to the Committee, particularly in regard to receiving a visiting mission in the Seychelles.

The Committee heard statements by the representative of the United Kingdom and by James R. Mancham, the Chief Minister of the Seychelles. It also received telegrams from the Secretary-General of the Seychelles People's United Party stating that the Chief Minister's party represented only 52 per cent of the population, and from the Chief Minister expressing hope for maximum support of the United Nations in the task of consolidating the territory's independence.

On 28 August, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the Seychelles as recommended by its Sub-Committee.

By this resolution, the Special Committee took note with satisfaction of the united wish of the people of the Seychelles to achieve independence in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence and requested the Government of the United Kingdom to take all necessary steps to facilitate the territory's accession to independence without delay.

The Committee also urged the Government of the United Kingdom, in the fulfilment of its obligations as the administering power, to keep the United Nations fully apprised of developments relating to the Seychelles and invited the Chairman of the Special Committee to continue consultations with the administering power with a view to making the necessary arrangements, as appropriate, for the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the territory in connexion with the processes leading to the territory's accession to independence.

It further stressed the responsibility of the United Nations to render all possible assistance to the people of the Seychelles in their efforts to achieve independence and, to that end, invited the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to work out concrete programmes of assistance to the Seychelles.

<sup>21</sup> For text of Article 73e of the Charter, see APPENDIX II.

By the preambular paragraphs of the resolution, the Committee noted, *inter alia*: the expressed willingness of the United Kingdom to grant independence to the Seychelles; the constitutional conference, in which both political parties in the territory would participate, to be held in London, United Kingdom, in 1974; and the expressed desire of the people of the Seychelles to attain independence in 1975.

On 13 December the General Assembly adopted without objection resolution 3287(XXIX) concerning the Seychelles.

By this resolution the Assembly, *inter alia*: noted with satisfaction the expressed wish of the people of the Seychelles to achieve independence; requested the United Kingdom to take all necessary steps to facilitate the territory's accession to independence as soon as possible in accordance with the expressed wish of the people; requested the United Kingdom to continue to keep the United Nations informed of developments relating to the territory; stressed the responsibility of the United Nations to aid the people of the Seychelles and, to that end, invited the specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations to work out concrete programmes of assistance to the Seychelles. It asked the Special Committee to continue its examination, including as appropriate the dispatch of a visiting mission, and to report to the Assembly again in 1975.

The resolution was approved without objection by the Fourth Committee on 6 December. The sponsors were Australia, the Central African Republic, Chile, Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Upper Volta.

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

### Spanish Sahara

When the Special Committee took up the question of Spanish Sahara on 5 September 1974, it had before it a written petition from the Executive Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sakiet El Hamra and Río de Oro, and communications addressed to the Secretary-General by Mauritania, Morocco and Spain concerning the territory. The Committee decided on the same day to postpone consideration of the question pending conclusion of the consultations among the member States directly concerned.

The discussion of the question of Spanish Sahara at the regular 1974 session of the General Assembly centred on a Moroccan proposal put forward during the Assembly's General Debate on 30 September that decolonization of the two pro-

vinces of the Sahara, Río de Oro and Sakiet El Hamra, had always implied their reintegration into the Moroccan State. In the Moroccan view, the unilateral moves of Spain in creating a Saharan Assembly and the promulgation of a new statute in preparation for a referendum to enable the people to choose the future status of the territory had confused the issue, and it was thus necessary to resolve the question of whether or not at the time of Spanish occupation the territory was under the sovereignty and administration of Morocco. The representative of Morocco recalled that early in September, King Hassan II had proposed that these questions be submitted to the International Court of Justice. If Spain would not accept recourse to the Court then the United Nations could request from the Court an advisory opinion.

While claiming historical, ethnic and cultural ties with the Saharan people, Mauritania, speaking during the General Debate, supported the Moroccan proposal. It considered that the Court in establishing the existence or non-existence of a power in Spanish Sahara would have to determine its links with both Mauritania and Morocco. However, in the Mauritanian view, whatever the opinion of the Court, the right to self-determination of the people of the Sahara could not be subject to any impediment.

Algeria also supported the Moroccan proposal to place the matter before the Court in the hope that such a procedure would facilitate the search for an agreement on the decolonization of the Sahara so as to enable all the peoples of the region to strengthen and to promote their ties of co-operation, brotherhood and good neighbourliness.

Spain, on the other hand, maintained that it had always based its policy on the principle of respect for the wishes of the indigenous population and on the principles of the United Nations. Spain considered that the people alone were the masters of their own destiny. Accordingly Spain had announced the holding of a referendum during the first part of 1975 under the supervision of the United Nations to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1973.<sup>22</sup>

The Fourth Committee considered the question of Spanish Sahara at meetings held between 25 November and 11 December 1974. During these meetings the interested countries amplified their respective positions.

The representative of Morocco believed that the General Assembly had to take into account two dominant factors. First, over the years Spain

<sup>22</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 716-17, text of resolution 3162(XXVIII).

had repeatedly delayed the implementation of General Assembly resolutions and, as a result of Spain's actions, the conditions for decolonization of the territory previously laid down by the Assembly had been destroyed. Second, Morocco and Mauritania had now raised fundamental legal questions on which they were willing to seek the opinion of the International Court.

The representative of Mauritania again stressed the human, geographical, ethnic and cultural relations between his country and the Sahara. He said that the recourse to the Court was aimed at proving that the interests in the Sahara were justified on the juridical level and that consultations called for by the United Nations concerning the decolonization of the territory aimed at the formulation of a concerted policy which took into account the preoccupations of the respective countries and of the rights of the populations. In Mauritania's view, the referendum proposed by Spain would have to be postponed until the Court had handed down its opinion.

The Algerian representative emphasized that while in agreement with the proposal to refer the question to the Court, his Government regarded the Sahara primarily as a colonial problem that could be resolved by the eradication of colonial domination. Algeria had no territorial claims.

On 10 December the representative of Upper Volta introduced a 35-power draft resolution by which the General Assembly would request an advisory opinion of the International Court as proposed by Morocco. He said the sponsors believed there was a need to resolve the legal problem that had been raised because the Assembly's resolution of 15 December 1960<sup>23</sup> provided that a non-self-governing territory could attain a full measure of self-government by independence, or by association or integration with an independent State.

Spain, supported by Argentina, suggested that in accordance with established practice the advice of the Sixth (Legal) Committee should be sought on the question to be addressed to the Court. However, as the Sixth Committee had completed its work for the session, Spain did not press the suggestion.

Commenting on the text of the draft resolution, Spain said that it did not oppose consulting the Court but found the questions ambiguous, incomplete and irrelevant since they failed to take into account the current international law relating to dependent territories as embodied in the Charter and United Nations resolutions. Spain would have associated itself with the request if the Court were also asked to give its opinion on the legal consequences of the provisions of the Charter and United Nations resolutions in question for the indigenous population, the administering

power and the countries bordering on the territory. Spain announced that it would abstain. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Grenada and Venezuela supported the Spanish view that an additional question should be put before the Court.

Some Members, including Argentina and Colombia, believed that the draft resolution raised complex issues and created a dangerous precedent in regard to colonial territories. Kenya considered that the only issue was decolonization and self-determination by the people of Spanish Sahara. The proposal to refer the question to the Court did not contribute to decolonization but would delay or even deny the people the exercise of self-determination. Moreover, the draft resolution made no reference to the indigenous population which was directly affected. Botswana, Cuba, Grenada, the Libyan Arab Republic and Zambia also stressed the importance of the right of the people of the territory to self-determination and the need to enable them to exercise that right.

Many Members, including the United States, supported the draft resolution because its main purpose was to request an advisory opinion. Some, for instance Cuba, said they supported the proposal because they hoped the Court's opinion would help the decolonization process. Guatemala, on the other hand, considered that the question involved safeguarding the territorial integrity of States and their national unity.

China and the Libyan Arab Republic were among those which did not participate in the vote. China said it demanded that Spain terminate its colonial domination in Spanish Sahara and it hoped the African countries concerned would work with the people of Spanish Sahara to seek a reasonable solution. The Libyan Arab Republic believed that the main principle which should have been stressed in the resolution was that of decolonization.

On 13 December 1974, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3292(XXIX) by a recorded 87 votes to 0, with 43 abstentions. The Assembly thereby decided to request the International Court of Justice, without prejudice to the application of the principles embodied in the Declaration on the granting of independence, to give an advisory opinion at an early date on the following questions:

I. Was Western Sahara (Río de Oro and Sakiet El Hamra) at the time of colonization by Spain a territory belonging to no one (*terra nullius*)?

If the answer to the first question was in the negative,

II. What were the legal ties between this terri-

<sup>23</sup> See Y.U.N., 1960, pp. 509-10, text of resolution 1541(XV).



tory and the Kingdom of Morocco and the Mauritanian entity?

The Assembly called upon Spain, in particular, in its capacity as administering power, as well as Morocco and Mauritania, in their capacity as interested parties, to submit to the Court all such information and documents as might be needed to clarify those questions. It also urged Spain to postpone the referendum it contemplated holding in Western Sahara until the General Assembly decided on the policy to be followed in order to accelerate the decolonization process in the territory, in accordance with the Declaration, in the light of the advisory opinion to be given by the International Court.

The Assembly repeated its invitation to all States to observe the resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the activities of foreign economic and financial interests in the territory and to abstain from contributing by their investments or immigration policy to the maintenance of a colonial situation in the territory. It further requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the territory under review, including the sending of a visiting mission, and to report thereon to the General Assembly in 1975.

The resolution was approved by the Fourth Committee on 11 December, by a roll-call vote of 81 to 0, with 43 abstentions. It was sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta and Yemen.

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

#### **Tokelau Islands**

On 22 August 1974 the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of its Sub-Committee II on the Tokelau Islands and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations. By this decision, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Tokelau Islands to self-determination and reiterated the view that, despite the special circumstances of the territory, these should not prevent the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence.

Welcoming the extensive co-operation of the administering power, New Zealand, the Committee also expressed its appreciation to that Government for its willingness to receive a visiting mission in the near future.

The Special Committee noted the continuation of a resettlement scheme for the Islands and hoped that the problem of over-population would

be alleviated. It asked New Zealand to continue efforts already made in the economic sector and noted with satisfaction the help provided by specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO).

The General Assembly on 13 December 1974 adopted without objection a consensus concerning the Tokelau Islands, as recommended by its Fourth Committee, also without objection, on 6 December. The Assembly noted with satisfaction the continued active participation of New Zealand in the work of the Special Committee and its readiness to receive a visiting mission in the territory. It also expressed appreciation for the assistance provided to the Islands by specialized agencies such as WHO. It asked the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence with regard to the Islands, and to report on the question again in 1975.

#### **Other territories**

In addition to the territories covered in the preceding sections, the General Assembly and the Special Committee in 1974 considered American Samoa, Antigua, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, Guam, Montserrat, the New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Solomon Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

#### **Consideration by the Special Committee**

##### **AMERICAN SAMOA AND GUAM**

On 22 August 1974, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of its Sub-Committee II on American Samoa and Guam.

The Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa and Guam to self-determination and independence and, even though fully aware of the special circumstances owing to various factors, reiterated the view that they should not delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination. It also noted that in the period under review no significant constitutional advancement was made towards transferring all powers to the people. The Special Committee however expressed its appreciation for the co-operative attitude of the administering power. It again urged the United States to continue its efforts to diversify the economy of American Samoa and Guam and to safeguard the right of the population to maintain control over their future developments.

The Special Committee noted that by a referendum held in American Samoa in June 1974,

a proposal to elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor was rejected by a small margin. The Committee regretted that more than 1,000 registered voters did not participate in the vote and hoped that the political education programme would be expanded in the future. The Committee welcomed the new recruiting policy designed to encourage American Samoans to return to the territory and the information that there was a preponderance of local career service employees in the public service of the territory. Also, it indicated it would welcome stronger measures to control land alienation.

Concerning Guam, the Special Committee noted that 1974 was an active and important year for the island and its people as far as the political status of the territory was concerned. It expressed the hope that the administering power would fulfil its obligation to make the people of the island aware of all the possible options concerning their future in conformity with the Declaration on the granting of independence.

The Special Committee noted with satisfaction that progress had been achieved in many fields and that the Guam Economic Development Authority Act had been amended to give priority to projects which would benefit local residents.

Referring to the General Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1973,<sup>24</sup> which strongly deprecated the establishment of military bases in Guam as incompatible with the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Committee called upon the administering power to overcome the dependence of the economy on military activity. In this connexion, it took into account the proposal made by the administering power that land controlled by the military but not required by it should be transferred to the Government of Guam for use and development.

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

The Special Committee considered Antigua, Belize, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent on 5 September 1974, when it decided without objection, subject to any relevant directives from the General Assembly, to reconsider the territories in 1975.

#### BERMUDA

On 22 August 1974, the Special Committee approved without objection the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee II concerning Bermuda.

After reaffirming the inalienable rights of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence and expressing awareness of the special circumstances of the territory, the Special Committee reiterated its regret at the continued

refusal of the administering power, the United Kingdom, to co-operate with it in order to enable the Committee to fully assess the situation in the territory. Accordingly, it urged the administering power to reconsider its attitude.

The Special Committee noted with regret that there had been no new developments in the territory and, although certain minor constitutional amendments had taken effect in April 1973, extensive powers remained in the hands of the Governor. The Committee urged the administering power to introduce constitutional reforms patterned on those existing in the Bahamas prior to its independence. Further, it considered that the fact that foreigners had the right to vote would impede the granting of independence to the territory. The Committee therefore thought it imperative that legislation be introduced to offset that balance and to prohibit foreigners from maintaining the *status quo*.

The Committee also regretted that discussions about the return to Bermuda of part of a United States military base, which had been mentioned by the United States in 1973, had not yet taken place.

The Committee expressed concern that not enough had been done to develop political awareness among Bermudians and recommended action, *inter alia*, to diversify the economy and to combat the erosion of law and order in the territory. It noted, however, that there had been some encouraging educational developments and praised the programme emphasizing education as a means of preparing Bermudians for positions within the community at a variety of levels. Finally, it urged the United Kingdom to reconsider its position and to permit the access of visiting missions to Bermuda.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS,  
MONTSERRAT AND TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

On 22 August 1974, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of Sub-Committee II on the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and endorsed its conclusions and recommendations.

After reaffirming the inalienable right of the peoples of these islands to self-determination and independence, and its awareness of the special circumstances of the territories, the Committee noted that the United Kingdom had indicated that it intended to establish closer co-operation with the Committee's work.

The Committee urged the administering power to establish effective programmes of political edu-

<sup>24</sup> See Y.U.N., 1973, pp. 718-19, text of resolution 3156(XXVIII).

cation for self-government in order fully to inform the people concerned in preparation for the exercise of their rights as provided for by the Declaration on the granting of independence.

Reiterating that visiting missions were a vital element in the process of decolonization, the Committee took note of a number of projects which continued to be carried out in the territories under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and hoped this activity would increase.

Regarding the British Virgin Islands, the Committee regretted that there had been no constitutional developments since it had last examined the item. It noted, however, that a constitutional commission had arrived in the territory in 1973 and that political awareness had been developed among the inhabitants. It welcomed the trend towards unity between the British and the United States Virgin Islands and the efforts of the Government of the British Virgin Islands to diversify its economy.

Regarding the Cayman Islands, the Committee regretted that there had been no change in the constitutional system of the territory since 1972. It noted the continued prosperity of the territory but urged the administering power to diversify its economy. It noted with satisfaction social and educational developments, particularly the contributions of the territorial Government to the University of the West Indies and the training of the majority of local teachers in the Caribbean area.

In regard to Montserrat, the Committee once again noted with regret that there had been no fundamental changes in the constitutional system since 1960. It welcomed Montserrat's signing of the treaty establishing the Caribbean Community. The Committee also urged the administering power to refrain from imposing a future status not freely accepted by the population of the territory. It expressed concern over apparent racial tension in Montserrat. It noted with satisfaction that the Montserrat Government was seeking to broaden the territory's economic base.

Regarding the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Committee took note of three political developments: the Turks and Caicos Islands (Constitution) Order of 1969 had been amended in 1973, giving greater powers to the State Council in managing local affairs; the United Kingdom had appointed a Constitutional Commissioner to examine lines of constitutional change open to the territory; and Canada had announced in April 1974 that it did not intend to pursue the question of possible association of the Islands with Canada. Finally, the Committee urged the United Kingdom to help to accelerate the development of the fishing industry in the territory.

#### NEW HEBRIDES

On 22 August the Special Committee adopted without objection conclusions and recommendations concerning the New Hebrides. It regretted that the administering powers, France and the United Kingdom, had not yet implemented the Committee's request at its previous session to seek a constructive approach to solving the special problems of the territory. It noted that the Government of the territory continued to be based on the outmoded tripartite structure of the Anglo-French Protocol of 1914 and considered that proposals by the people of the territory for a single administration, responsive to their will and needs, should no longer go unheeded.

The Committee urged France and the United Kingdom to take immediate steps to institute a programme of intensive political education in the territory so that the people would be ready to participate meaningfully in the process of self-determination and would be instilled with a greater sense of nationhood, and to move towards representative government. Also, the Committee called on the administering powers to establish a democratically elected legislative assembly and an executive responsible to it.

The Committee noted that although the land tenure situation had improved somewhat, a small group of expatriates or foreign economic interests still retained an overwhelming share of the land. It urged the administering powers to safeguard the right of the people of the New Hebrides to own and dispose of their natural resources. It called for the diversification of the territory's economy and noted its special educational problem, namely that indigenous students were introduced to two separate foreign traditions.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the assistance to the territory from the United Nations family of organizations. It asked the administering powers to reconsider their position with regard to visiting missions.

The Committee also thanked Walter Hadye Lini, President of the New Hebrides National Party, who participated in its discussion as a petitioner. It noted his statement that no steps had been taken by the United Kingdom and France to disseminate the relevant United Nations resolutions among the people of the territory and particularly to acquaint them with their rights under the Declaration on the granting of independence.

#### PITCAIRN AND SOLOMON ISLANDS

On 13 November 1974, the Special Committee approved without objection conclusions and recommendations concerning Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands. In regard to the former, the



Committee regretted that it had not yet received the clarification previously requested on the role of the Governor in the affairs of the territory, including the attitude of the people towards an absentee Governor. It once again called on the administering power, the United Kingdom, to consult the people of Pitcairn in the presence of a United Nations mission about their views on current constitutional arrangements and the future status of the territory.

Regarding the Solomon Islands, the Committee, fully aware of the special circumstances of the Islands, reiterated that those circumstances should in no way delay speedy implementation of the process of self-determination.

The Committee noted accelerated political activities, which had created a climate appropriate for discussion of the territory's future constitutional status. It looked forward to receiving a report on the discussion of a proposed constitution scheduled to take place in the Legislative Assembly later in 1974.

Although a serious lack of diversification still obtained in the economy of the territory, the Committee felt that its Sixth Development Plan was cause for hope. It urged the administering power as well as other affluent countries to help the Solomon Islands towards further economic development. In particular, it asked the United Kingdom to ensure that the people benefited from the industries made possible through foreign investments. It expressed the hope that the Seventh Development Plan, which *inter alia* called for the introduction of Solomon Islanders into businesses and the replacement of expatriates with local inhabitants, would be approved by the Legislative Assembly.

Finally, the Committee expressed serious concern about educational conditions in the Islands. It once again urged the United Kingdom to make improvements such as instituting free and compulsory education at least through the primary level.

#### ST. HELENA

The Special Committee approved without objection on 28 August 1974 the conclusions and recommendations on St. Helena contained in the report of its Sub-Committee I. It noted with deep regret the failure of the administering power, the United Kingdom, to comply with relevant resolutions and specific recommendations of the Committee relating to the territory and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence. It expressed serious concern over the economic and social situation; specifically, it noted that St. Helena had become increasingly dependent upon grants from the United Kingdom and on remittances from

emigrants. It urged that every effort be made to make the economy more self-sustaining.

The Committee further requested the administering power to take steps to enable the people of St. Helena to exercise their right to self-determination without further delay, to permit a United Nations mission to visit the territory, and to provide the Committee with up-to-date information. It also asked the United Kingdom to take all effective measures to prevent the economic intervention of South Africa in the territory.

#### UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

On 22 August 1974, the Special Committee endorsed without objection the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee II on the United States Virgin Islands. Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of the territory to self-determination and independence, and fully aware of the special circumstances of the Islands, the Committee expressed the hope that the co-operation of the administering power would increase.

The Committee noted with interest that although the proposals of the Second Constitutional Convention were approved by the voters of the territory in a referendum held in November 1972, representatives of all political parties decided not to ask the United States Congress to approve those proposals at the present, and that the United States Virgin Islands Government and Legislature were still considering whether it would be better to resubmit the proposals to the voters at a future election or to call for a new constitutional convention. The Committee hoped that the United States would expedite any approval that might be necessary in connexion with the decision taken on the issue.

The Committee considered that the United States Virgin Islanders should be given every opportunity by the administering power to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, without having to decide on other unrelated matters at the same time. It also considered that the statement made by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Territorial and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives in September 1973 was an indication that plans for constitutional development in the territory did not envisage the transfer of all powers to the people of the territory. It stressed that consultations between the administering power and the local population concerning the future of the territory should be held and hoped that representatives of the Committee would be invited to be present on occasions when the people expressed their views on such important matters.

Noting the opposing views expressed by the advocates of independence and of those desiring

to continue some form of association with the United States, the Special Committee was of the opinion that a new constitution should be formulated which would command the support of a substantial majority of the people. Further, in this connexion, the Committee believed that the 30-day residence qualification for voting did not adequately protect the interests of either the indigenous people or the long-term residents of the United States Virgin Islands, especially in arriving at decisions concerning the future status of the territory.

Regarding the economy of the Islands, the Committee recommended that tourism not be relied on as the main source of income. It noted with satisfaction attempts being made to accelerate the development of other sources, and called on the United States to safeguard the right of the people of the territory to their own natural resources. It observed that rising unemployment had contributed to social ills such as crime and poor race relations in the Islands. It asked the United States to assist the territory in tackling these problems. It also asked the United States to permit a visiting mission to enter the territory.

The Committee also noted the strengthening of relations between the United States Virgin Islands and the British Virgin Islands.

#### *Consideration by the General Assembly*

Following consideration of the report of the Special Committee, on 13 December the General Assembly adopted two resolutions dealing with groups of individual territories.

By the preamble to resolution 3920(XXIX), which concerned American Samoa, Guam, the New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena and the Solomon Islands, the Assembly noted with deep concern the slow progress in the full implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence with respect to those territories.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the continued co-operation of the United States in the work of the Special Committee and welcomed the United Kingdom's decision to take part in the relevant work of the Committee, as well as to permit visiting missions in its territories. It deplored the negative attitude of other administering powers towards such missions. It deplored the continued refusal of France to co-operate with the Committee in its examination of the question of the New Hebrides. It further deplored the policy of those administering powers that continued to maintain military bases in their territories and expressed concern that the economies of the territories in question were based on either single cash products or on military activities.

By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Assembly approved the relevant chapters

of the report of the Special Committee. It reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and also reaffirmed its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay implementation of the Declaration in respect of those territories.

The Assembly then called upon the administering powers concerned to take the necessary steps for the full and speedy attainment of the goals of the Declaration, including the establishment of specific time-tables for the purpose. It strongly deprecated any attempt to disrupt the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial territories and the establishment of military installations in them.

The Assembly called upon France and the United States to reconsider their attitude towards visiting missions, and it further called upon France to participate in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee concerning the New Hebrides.

Also, the Assembly called on the administering powers to take all possible measures to diversify the economies of the territories and urged them to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples concerned to the enjoyment of their natural resources.

The Assembly reiterated its deep concern at the testing of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific. Finally, it asked the organizations of the United Nations system to assist the territories; it invited the Secretary-General to pay particular regard to the need to intensify widespread dissemination of information on the process of decolonization in the territories in question; and it asked the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to the question and to report thereon in 1975.

Resolution 3290(XXIX), sponsored by Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania, was approved in the Fourth Committee on 9 December by 79 votes to 1, with 18 abstentions. (The Committee had before it, *inter alia*, a joint British-French communiqué of 5 November outlining reforms to be put into effect without delay in the New Hebrides.) The resolution was adopted in the Assembly by a recorded vote of 111 to 1, with 20 abstentions.

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

By resolution 3289(XXIX), concerning Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, the Assembly, taking into account the statements of the administering powers, including the expressed readiness of the United Kingdom to grant indepen-

dence to the peoples of the territories under its administration, noted with deep concern the slow progress in the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to these territories. It called upon the administering powers to take the necessary steps for the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence, including the establishment of time-tables for the purpose.

The Assembly also approved the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee, reaffirmed the right of the peoples of the territories to self-determination and independence and reaffirmed its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay implementation of the Declaration in respect of those territories. Finally, it asked the organizations of the United Nations system to assist the territories; it invited the Secretary-General to pay particular regard to the need to intensify widespread dissemination of information on the process of decolonization in the territories in question; and it asked the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to the question and to report thereon in 1975.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the continued active participation of the United States in the relevant work of the Special Committee, but deplored the refusal of that country to receive a visiting mission in the United States Virgin Islands and called upon it to do so. It welcomed the decision of the United Kingdom to participate in the relevant work of the Special Committee.

The Assembly also expressed concern that the economies of these territories were based mainly on fluctuating activities and called upon the administering powers to take all steps to diversify the economies and to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples in those territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources.

Resolution 3289(XXIX), sponsored by Ethiopia, Fiji, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Venezuela, was approved in the Fourth Committee on 6 December by 93 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions. It was adopted in the Assembly by a recorded vote of 117 for to 0 against, with 17 abstentions.

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

By another decision, taken on 13 December 1974 without a vote, the Assembly deferred until 1975 consideration of the questions of Antigua, Belize, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. This decision was taken on the recommendation (without a vote) of the Fourth Committee, which had before it three communications, two from the representative of the United Kingdom dated 11 and 29 October 1974 and one from the representative of Guatemala dated 29 November 1974, concerning the question of sovereignty over Belize. The United Kingdom stated that it had no doubt concerning its sovereignty over the territory of Belize, while Guatemala, for its part, stated that Belize belonged to it.

### Documentary references

#### Brunei

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meeting 976.

*General Assembly—29th session*  
Fourth Committee, meeting 2128.  
Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XIX.  
A/C.4/L.1087. Draft consensus.  
A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft consensus III.  
A/9631. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 29th session, Vol. I, 17 September–18 December 1974. Other decisions, p. 117.

#### Cocos (Keeling) Islands

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meetings 974, 976, 987, 988.

*General Assembly—29th session*  
Fourth Committee, meetings 2115, 2116, 2124, 2128.  
Fifth Committee, meeting 1694.  
Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XX. (Section B, para. 11: draft decision, approved by Special Committee on 13 November 1974, meeting 988, and proposed for adoption by General Assembly.)  
A/C.5/1657, A/9955. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, draft consensus I recommended by Fourth Committee in A/9748. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.  
A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft consensus I.  
A/9631. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 29th session, Vol. I, 17 September–18 December 1974. Other decisions, p. 116, second paragraph.

#### Comoro Archipelago

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meetings 978, 979, 981, 982.



*General Assembly—29th session*

Fourth Committee, meetings 2119, 2122, 2124, 2125, 2128, 2131.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1694.  
Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XI.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 6.

A/C.4/L.1088. Egypt, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.1088/Rev.1. Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia: revised draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 11 December 1974, meeting 2131.

A/C.5/1657, A/9955. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, draft resolution VII recommended by Fourth Committee in A/9748. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution VII.

Resolution 3291(XXIX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9748, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1974, meeting 2318.

*The General Assembly,*

Having considered the question of the Comoro Archipelago,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power as well as that of the representative of the Government of the Comoro Archipelago to the effect that a popular consultation will be held in the Territory on 22 December 1974,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 3161(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 on this question,

Noting that, in pursuance of the Joint Declaration on the Accession to Independence of the Comoro Archipelago, containing the text of an agreement reached on 15 June 1973 between the Minister for Overseas Departments and Territories of the Government of France and the President of the Governing Council of the Comoro Archipelago, a popular consultation on independence is to take place on 22 December 1974 and bearing in mind the statement made on 26 August 1974 by the Government of France, according to which the consultation shall be organized on an "archipelago-wide" basis,

Noting with regret that the administering Power did not participate in the related work 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,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to render all help to the people of the Comoro Archipelago in their efforts freely to decide their own future,

Bearing in mind the statement by the representative of France that the French Government has affirmed "the readiness of the Comoro Archipelago for independence" and "its intention to respond faithfully to the aspirations" of the Comorian people, and has stated that the Comorian Government can request independence for the Territory at any time,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Comoro Archipelago 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);

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 question of the Comoro Archipelago;

3. *Reaffirms* the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

4. *Notes* the express desire and readiness of the Comorian people to accede to independence in friendship and co-operation with France;

5. *Requests* the Government of France, as the administering Power, to ensure that the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago are preserved;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take all necessary measures to ensure the full and speedy attainment of freedom and independence by the people of the Territory in accordance with the objectives of the Declaration and in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, to carry out these measures as soon as possible after the popular consultation to be held on 22 December 1974;

7. *Requests* all States to render the necessary assistance to the people of the Territory in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the Declaration;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its examination of the question, including the dispatch, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the task referred to in paragraph 8 above.

*Falkland Islands (Malvinas)*

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meeting 981.

*General Assembly—29th session*

Fourth Committee, meetings 2115, 2117, 2120, 2124–2126.  
Plenary meetings 2240, 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XXVI.

A/9814. Letter of 24 October 1974 from United Kingdom.

A/9824. Letter of 30 October 1974 from Argentina.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft decision I.

A/9631. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 29th session, Vol. I, 17 September–18 December 1974. Other decisions, p. 117 (*item* 23, penultimate paragraph).

*French Somaliland*

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meeting 981.

*General Assembly—29th session*

Fourth Committee, meetings 2124, 2126.  
Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XIV.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft decision II.

A/9631. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its

29th session, Vol. I, 17 September–18 December 1974.  
Other decisions, p. 117 (item 23, last paragraph).

#### Gibraltar

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meeting 981.

#### General Assembly—29th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2117, 2120, 2124, 2126, 2127.  
Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 5.  
A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XIII.

A/C.4/L.1078. Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 5 December 1974, meeting 2127.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution II.

*Resolution 3286(XXIX)*, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9748, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1974, meeting 2318.

#### The General Assembly,

*Having considered* the question of Gibraltar,

*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,

*Having heard* the relevant statements made in the Fourth Committee,

1. *Regrets* that the negotiations referred to in paragraph 2 below have not yet been effectively started;

2. *Urges* the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Spain to begin without delay the negotiations envisaged under the terms of the consensus adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1973;

3. *Requests* the two Governments to inform 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 General Assembly at its thirtieth session of the outcome of their negotiations.

#### Gilbert and Ellice Islands

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meetings 975, 976, 983, 987, 988.

#### General Assembly—29th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2115, 2116, 2119, 2125, 2127, 2128.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1694.

Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.  
A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XXI.

A/C.4/L.1080. Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 6 December 1974, meeting 2128.

A/C.5/1657, A/9955. Administrative and financial implications of draft resolution IV recommended by Fourth Committee in A/9748. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution IV.

*Resolution 3288(XXIX)*, as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9748, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1974, meeting 2318.

#### The General Assembly,

*Having considered* the question of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands,

*Having examined* the relevant 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,

*Recalling* its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

*Recalling also* its resolution 3156(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to the question of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, including in particular the dispatch of a visiting mission to the Territory,

*Having heard* the statements of the administering Power relating to developments in the Territory,

*Having examined* the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in August and September 1974, at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power, and having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission,

*Bearing in mind* the observations of the Visiting Mission relating to the results of the referendum,

*Welcoming* the positive decision of the administering Power to participate in the relevant work of the Special Committee and to permit United Nations visiting missions access to the Territories under its administration and expressing the hope that the close co-operation thus established will be further strengthened so as to accelerate the process of decolonization towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to those 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 the Gilbert and Ellice Islands;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to the Government of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Visiting Mission;

4. *Requests* the administering Power to take all necessary measures to expedite the process of decolonization in the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to this question in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## Niue

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meetings 974, 976, 986, 988.

## General Assembly—29th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2115, 2116, 2119-2125.

Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 7. A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XXII.

A/C.4/L.1071. Australia, Central African Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zambia: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Fourth Committee on 28 November 1974, meeting 2121.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution I.

Resolution 3285(XXIX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9748, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1974, meeting 2318.

## The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Niue,

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,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Government of Niue,

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

Recalling also its resolution 3155(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, by which it, *inter alia*, noted with approval that the Government and people of Niue were resolved to achieve self-government in 1974, welcomed the invitation extended to the United Nations by the Government of New Zealand to observe the act of self-determination in Niue and requested the Special Committee, in consultation with the administering Power and the Government of Niue, to appoint a special mission to Niue in 1974 for the purpose of observing the proceedings relating to the act of self-determination by the people of Niue,

Having considered the report of the United Nations special mission dispatched to Niue in August 1974 pursuant to resolution 3155(XXVIII), and having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Special Mission,

1. 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 Niue;

2. Notes with satisfaction the findings and conclusions of the special mission, in particular its conclusion that the arrangements for the conduct of the referendum in Niue were such as to ensure that the people exercised their right to self-determination freely, in circumstances which guaranteed the secrecy of the ballot, and with full information regarding the issues involved;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of New Zealand, as the administering Power, and the Government of Niue for the co-operation and assistance extended to the special mission;

4. Takes note that the people of Niue voted, by a substantial majority, for self-government in free association with New Zealand on the basis of the Constitution and the Niue Constitution Act, 1974;

5. Considers that, in so doing, the people of Niue have freely expressed their wishes and have exercised their right to self-determination in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

6. Further considers that, in view of the entry into force of the Niue Constitution Act, 1974, and the attainment by the Territory of self-government in free association with New Zealand, the transmission of information in respect of Niue under Article 73 e of the Charter is no longer necessary;

7. Notes with appreciation the commitment entered into by the Government of New Zealand to continue to furnish economic and administrative assistance to Niue after the attainment of self-government;

8. Expresses the hope that the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations will likewise endeavour to contribute in every way possible to the development and strengthening of the economy of Niue.

## Seychelles

*Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, meetings 974-976, 978.

## General Assembly—29th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2116, 2122, 2124-2128.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1694.

Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 7. A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter X.

A/C.4/L.1079. Australia, Central African Republic, Chile, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta: draft resolution, approved without objection by Fourth Committee on 6 December 1974, meeting 2128.

A/C.5/1657, A/9955. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, draft resolution III recommended by Fourth Committee in A/9748. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution III.

Resolution 3287(XXIX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9748, adopted without objection by Assembly on 13 December 1974, meeting 2318.

## The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Seychelles,

Having examined the relevant 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,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

Recalling its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory,

Noting the expressed desire of the Government of the Seychelles that the Territory should attain independence as soon as possible and the continued readiness of the administering Power to grant independence to the people of the Seychelles in accordance with their wishes,



Further noting that a constitutional conference with the full participation of both political parties in the Territory is to be held shortly in order to determine the modalities whereby the Seychelles are to proceed to independence,

Bearing in mind the statement made by the Chief Minister of the Government of the Seychelles to the effect that every effort will be made to work as closely as possible with the opposition towards the task of national unification,

Mindful also of the position of the Government of the Seychelles with regard to the territorial integrity of the Seychelles,

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 the Seychelles;

2. Notes with satisfaction the expressed wish of the people of the Seychelles to achieve independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

3. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take all the necessary steps to facilitate the Territory's accession to independence as soon as possible in accordance with the expressed wish of the people of the Territory;

4. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom to continue to keep the United Nations fully apprised of developments relating to the Seychelles;

5. Stresses the responsibility of the United Nations to render all possible assistance to the people of the Seychelles in their efforts to achieve independence and, to that end, invites the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to work out concrete programmes of assistance to the Seychelles;

6. Requests the Special Committee to continue its examination of the question, including the dispatch, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory in connexion with the processes leading to the Territory's accession to independence, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

### Spanish Sahara

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meeting 981.

### General Assembly—29th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2115, 2117, 2124-2126, 2130, 2131.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1694.

Plenary meetings 2249, 2251, 2253, 2265, 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973-15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 4.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XII.

A/9654. Letter of 8 July 1974 from Morocco.

A/9655, A/9714. Letters of 10 July and 20 August 1974 from Spain.

A/9715. Letter of 20 August 1974 from Mauritania.

A/9736. Letter of 13 September 1974 from Spain.

A/9771. Note verbale of 23 September 1974 from Morocco.

A/C.4/L.1090 and Corr.1. Algeria, Bahrain, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yemen: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 11 December 1974, meeting 2131, by roll-call vote of 81 to 0, with 43 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

A/C.5/1657, A/9955. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, draft resolution VIII recommended by Fourth Committee in A/9748. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution VIII.

Resolution 3292(XXIX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9748, as orally corrected by Fourth Committee Rapporteur, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1974, meeting 2318, by recorded vote of 87 to 0, with 43 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

### The General Assembly.

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

Recalling also its resolutions 2072(XX) of 16 December 1965, 2229(XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2354(XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2428(XXIII) of 18 December 1968, 2591(XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2711(XXV) of 14 December 1970, 2983(XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3162(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Reaffirming the right of the population of the Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with resolution 1514(XV),

Considering that the persistence of a colonial situation in Western Sahara jeopardizes stability and harmony in the north-west African region,

Taking into account the statements made in the General Assembly on 30 September and 2 October 1974 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco and of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania,

Taking note of the statements made in the Fourth Committee by the representatives of Morocco and Mauritania, in which the two countries acknowledged that they were both interested in the future of the Territory,

Having heard the statements of the representative of Algeria,

Having heard the statements of the representative of Spain,

Noting that during the discussion a legal controversy arose over the status of the said Territory at the time of its colonization by Spain,

Considering, therefore, that it is highly desirable that the General Assembly, in order to continue the discussion of this question at its thirtieth session, should receive an advisory opinion on some important legal aspects of the problem,

Bearing in mind Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 65 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

1. Decides to request the International Court of Justice, without prejudice to the application of the principles embodied in General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), to give an advisory opinion at an early date on the following questions:

"I. Was Western Sahara (Rio de Oro and Sakiet El Hamra) at the time of colonization by Spain a territory belonging to no one (*terra nullius*)?"

If the answer to the first question is in the negative,

"II. What were the legal ties between this territory and the Kingdom of Morocco and the Mauritanian entity?"

2. Calls upon Spain, in its capacity as administering Power in particular, as well as Morocco and Mauritania, in their capacity as interested parties, to submit to the International Court of Justice all such information and documents as may be needed to clarify those questions;

3. Urges the administering Power to postpone the referendum it contemplated holding in Western Sahara until the General Assembly decides on the policy to be followed in order to accelerate the decolonization process in the Territory, in accordance with resolution 1514(XV), in the best possible conditions, in the light of the advisory opinion to be given by the International Court of Justice;

4. Reiterates its invitation to all States to observe the resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the activities of foreign economic and financial interests in the Territory and to abstain from contributing by their investments or immigration policy to the maintenance of a colonial situation in the Territory;

5. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territory under review, including the sending of a visiting mission to the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

#### Tokelau Islands

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 976, 977.

#### General Assembly—29th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2122, 2128.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1694.

Plenary meeting 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapter XVI.

A/C.4/L.1086. Draft consensus.

A/C.5/1657, A/9955. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, draft consensus II recommended by Fourth Committee in A/9748. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft consensus II.

A/9631. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 29th session, Vol. I, 17 September–18 December 1974. Other decisions, p. 116, last paragraph.

#### Other territories

Special Committee on Situation with regard to Implementation of Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, meetings 952, 970, 971, 974–977, 981.

#### General Assembly—29th session

Fourth Committee, meetings 2115, 2116, 2119, 2122, 2124–2129, 2131.

Fifth Committee, meeting 1694.

Plenary meetings 2245, 2318.

A/9601. Report of Secretary-General on work of the Organization, 16 June 1973–15 June 1974, Part Two, Chapter I B 7.

A/9623/Rev.1. Report of Special Committee (covering its work during 1974), Chapters X (Seychelles and St. Helena), XV (New Hebrides), XVII (American Samoa and Guam), XXI (Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and Solomon Islands), XXIII (Bermuda), XXIV (United States Virgin Islands), XXV (British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands), XXVII (Belize), XXVIII (Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

A/9802. Letter of 11 October 1974 from United Kingdom.

A/9861. Letter of 18 November 1974 from France and United Kingdom (annexing joint British-French communiqué of 5 November 1974 relating to New Hebrides).

A/9821. Letter of 29 October 1974 from United Kingdom.

A/9915. Letter of 29 November 1974 from Guatemala.

A/C.5/1657, A/9955. Administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, draft resolutions V and VI recommended by Fourth Committee in A/9748. Statement by Secretary-General and report of Fifth Committee.

A/C.4/L.1085. Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, approved by Fourth Committee on 9 December 1974, meeting 2129, by 79 votes to 1, with 18 abstentions.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee, (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution VI.

Resolution 3290(XXIX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9748, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1974, meeting 2318, by recorded vote of 111 to 1, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina; Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German

Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* France.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the question of American Samoa, Guam, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Solomon Islands,

*Having examined* the relevant 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,

*Recalling* its resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions relating to the Territories listed above, in particular resolution 3156(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

*Taking into account* the statements of the administering Powers relating to developments in the above-mentioned Territories, including those relating to the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides,

*Noting with deep concern* the slow progress in the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories, notwithstanding the encouraging but limited political and constitutional development which has recently taken place in some of the Territories,

*Noting with satisfaction* the continued active participation of the United States of America in the work of the Special Committee relating to the Territories concerned and welcoming the positive decision of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in the relevant work of the Special Committee and to permit United Nations visiting missions access to the Territories under its administration, as appropriate,

*Deploing* the continued refusal of the Government of France, in contravention of the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, to co-operate with the Special Committee in its examination of the Territory of the New Hebrides,

*Deeply deploring* the policy of those administering Powers which continue to maintain military bases in some of the Territories under their administration, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

*Concerned* that the economies of the Territories listed above are based mainly on either single cash products, such as copra or phosphates, or on military activities,

*Deploing also* the negative attitude of the administering Powers concerned with respect to the receiving of United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

*Bearing in mind* the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to colonial Territories, including those dispatched by the Special Committee

in 1974 to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Niue, and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories dealt with in the present resolution is indispensable for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the political, economic and social conditions in the Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein,

*Deeply concerned* at the testing of nuclear weapons which continued to take place in 1974 in the South Pacific, despite the strong opposition to such testing as evidenced in resolution 3156(XXVIII) and in the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee, and as expressed by the peoples of the South Pacific, including those of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the region,

*Mindful* that the Territories listed above 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 the economic conditions of the 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 the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Solomon Islands;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to take all the necessary steps, without further delay, to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territories and, in that regard, to establish, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, a specific time-table for the free exercise by the peoples of the Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Strongly deprecates* any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in those Territories as being incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV);

6. *Calls upon* the Governments of France and the United States of America, as the administering Powers concerned, to reconsider their attitude towards receiving United Nations visiting missions and to permit access by such missions to the Territories under their administration;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of France, as an administering Power, to participate in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee concerning the Territory of the New Hebrides and, in particular, to report to the Special Committee on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to take all possible measures to diversify the economies of the Territories listed above;

9. *Urges* the administering Powers to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the rights of the peoples to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the testing of nuclear weapons which continued to take place in 1974 in the South Pacific, despite the strong opposition to such testing as evidenced in General Assembly resolution 3156(XXVIII) and in



the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee, and as expressed by the peoples of the South Pacific, including those of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the region;

11. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the Territories listed above;

12. Invites the Secretary-General, having regard to the mandate entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolution entitled "Dissemination of information on decolonization," to pay particular regard to the need to intensify widespread dissemination of information on the process of decolonization in respect of the Territories listed above and, in particular, to consider intensifying the activities of the information centres concerned;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to this question, including in particular the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories, as appropriate, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/C.4/L.1084. Ethiopia, Fiji, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved by Fourth Committee on 6 December 1974, meeting 2128, by 93 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft resolution V.

Resolution 3289(XXIX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/9748, adopted by Assembly on 13 December 1974, meeting 2318, by recorded vote of 117 to 0, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Austria, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

#### *The General Assembly,*

Having considered the question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant 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,

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

tions relating to the Territories listed above, in particular resolution 3157(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Taking into account the statements of the administering Powers relating to the Territories listed above, and noting in particular the expressed readiness of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to grant independence to the peoples of those Territories under its administration, in accordance with their wishes,

Noting with deep concern the slow progress in the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the above-mentioned Territories, notwithstanding the encouraging but limited political and constitutional development which has recently taken place in some of the Territories,

Noting with satisfaction the continued active participation of the United States of America in the relevant work of the Special Committee, but deploring the negative attitude of that country's Government with respect to receiving a United Nations visiting mission in the Territory concerned,

Welcoming the positive decision of the United Kingdom to participate in the relevant work of the Special Committee and to permit United Nations visiting missions access to the Territories under its administration, as appropriate,

Concerned that the economies of the Territories referred to above are based mainly on fluctuating activities such as tourism, land sales and tax haven arrangements,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to colonial Territories, including those dispatched by the Special Committee in 1974 to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Niue, and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories dealt with in the present resolution is indispensable for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the political, economic and social conditions in the Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein,

Mindful that those 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 the 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 the Territories of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned;

4. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to take all the necessary steps, without further delay, to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territories and, in that regard, to establish, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, a specific time-table for the free exercise by the peoples of the Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, to reconsider its attitude towards receiving a United Nations visiting mission in the Territory concerned;

6. Calls upon the administering Powers to take all possible steps to diversify the economies of the Territories listed above;

7. Urges the administering Powers to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the en-

joyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the rights of the peoples to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of those Territories;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General, having regard to the mandate entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolution entitled "Dissemination of information on decolonization," to pay particular regard to the need to intensify widespread dissemination of information on the process of decolonization in respect of the Territories listed above and,

in particular, to consider intensifying the activities of the information centres concerned;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to this question, including in particular the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

A/9748. Report of Fourth Committee (on territories not considered separately), draft decision II.

A/9631. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 29th session, Vol. I, 17 September–18 December 1974. Other decisions, p. 117 (*item 23*, last paragraph).