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

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

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

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

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

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

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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