

By the operative part of resolution 3113 (XXVIII), the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique and other territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle by all ways and means at their disposal to achieve that right.

It also reaffirmed that the national liberation movements of Angola and Mozambique were the authentic representatives of the true aspirations of the peoples of those territories and recommended that, pending their accession to independence, all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the United Nations bodies concerned should, when dealing with matters pertaining to the territories, ensure their representation by the liberation movements concerned in an appropriate capacity and in consultation with OAU.

The General Assembly once again condemned, in the strongest possible terms, the persistent refusal of Portugal to comply with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the intensified armed repression by Portugal of the peoples of the territories under its domination, including the brutal massacre of villagers, the mass destruction of villages and property and the ruthless use of napalm and chemical substances, in order to stifle the legitimate aspirations of those peoples for freedom and independence.

The Assembly demanded that Portugal should cease forthwith its colonial wars and all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, withdraw its military and other forces and discontinue all practices which violated the inalienable rights of those populations. It also demanded that Portugal treat the freedom fighters of Angola and Mozambique captured during the struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949, and in that connexion, it invited the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to maintain close contact with the liberation movements, as the parties to the conflict, to provide reports on conditions in prisoner-of-war camps and treatment of prisoners of war detained by Portugal and to make the necessary arrangements to secure the exchange of prisoners of war.

The Assembly appealed to all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to render to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and other territories under Portu-

guese domination, in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those territories, all the moral, material and economic assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the achievement of their inalienable right to freedom and independence.

The Assembly then urged all Governments, particularly those members of NATO which continued to render assistance to Portugal, to withdraw any assistance that enabled Portugal to prosecute its colonial war, and to prevent the sale or supply of all arms and military material to Portugal; it also appealed to all States to refrain from any collaboration with Portugal involving the use of any of the territories under its domination for military purposes.

It further called upon all States to take forthwith all possible measures: to put an end to any activities that helped to exploit the territories under Portuguese domination and the peoples therein; to discourage their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from entering into any transactions or arrangements that contributed to Portugal's domination over those territories; and to exclude Portugal from taking part on behalf of Angola and Mozambique in any bilateral or multilateral treaties or agreements relating particularly to external trade in the products of these territories.

The Assembly drew the attention of the Security Council, having regard to the explosive situation resulting from the policies of Portugal in the colonial territories under its domination and from its constant provocations against the independent African States bordering those territories, and in the light of the outright disregard by Portugal of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, to the urgent need for taking all effective steps with a view to securing the full and speedy implementation of the Assembly's resolution of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples⁶ and of the related decisions of the United Nations. It requested the Secretary-General to follow implementation of the resolution and to report thereon in 1974. It also invited the Secretary-General to continue to take effective and concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the critical situation obtaining in these territories and the heroic struggle of their peoples towards freedom and independence.

The Assembly adopted resolution 3113(XXVIII) by a recorded vote of 105 to 8, with 16 abstentions.

The text was based on a proposal eventually sponsored in the Fourth Committee by the follow-

⁶ See footnote 1.