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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 1968)

Rapporteur: Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS (Afghanistan)

CHAPTER I

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

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\* This document contains chapters I and II of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly. Chapters III to XXXII have been issued separately in documents A/7200 (Part II) and Add.1-11. The report as a whole, incorporating the chapters circulated as addenda, will be issued subsequently under the symbol A/7200/Rev.1.

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1/ Note by the Rapporteur: See A/7200/Add.6, chapter XV, page 36, foot-note concerning the new designation of the Territory.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

5 December 1968

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly 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 accordance with General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1968.

The report of the Special Committee concerning "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 efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa", which was the subject of operative paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, has previously been circulated in document A/7320 and Add.1.

(Signed) Mahmoud MESTIRI

Chairman,

Special Committee on the Situation with regard  
to the Implementation of the Declaration on  
the Granting of Independence to Colonial  
Countries and Peoples

His Excellency U Thant  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

/...





## CHAPTER I

### ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

#### I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The General Assembly, at its 'fifteenth session, by resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
2. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly considered the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration and adopted resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, by which it established a Special Committee of seventeen members to examine the application of the Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session. The Special Committee was directed "to carry out its task by employment of all means which it will have at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it shall adopt for the proper discharge of its functions".
3. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>1/</sup> adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members. It invited the Special Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence".
4. At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to discharge mutatis mutandis the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.
5. The General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>2/</sup> adopted resolution 1956 (XVIII) of

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to item 25 (A/5238).

<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to item 23 (A/5446/Rev.1).

11 December 1963. In this resolution, it requested the Special Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence, and to report to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session".

6. At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to continue its efforts with a view to discharging the tasks assigned to it by resolution 1805 (XVII).

7. The General Assembly at the same session, by resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Special Committee to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.

8. At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly was unable to consider the report of the Special Committee on its work during 1964. The Special Committee, however, continued to discharge its mandate during 1965 in the context of the declaration made by the President at the 1330th plenary meeting of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, on 18 February 1965, to the effect that the General Assembly should for its own official records note that reports relating, inter alia, to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had in fact been received and that those bodies which had continuing responsibilities such as the Special Committee should continue to function, subject to the agreed budgetary limits for 1965.

9. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the reports of the Special Committee,<sup>3/</sup> adopted resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965. In this resolution it requested the Special Committee "to continue

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<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8, (A/5800/Rev.1); Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1).

to perform its task and to continue to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of resolution 1514 (XV) to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".

10. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>4/</sup> adopted resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966. In that resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to perform its tasks and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence".

11. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>5/</sup> adopted resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967. The text of the resolution is reproduced below.

"The General Assembly,

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

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

"Having considered 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 on this item during 1967 <sup>6/</sup> and having adopted resolutions on specific Territories considered by that Committee,

"Having considered also the relevant report of the Special Committee<sup>7/</sup> and General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 concerning the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa 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,

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<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1).

<sup>5/</sup> A/6700 (Parts I and II) and Add.1-15.

<sup>6/</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7/</sup> A/6868 and Add.1.

"Taking into account the report of the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in southern Africa, held at Kitwe, Zambia, from 25 July to 4 August 1967, 8/

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

"Deploing the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence and, in particular, the intransigence of the Government of Portugal, which in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations persists in perpetuating its oppressive foreign domination, and of the Government of South Africa, which flagrantly repudiates the validity of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967,

"Concerned at the policy followed by colonial Powers in promoting the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and displacing, deporting or transferring the indigenous inhabitants in violation of the economic and political as well as the basic human rights of these people,

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

"Deploing the attitude of certain States which, in disregard of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, which are continuing to repress the African peoples,

"Convinced that further delay in the speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration remains a source of international conflicts and differences, which are seriously impeding international co-operation and endangering world peace and security,

"Recalling its resolution 13 (I) of 13 February 1946 concerning the public information activities of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of its resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967, 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967 and 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, stressing the need for large-scale and continuous publicizing of the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, of the situation in the colonial Territories, and of the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples,

"Recalling its conviction that the celebration in 1968 of the International Year for Human Rights, including the holding of the International Conference on Human Rights, will contribute significantly to the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"1. Reaffirms its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 1970 (XVIII), 2105 (XX) and 2189 (XXI);

"2. Notes with satisfaction the work accomplished by 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 expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee for its efforts to secure the complete and effective implementation of the Declaration;

"3. Approves the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1967 and urges the administering Powers to give effect to the recommendations contained therein and to take all other necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

"4. Approves the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1968, including the sending of visiting missions, the study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and the review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies;

"5. Reiterates its declaration that the continuation of colonial rule threatens international peace and security and that the practice of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination constitute a crime against humanity;

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

"7. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations for the help they have so far given, and requests them to increase their economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the refugees from Territories under colonial domination;

"8. Requests all States, directly and through action in the international institutions of which they are members, including the specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

"9. Draws the attention of all States to the grave consequences of the development in southern Africa of the entente between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, the activities of which run counter to the interests of international peace and security, and calls upon all States, particularly the main trading partners of the entente, to withhold any support or assistance to the members of the entente;

"10. Requests the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones and from using those that still exist to interfere with the liberation of the peoples in colonial Territories in the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence;

"11. Once again condemns the policies, pursued by certain administering Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while displacing, deporting and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and calls upon those Powers to desist from such manoeuvres;

"12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence;

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

"14. Invites the Special Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accessions to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration;

"15. Requests the Special Committee, in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considers appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran in April 1968;

"16. Requests the Special Committee to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session;

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

"18. Urges the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting access to the colonial Territories by visiting missions, in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee;

"19. Requests the Special Committee to consider and submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session regarding the holding, early in 1969, of a special conference of representatives of colonial peoples for the purpose, inter alia, of considering the most effective means by which the international community can intensify its assistance to them in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence;

"20. Requests the Secretary-General to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give effect to the provisions of its resolutions 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2262 (XXII), 2270 (XXII) and 2288 (XXII) concerning the widespread and continuous publicizing of the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples;

"21. Requests the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration;

"22. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all the financing and facilities necessary for the implementation of the present resolution."

12. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted nineteen resolutions and a consensus which, inter alia assigned specific tasks to the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Special Committee. These resolutions are listed below.

A. Resolutions and decisions on specific Territories

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
South West Africa	2248 (S-V)	19 May 1967
Southern Rhodesia	2262 (XXII)	3 November 1968

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<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
Territories under Portuguese administration	2270 (XXII)	17 November 1967
Oman	2302 (XXII)	12 December 1967
South West Africa	2324 (XXII)	16 December 1967
South West Africa	2325 (XXII)	16 December 1967
Trust Territory of Nauru	2347 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea	2348 (XXII)	19 December 1967



<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
Fiji	2350 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Gibraltar	2353 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Ifni and Spanish Sahara	2354 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Equatorial Guinea	2355 (XXII)	19 December 1967
French Somaliland	2356 (XXII)	19 December 1967

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands	2357 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	consensus	19 December 1967

B. Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
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, South West Africa and Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa	2288 (XXII)	7 December 1967
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	2311 (XXII)	14 December 1967
Consolidation and integration of the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans	2349 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	2351 (XXII)	19 December 1967

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	2352 (XXII)	19 December 1967

C. Other resolutions relevant to the work of  
the Special Committee

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	
Publications and documentation of the United Nations	2292 (XXII)	8
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa	2307 (XXII)	13 December 1967
Measures for the speedy implementation of international instruments against racial discrimination	2332 (XXII)	18 December 1967
Status of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2337 (XXII)	18 December 1967
International Year for Human Rights	2339 (XXII)	18 December 1967
Pattern of Conferences	2361 (XXII)	19 December 1967

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13. At the 1642nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1967, the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that Uruguay had withdrawn from membership of the Special Committee. At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the nomination of its President, agreed to the appointment of Honduras to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Uruguay.

14. In a letter dated 24 September 1968, the Permanent Representative of Chile informed the President of the General Assembly that the Government of Chile had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee (A/7288). The President of the Assembly, in a letter dated 21 October 1968, informed the Secretary-General of the above-mentioned decision. In the same letter, the President stated that he had designated Ecuador to fill the vacancy (A/7289).

15. At its 1707th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1968, the General Assembly, on the nomination of the President, agreed to the appointment of Ecuador to fill with immediate effect the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Chile from the Special Committee.

16. During 1968 the composition of the Special Committee was as follows:

Afghanistan	Madagascar
Australia	Mali
Bulgaria	Poland
Chile/Ecuador (see paragraphs 14 and 15 above)	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Syria
Finland	United Republic of Tanzania
Honduras	Tunisia
India	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iran	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iraq	United States of America
Italy	Venezuela
Ivory Coast	Yugoslavia

17. This report covers the work of the Special Committee for the period 1 February to 5 December 1968 during which it held seventy-nine plenary meetings. In the same period its Working Group and sub-committees held over seventy-five meetings.

## II. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1968

The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1968 (573rd meeting), held on 1 February, was opened by the Secretary-General.

### Opening statement by the Secretary-General

18. The SECRETARY-GENERAL welcomed all the representatives present, and in particular the representative of Honduras, the newest member of the Committee.

19. In assessing the progress made by the dependent peoples over the past year towards the goals of freedom and independence it was of course not without significance that constitutional advance had taken place in certain of the smaller Territories, that the Territories of Aden and Nauru had acceded to independence and that within the course of the year Mauritius and Swaziland were expected to attain the same status. Yet if the balance-sheet in this regard disclosed some positive elements, it could scarcely be claimed that the pace of decolonization had attained the acceleration desired by the overwhelming majority of Member States.

20. The explanation for that state of affairs was to be found, not in lack of concern or effort on the part of the United Nations, but in the non-implementation by certain administering Powers of the relevant United Nations resolutions and in the reluctance of some other Powers to lend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the application of effective solutions of outstanding colonial problems.

21. It was against that background that, in its resolution 2326 (XXII) the General Assembly had requested the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration. Further, in a number of resolutions concerning individual Territories the General Assembly had also entrusted specific tasks to the Committee, all of which were aimed at the speedy and full implementation of the objectives laid down in the Charter and in the Declaration. In addition, there were several points arising from other resolutions of the General Assembly and from previous decisions taken by the Committee itself to which members would no doubt give attention in establishing the Committee's programme of work for the year.

22. He had drawn attention to those tasks in his note dated 23 January 1968 (A/AC.109/282). Furthermore, in its last report to the General Assembly the Special Committee itself had referred to the importance of giving attention, in

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connexion with its consideration of each item, to the extent of compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and of making recommendations for additional measures which might be appropriate to achieve the purposes of the Declaration. The workload thus devolving on the Committee was by no means light nor had the main problems concerned become in any way more susceptible to speedy solution.

23. Of the problems before the Committee, those plaguing the southern part of Africa were in a class by themselves for they constituted the most conspicuous mass violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. As he had said elsewhere, the collective determination of the United Nations to bring the story of colonialism to an end seemed to have met a solid wall of defiance in that part of the world.

24. Regarding South West Africa, the Government of South Africa had repudiated the validity of the General Assembly resolutions terminating its mandate over the Territory and setting up a United Nations Council to administer the Territory until it attained independence as envisaged by June 1968. While that Council was endeavouring to fulfil its mandate, he believed that the question of South West Africa would continue receiving the attention of the Special Committee within the context of the implementation of the Declaration which, as stated by the General Assembly, was fully applicable to the Territory. In the meantime it was his earnest hope that, responding to the calls addressed to it by the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as by world public opinion, the South African Government, even at that stage, would take steps to release and repatriate the group of South West Africans whom it had arrested in the Territory and placed under trial in South Africa.

25. On the Territories under Portuguese administration, it was to be regretted that yet another year had passed without progress in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions. The Government of Portugal had continued in its refusal to give effect to the principle of self-determination as laid down in those resolutions as well as its policy of political and economic integration of those Territories with Portugal. The intensification of military operations in those Territories had aggravated a situation which the Security Council during 1965 had qualified as a serious disturbance of international peace and security. Considering the urgency of the need to enable the peoples of the Territories to

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exercise fully their right to freedom and independence, he was certain that the question would receive continued consideration by the Special Committee.

26. The question of Southern Rhodesia had also been a source of increasing concern. Neither the actions taken by the Government of the United Kingdom, nor the diplomatic and economic sanctions applied in varying degrees by Governments in response to the several United Nations resolutions adopted on the subject, had brought the quick and positive movement towards a peaceful solution which the international community had been encouraged to expect. The introduction in recent months of more systematic policies of separate development of the races constituted an additional challenge to the general desire for rapid progress towards majority rule and a just society free of discrimination. While it remained the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government as the administering Power to restore constitutional government to the Territory, the Special Committee would no doubt examine what further measures were required to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to determine their own future in accordance with the Declaration.

27. The above-mentioned problems were different in dimension, if not in kind, from those affecting most of the other remaining colonial Territories. With regard to those Territories, there was of course considerable misgiving as to the emphasis, modalities and pace with which the administering Powers concerned were proceeding with the fulfilment of their obligations under the Charter and the Declaration. There was also the consideration which he had underlined earlier, that less than full co-operation had been forthcoming from the administering Powers concerned in implementing the specific recommendations made by the General Assembly and the Special Committee. Equally, their attitudes for the most part had been either negative or qualified when the question had arisen of permitting access to the Territories concerned by visiting groups.

28. By thus denying to the United Nations an important source of information on the political and economic situation in the Territories and as to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people, those attitudes served also to impede the search for solutions of the peculiar difficulties confronting many of those Territories by reason of their small size and population, their limited natural resources and sometimes their geographical isolation. Nevertheless, in examining the application of the Declaration to that category of Territory and in formulating recommendations, it might be appropriate to bear in mind that, far from forswearing their obligations

under the Charter, the administering Powers concerned had accepted and undertaken to give effect to the principle of self-determination.

29. Another category of problems to which the Special Committee and the Assembly had given careful consideration within the past few years, related to Territories which were the subject either of conflicting claims to sovereignty or of special interest to some Governments by reason of geographical, historical or other circumstances. While the objective of the Committee and the General Assembly in relation to those Territories had remained the same, namely the full application of the Declaration, the specific measures recommended had taken into consideration the special features of each, in order to facilitate the peaceful resolution of divergent claims and interests through mutual accommodation and goodwill. He was confident that the Committee would consider and make constructive recommendations which would assist the Governments concerned in resolving the problems involved within the context of the Declaration.

30. The work of the Special Committee for the year would be unusually onerous and the programme of meetings correspondingly heavy. For that reason, he hoped that in organizing its work the Committee would take into consideration the importance of rational planning in the light of General Assembly resolution 2361 (XXII) in order to facilitate the provision of the necessary technical and substantive support. He was also hopeful that, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), the Committee would pay due regard to the need to control and limit its documentation requirements.

31. In conclusion, he observed that in recent times one of the more encouraging developments in the field of decolonization had been the increasing interest shown by Member States in the role which the United Nations should play in assisting the emergence of colonial peoples from dependence to independence. That further sustained efforts should be made in this regard corresponded of course to the obligations set out in the Charter; but the practical effectiveness of those efforts depended primarily on full and continuing interest as well as co-operation on the part of all Members, administering and non-administering Powers alike.

32. He wished the Committee every success in its deliberations.

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Election of officers

33. At its 573rd meeting, on 1 February, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Manuel Pérez-Guerrero (Venezuela)

Rapporteur: Mr. C.R. Gharekhan (India)

34. At its 576th meeting, on 14 February, the Committee unanimously elected Mr. Adnan Raouf (Iraq) as its other Vice-Chairman.

35. At its 608th meeting, on 10 June, the Special Committee unanimously elected Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan) as its Rapporteur, in replacement of Mr. Gharekhan (India) who had terminated his assignment in New York.

Statement by the Chairman

36. THE CHAIRMAN said that it was a great honour for him to have been elected Chairman of that important Committee. To all of the members who were good enough to put their confidence in him he wished to express his gratitude and tender his thanks in his own name and in that of his country. It was obvious that the honour of being elected Chairman was addressed not so much to him as to Tunisia, and more especially to the man who presided over the destiny of his country, President Bourguiba, who for over thirty years tirelessly, ceaselessly, had devoted all his efforts and his whole life to the fight against colonialism, in Tunisia, as well as in all of the African continent and in the world, and who had carried on a constant struggle for the dignity and freedom of man wherever he might be.

37. He expressed his gratitude for the kind and indulgent words of his illustrious predecessor Ambassador Malecela, Minister Makonnen of Ethiopia, Mr. Carrillo, the representative of Venezuela and his friend from Madagascar. Mr. Blaise Rabetafika.

38. He also said how difficult it would be for him to succeed a man of the calibre of Ambassador Malecela. Militant, dynamic, energetic, straightforward, Ambassador Malecela had given an example to follow, an example for the Chairman and the members of the Special Committee. At a time when he was about to leave the United Nations to represent his great country, with his well-known fire and talent, in another great African country, the Chairman wished to remind him of the esteem members of the Committee had for him and for the United Republic of Tanzania, whose devotion to the cause of anti-colonialism was well known and appreciated, especially by all African countries.

39. The Chairman also welcomed the delegation of Honduras, which had been appointed to replace the delegation of Uruguay, whose contribution to the Committee's work had been highly valued by all.

40. He was convinced that he expressed the feelings of all the members of the Committee in conveying gratitude to the Secretary-General, U Thant, for the sustained and encouraging interest which he had shown in the work of that body of the General Assembly. The fact that each year he presided over the opening of the session of the Committee was a source of pride for all members, and above all a source of encouragement, because courage was needed to carry on the task, often fascinating, but sometimes disappointing, of settling once and for all the painful problem of decolonization.

41. In 1960 the peoples of the Third World had thought with euphoria that they were about to witness the final disappearance of colonialism, the sequel of centuries of oppression and domination. However, more than seven years after the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, several million men still remained under colonial subjugation, and it was still Africa which paid the highest price in its suffering because of the continuance of the colonial phenomenon. Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and other Territories were in the forefront of the fight for freedom and liberation -- their obstinate struggle which the United Nations was in duty-bound to assist.

42. The Special Committee should spare no effort to see to it that the role of the United Nations was effective and constructive. Every Territory, from the smallest to the largest, would be duly considered, and all the members of the Committee without exception, he was sure, would make the effort of co-operation and imagination that was needed for new and speedier progress before the next session of the General Assembly. The tasks that the Committee had to complete, and the new ones assigned to it by the last session of the General Assembly, had

the same objective, but they were, none the less, very numerous and different in kind. At the same time, the Committee did not have too much time at its disposal, because other activities of the United Nations would also make demands upon the efforts and the time put at the disposal of members of the Committee.

43. That was why he wished to appeal to all the members of the Committee to be diligent and to see to it that the Committee worked speedily and effectively.

He hoped that the Committee would adopt a programme of work that would take into account all needs.

44. Co-operation, consultation and effectiveness would be his main policy.

But his most ardent wish was to be worthy of the confidence which the members of the Committee had shown in him, and that the Committee would continue to work so as not to disappoint the hopes of peoples still under colonial domination.

### III. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

45. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work for the year at its 573rd to 578th meetings, between 8 and 19 February. At the 573rd meeting, statements were made by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.573); at the 574th meeting, by the representatives of the United States of America, Chile, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Afghanistan, and Iraq (A/AC.109/SR.574); at the 575th meeting, by the Chairman and the representatives of the United Kingdom, Iran, Madagascar, the Ivory Coast and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/SR.575); at the 576th meeting, by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Syria, Finland, Yugoslavia and India (A/AC.109/SR.576); at the 577th meeting, by the representatives of Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Mali, Venezuela, Tunisia and Australia (A/AC.109/SR.577); and, at the 578th meeting, by the representatives of Ethiopia, Iraq and Honduras (A/AC.109/SR.578).

46. At the conclusion of the debate on the organization of its work, the Special Committee, at its 578th meeting, on 19 February, requested the Working Group to consider and submit recommendations regarding the Committee's programme of work for the current year, including the order of priorities for the consideration of items. In taking this decision, the Committee also requested the Working Group to take into account the various tasks assigned to the Committee in the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session as well as the tasks envisaged by the Committee itself for 1968, an outline of which was contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/282). Further, the Special Committee requested the Working Group to take into consideration the views expressed by members as well as by the Chairman during the general debate on organization of work (A/AC.109/SR.573 to SR.578).



47. On the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee, at its 594th meeting, on 1 April, decided to maintain its Sub-Committees I, II and III and requested them in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 48 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned by the General Assembly in its resolutions concerning the items referred to them.

48. The Special Committee further decided to adopt the following allocation of items and procedure for their consideration:

A. Questions previously considered by the Special Committee

<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Mauritius	As separate item	Plenary
Equatorial Guinea	"	"
Oman	"	"
Southern Rhodesia	"	"
Swaziland	"	"
South West Africa	"	"
Ifni and Spanish Sahara	"	"
Territories under Portuguese administration	"	"
French Somaliland	"	"
British Honduras	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Fiji	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"

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<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions	As separate item	Plenary
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, South West Africa 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	"	Sub-Committee I
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 to Colonial Countries and Peoples	"	"
Seychelles and St. Helena	"	"
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"	Sub-Committee II
Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands	"	"
New Hebrides	"	"
American Samoa and Guam	"	"
Niue and the Tokelau Islands	"	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands	"	"
Brunei	"	"
Hong Kong	"	"
United States Virgin Islands	"	Sub-Committee III

<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
British Virgin Islands	As separate item	Sub-Committee III
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	"	"
Bermuda, Bahamas, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands	"	"
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	Working Group

B. Other matters pending for consideration in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions or previous Special Committee decisions

<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence (para. 14 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII))	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories	
Participation in International Conference on Human Rights (para. 15 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII))	As separate item	Working Group
Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa (para. 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII))	"	Plenary
Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII))	"	"
Matters relating to the small Territories (para. 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII))	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories	

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<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Question of sending visiting groups to Territories (para. 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII))	As separate item	Plenary and sub-committees as appropriate
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	"	Working Group
Special Conference of Representatives of Colonial Peoples (para. 19 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII))	"	"
Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (para. 20 of resolution 2326 (XXII); para. 19 of resolution 2262 (XXII); para. 15 of resolution 2270 (XXII))	"	Bureau
Pattern of Conferences (General Assembly resolution 2361 (XXII))	"	Working Group
Publications and documentation of the United Nations (paras. 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII))	"	"

49. At the same meeting and on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group the Special Committee, with a view to facilitating its consideration of the following items, decided to invite the Secretary-General to request the States and/or international organizations concerned to furnish not later than June 1968 information concerning the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions:

(a) Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa [paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)]7;

(b) Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations [General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII)]7.

50. Further, in order to facilitate its consideration of the question of sending visiting groups to Territories, the Special Committee authorized the Chairman to request the administering Powers concerned to furnish at an early date information concerning the steps envisaged by them in implementation of paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

51. At its 615th and 639th meetings, on 2 July and 27 September respectively, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fifth and thirty-eighth reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.483 and L.503), took various decisions concerning the control and limitation of its documentation in the light of operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967 relating to publications and documentation of the United Nations. These decisions are reflected in section IX of the present chapter.

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52. At its 594th and 645th meetings, on 1 April and 29 October, respectively, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth and thirty-ninth reports of the Working Group, took decisions concerning the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters, within the context of operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, and pursuant to the report it submitted in that connexion to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.<sup>2/</sup> These decisions are reflected in section XIV of the present chapter.

53. At its 639th meeting on 27 September the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.503), decided that conference room papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the various sub-committees, particularly Sub-Committee I, should be distributed not only to members of the Sub-Committee concerned but also to all other members of the Special Committee. By the same decision, the Special Committee agreed in principle that wherever working or conference room papers prepared by the Secretariat contained information derived from press sources, that fact should be indicated in an appropriate manner in those papers, it being understood that the modalities would be left to the discretion of the Secretariat.

54. At its 594th, 615th, 627th, 636th and 645th meetings, held between 1 April and 29 October, the Special Committee took various decisions concerning its programme of work for 1968, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth to thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1, L.483, L.490, L.498 and L.525). These decisions are reflected in section V of the present chapter.

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<sup>2/</sup> A/6700 (part II), chapter I, paragraph 329.

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IV. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND ITS  
WORKING GROUP AND SUB-COMMITTEES

Special Committee

55. The Special Committee held meetings during 1968, at United Nations Headquarters, as follows:

First session: 573rd to 626th meetings, 1 February to 19 July

Second session: 627th to 651st meetings, 16 August to 5 December.

Working Group

56. The Special Committee, at its 578th meeting, on 19 February, approved the nomination of Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Iran, Italy and the United Republic of Tanzania to be members of the Working Group, together with the four officers of the Special Committee, namely, the Chairman (Tunisia), the two Vice-Chairmen (Venezuela and Iraq), and the Rapporteur (India).

57. By virtue of his election, at the 608th meeting, on 10 June, as Rapporteur in place of Mr. C.R. Gharekhan (India) (see paragraph 35 above), Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan) became a member of the Working Group.

58. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided, without objection, that India should serve as a member of the Working Group for the duration of the current year.

59. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held eight meetings and submitted six reports.<sup>10/</sup>

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<sup>10/</sup> A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1, L.483, L.490, L.498, L.503 and L.525.

Committee on Petitions

The Special Committee, at its 580th meeting, on 6 March, decided to continue Sub-Committee on Petitions, with the following membership:

Chile/Ecuador (see paragraph 62 below)	Mali
India	Poland
Italy	Syria
Madagascar	

At its 122nd meeting, on 7 March, the Sub-Committee on Petitions elected Raymond Raelina (Madagascar) as its Chairman and, at its 124th meeting, on 7 March, Mr. Jorge Huneeus (Chile) as its Vice-Chairman.

On the appointment of Ecuador, with effect from 25 October, to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Chile from the Special Committee, Ecuador replaced Chile as a member of the Sub-Committee on Petitions.

The Sub-Committee on Petitions held sixteen meetings between 7 March and 1 November and submitted sixteen reports to the Special Committee.<sup>11/</sup> The Committee on Petitions considered during the period a total of 190 communications, 187 of which it decided to circulate as petitions. The petitions circulated by the Sub-Committee are listed in the chapters of the present report dealing with the Territories to which they refer. These petitions included sixteen requests for hearing which it recommended to the Special Committee for consideration. A list of petitioners heard by the Special Committee is given in Part I of the present chapter.

Committee I

The Special Committee, at its 595th meeting, on 3 April, decided to continue Sub-Committee I with the following membership:

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1/AC.109/L.447, L.448, L.450, L.461, L.466, L.467, L.472, L.477, L.480, L.484, L.488, L.489, L.493, L.500, L.522, and L.527.



Chile

Tunisia

Mali

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Sierra Leone

United Republic of Tanzania

Syria

Yugoslavia

65. At its 47th meeting, on 11 April, Sub-Committee I elected Mr. Malcolm Oluwole Cole (Sierra Leone) as its Chairman, and Mr. Rafic Jouejati (Syria) as its Rapporteur.

66. Sub-Committee I held fifteen meetings between 11 April and 4 October and submitted three reports to the Special Committee covering its consideration of the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

(a) Seychelles and St. Helena (A/AC.109/L.482);

(b) 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 to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/L.496);

(c) 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 (A/AC.109/L.506).

6' An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to item (a) above is contained in chapter XII of the present report (A/7200/Add.5). An account of its consideration of item (b) above is contained in chapter IV (A/7200 (part II)), while its consideration of item (c) above is contained in documents A/7320 and Add.1. The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the documents cited.

Sub-Committee II

68. At its 595th meeting, on 3 April, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee II with the following membership:

Afghanistan	India
Australia	Iraq
Ethiopia	Poland
Honduras	United States of America

69. At its 70th meeting, on 11 April, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. Adnan Raouf (Iraq) as its Chairman.

70. Sub-Committee II held seventeen meetings between 11 April and 22 October, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) Niue and Tokelau Islands (A/AC.109/L.485);
- (b) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands (A/AC.109/L.486);
- (c) New Hebrides (A/AC.109/L.487);
- (d) Guam and American Samoa (A/AC.109/L.518);
- (e) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/AC.109/L.519);
- (f) Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (A/AC.109/L.520).

71. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports relating to specific Territories is contained in chapters XVIII to XXV of the present report (A/7200/Add.9). The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the chapters cited.

72. In addition to the above-mentioned reports, the Sub-Committee submitted a report entitled "Review of Work (1968)" (see annex II), covering its discharge of the various tasks assigned to it. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report is set out in section V of the present chapter. /...

Sub-Committee III

73. At its 595th meeting, on 3 April, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee III with the following membership:

Bulgaria	Ivory Coast
Finland	Madagascar
Iran	Venezuela
Italy	

74. At its 99th meeting, on 10 April, Sub-Committee III elected Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran) as its Chairman.

75. Sub-Committee III held nineteen meetings, between 10 April and 22 October, and submitted reports dealing with the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) Bermuda (A/AC.109/L.468);
- (b) United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/L.474 and Corr.1 (French only));
- (c) Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat (A/AC.109/L.476);
- (d) Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (A/AC.109/L.481).

76. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports relating to specific Territories is contained in chapters XXVI to XXIX of the present report (A/7200/Add.10). The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the chapters cited.

77. In addition to the above-mentioned reports, the Sub-Committee submitted a report entitled "General conclusions and recommendations on the Territories considered by the Sub-Committee III" (see annex III). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of this report is contained in section XI, sub-section (d) of the present chapter.

78. Further, the Sub-Committee submitted a report entitled "Review of Work (1968)" (see annex IV), covering its discharge of the various tasks assigned to it. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of paragraphs 1 to 12 of the Sub-Committee's report is contained in section V of the present chapter. An account of its consideration of paragraph 13 of the report is contained in section XI, sub-section (d) of the present chapter.

Sub-Committee on Fiji

79. At its 59<sup>4</sup>th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to consider the question of Fiji at its plenary meetings, it being understood that the Sub-Committee on Fiji which it had established during September 1967 pursuant to its resolution of 7 September 1966<sup>12/</sup> and General Assembly resolution 2185 (XXI) of 12 December 1966 "to visit Fiji for the purpose of studying the situation at first hand and report", would continue its work. The composition of the Sub-Committee on Fiji was as follows:

Bulgaria	India
Chile	United Republic of Tanzania
Finland	

80. At its first meeting, on 1 July, the Sub-Committee on Fiji elected Mr. Jorge Huneeus (Chile) as its Chairman.

81. The Sub-Committee on Fiji held two meetings, on 1 July and 30 August, and submitted a report to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.495). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's report is contained in chapter XVI of the present report (A/7200/Add.7). The report of the Sub-Committee is annexed to that chapter.

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<sup>12/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter VII, para. 120.

Sub-Committee on Oman

82. At its 593rd meeting, on 29 March, the Special Committee, decided, without objection, to establish a Sub-Committee on Oman in the light of operative paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2302 (XXII) of 12 December 1967, and to request the Chairman, after consultations, to submit nominations for approval by the Committee.

83. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee, at its 596th meeting, on 11 April, decided without objection that the composition of the Sub-Committee on Oman should be as follows:

Iran	United Republic of Tanzania
Iraq	Venezuela
Mali	

84. The Sub-Committee was unable to hold meetings during the current year.

An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Oman is contained in chapter XVII of the present report (A/7200/Add.8).

## V. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES

85. During the period covered by this report, the Special Committee considered the following Territories:

<u>Territories</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Namibia	576, 577, 600
Equatorial Guinea	579, 582, 583, 586-590, 592-594, 600, 613, 614, 616, 618-626, 642
Southern Rhodesia	580-582, 584-590
Mauritius	584
Oman (see paragraphs 82 to 84 above)	592, 593, 596, 646
Swaziland	596, 602-604, 630
Territories under Portuguese administration	607, 609-615, 627, 633-637
Gibraltar	641
Ifni and Spanish Sahara	641, 644
Fiji (see paragraphs 79 to 81 above)	643
British Honduras	646
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	646
French Somaliland <sup>13/</sup>	646

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13/ Note by the Rapporteur: Terminology Bulletin No. 240 issued by the Secretariat on 15 April 1968 (ST/SC/SER.F/240) reads as follows:

"The new name of the Territory formerly known as French Somaliland is: French Territory of the Afars and the Issas....

"This designation, which is being introduced at the request of the administering Power, should be used in all documents with the exception of those records of texts in which the speaker or author has used a different terminology."

Territories referred to Sub-Committee I

Seychelles and St. Helena

Meetings

616, 617

Territories referred to Sub-Committee II

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and  
the Solomon Islands

605-608, 619, 620, 644

Niue and Tokelau Islands

619, 620, 644

New Hebrides

619, 620, 644

Guam and American Samoa

646-648

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

646

Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea  
and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands

646

Brunei

646

Hong Kong

646

Territories referred to Sub-Committee III

Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-  
Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent

597, 602, 616, 617, 628,  
646

Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands,  
Cayman Islands and Montserrat

600-603, 611-613, 646

United States Virgin Islands

611-613, 646

British Virgin Islands

646



86. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories listed above and its resolutions and/or conclusions and recommendations thereon, is contained in chapters VI to XXXI of the present report (A/7200/Add.1 to 10).

87. At its 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Special Committee had before it the report of Sub-Committee II entitled "Review of Work (1968)" (see annex II). At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/SR.646), it decided, inter alia, to note that Sub-Committee II was unable to consider the Territories of Brunei and Hong Kong,<sup>14/</sup> and, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to give consideration to those Territories at its next session.

88. At the same meeting the Special Committee had before it the report of Sub-Committee III entitled "Review of Work (1968)" (see annex IV). At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States and by Venezuela, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.646), the Committee decided, inter alia, to note that the Sub-Committee had decided to defer consideration of the British Virgin Islands, and, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to give consideration to the Territory at its next session, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the records.

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<sup>14/</sup> The representatives of Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria stated that since the question of Hong Kong was directly related to the People's Republic of China, the United Nations and its organs, including the Special Committee, could not consider this matter until the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China were restored in the United Nations.

VI. QUESTION OF THE LIST OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH THE DECLARATION IS  
APPLICABLE

89. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up as a separate item the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable and to refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

90. In taking this decision, the Special Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session,<sup>15/</sup> it stated that, subject to any direction that the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, it would continue its consideration of the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies. The Committee further recalled that, in operative paragraph 4 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly approved "the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1968, including... the review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies".

91. At its 645th and 647th meetings, on 29 October and 4 November, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of recommendations contained in the thirty-ninth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.525). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"11. Finally, the Working Group, pursuant to the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 564th meeting,<sup>16/</sup> and in the light of operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), considered the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable.

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<sup>15/</sup> A/6700 (part I), chapter I, paragraph 176.

<sup>16/</sup> A/6700 (part II), chapter I, paragraph 327.

"12. On the proposal of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania and following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to recommend that the Comoro Archipelago be included in the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable."

92. At the 645th meeting, statements on the above-quoted paragraphs of the report were made by the representatives of Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, the United Republic of Tanzania, Iran, Tunisia, Mali, Finland, Iraq, Syria and Ethiopia and by the Chairman, as well as by the Committee Secretary (A/AC.109/SR.645).

93. At the 647th meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of a letter dated 15 October 1968 addressed to him by the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations, Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations (see annex V), requesting the inclusion of the Comoro Archipelago in the list of the Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. On the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee decided, without objection, to circulate that letter as a Committee document (A/AC.109/306).

94. At the same meeting, the representative of Madagascar proposed that the Committee defer consideration of the question of the inclusion of the Comoro Archipelago to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies (A/AC.109/SR.647). Following statements by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mali, the Ivory Coast and Italy, as well as by the Committee Secretary (A/AC.109/SR.647), the Committee decided, by a vote of 10 to 7, with 6 abstentions, to adopt the proposal of the representative of Madagascar.

95. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, Mali, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.647).

## VII. SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF COLONIAL PEOPLES

96. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up as a separate item the question of a special conference of representatives of colonial peoples and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and report.

97. In taking this decision, the Special Committee was guided by the provisions of resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, by operative paragraph 19 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to consider and submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session regarding the holding early in 1969 of a special conference of representatives of colonial peoples for the purpose, inter alia, of considering the most effective means by which the international community can intensify its assistance to them in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence".

98. The Special Committee considered this item at its 645th meeting, on 29 October. In its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the thirty-ninth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.525), paragraph 5 of which reads as follows:

"5. After examining the various aspects of the matter, the Working Group noted that the year 1970 would be the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. Taking into account the above-mentioned considerations, the Working Group agreed to recommend that the Special Committee suggest that the General Assembly should authorize the organization of a special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and that in the context of that programme consideration might be given to the holding of a conference as envisaged in operative paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), together with any other proposals that may be made in connexion with that programme."

99. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and the United States (A/AC.109/SR.645), approved the above-quoted recommendation, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

VIII. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

100. By operative paragraph 15 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considers appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights".

101. In that connexion, the Special Committee considered, at its 593rd and 594th meetings, on 29 March and 1 April, the recommendations concerning this question contained in the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1). Following statements at the 593rd and 594th meetings by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia (A/AC.109/SR.593 and SR.594), respectively, the Special Committee, at its 594th meeting, adopted the above-mentioned recommendations.

102. By that decision, the Special Committee agreed to take up as a separate item the question of its participation in the International Conference on Human Rights. By the same decision, the Committee decided that it should be represented at that Conference by its Chairman and one or two representatives to be nominated by him.

103. At its 596th meeting, on 11 April, the Special Committee decided on the proposal of the Chairman, that its delegation to the above-named Conference should be composed of its Chairman, as previously agreed, the Rapporteur and the representative of Finland.

104. Accordingly, the delegation of the Special Committee which attended the Conference consisted of the Chairman, Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia), the Rapporteur, Mr. C.R. Gharekhan (India) and Mr. M. Cawen (Finland).

105. At its 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Special Committee had before it the report submitted by its delegation to the International Conference on Human Rights (A/AC.109/305) (see annex VI).

106. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, following a statement by its Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.646), decided, without objection, to adopt the above-mentioned report and to endorse the observations contained therein.

## IX. PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

107. At its 594th meeting on 1 April, by adopting the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee decided to take up as a separate item the question of publications and documentation in the light of paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, and to refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

108. At its 615th and 639th meetings, held on 2 July and 27 September, respectively, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of recommendations contained in the thirty-fifth and thirty-eighth reports of the Working Group (see annex VII A and B).

109. At its 615th meeting, the Special Committee, following a statement by the representative of the United States (A/AC.109/SR.615), adopted the thirty-fifth report of the Working Group. By that decision, the Committee agreed, inter alia, to adopt, for its annual report to the General Assembly with effect from the current year, the pattern followed by the Main Committees of the General Assembly concerned with political matters, particularly the Fourth Committee. It was the understanding of the Special Committee in taking this decision that the various Sub-Committees to which specific items had been referred for consideration would adopt the same pattern for their reports to the Committee.

110. Further, at its 639th meeting, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom, Madagascar, Australia, and the United States as well as by the representative of the Office of Conference Services (A/AC.109/SR.639), adopted the thirty-eighth report of the Working Group concerning the above-mentioned item. By that decision the Committee agreed, inter alia, that, instead of including meeting records or extracts therefrom in its annual report to the General Assembly, these records should with effect from the current year be made available to the General Assembly in bound compilations.

111. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, on the suggestion of the representative of Sierra Leone, supported by the representative of Yugoslavia decided, in modification of the relevant recommendation contained in the thirty-eighth report of the Working Group, that working papers prepared by the Secretariat on individual items should be appended to the relevant chapter of the report of the Committee to the General Assembly for the current year, it being understood that the Committee would review the matter during 1969.

112. Finally, the Special Committee, at the same meeting, by approving the relevant recommendation contained in the thirty-eighth report of the Working Group, decided that, subject to approval by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, the existing system of meeting records should be maintained for the subsidiary bodies of the Committee, but that as regards its own plenary meetings, the present arrangements should be replaced by a system of verbatim records in the working languages, including Spanish, in provisional form only, to which addenda and/or corrigenda would be issued to cover corrections submitted by delegations; summary records of plenary meetings would thus be eliminated.

X. PUBLICITY FOR THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE  
FIELD OF DECOLONIZATION

113. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up as a separate item the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and to refer it to its Bureau for consideration and report.

114. In taking this decision, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, by operative paragraph 20 of which the General Assembly requested "the Secretary-General to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give effect to the provisions of its resolutions 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2262 (XXII), 2270 (XXII) and 2288 (XXII) concerning the widespread and continuous publicizing of the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples". The Special Committee also took into consideration the provisions of operative paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967 concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia and of operative paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967 concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration.

115. Following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as by the Chairman at the 593rd meeting, on 29 March (A/AC.109/SR.593), and pursuant to the decision mentioned in paragraph 113 above, the Special Committee considered this item at its 595th to 600th meetings, between 3 and 30 April, and at its 649th meeting, on 8 November.



116. At the 595th meeting, on 3 April, the Chairman read out to the Special Committee the text of a letter addressed to him by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information (A/AC.109/SR.595) containing information on certain points raised at the 593rd meeting concerning this item. At the same meeting, statements in that connexion were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Chile, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.595).

117. At the 596th meeting, on 11 April, statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information, and by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.596). At the 597th meeting, on 17 April, the Chairman drew attention to a selection of documents published by the Office of Public Information, which had been distributed to the Committee in response to the request made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 596th meeting. Statements were made at the 598th meeting, on 19 April, by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Syria, Mali and Australia, as well as by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information (A/AC.109/SR.598), by the Chairman, at the 599th meeting, on 29 April (A/AC.109/SR.599), and, by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information and by the representatives of Chile, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sierra Leone, at the 600th meeting, 30 April (A/AC.109/SR.600).

118. At its 600th meeting, on 30 April, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, in accordance with the decision mentioned in paragraph 113 above, the Bureau of the Committee would maintain close contact, through the substantive Department, with the Office of Public Information, in order to ensure that the suggestions made during the preceding debate were fully taken into account in the work of that Office.

119. At the 649th meeting, on 8 November, the Chairman, on behalf of the Bureau, submitted an **oral** report (see annex VIII) pursuant to the Special Committee's decision referred to in paragraph 113 above. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Madagascar, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, the United States, Australia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mali and the United Kingdom, by the representative of the Office of Public Information and by the Committee Secretary (A/AC.109/SR.649), the Special Committee decided to take note of the report of the Bureau and, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session.

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XI. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS

(a) Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions

120. In accordance with its mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the Special Committee considered, at its 630th, 632nd to 634th and 637th to 639th meetings, between 5 and 27 September, the question of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under 73 e of the Charter and related questions. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of this item is contained in chapter XXXII of the present report (A/7200/Add.11 and Corr.1).

- (b) 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

121. In accordance with operative paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, the Special Committee continued its study of the 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.

122. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee referred this item to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report. Sub-Committee I presented its report to the Special Committee on 31 October (A/AC.109/L.506 and Corr.1 (Russian only) and Corr.2). The Special Committee's report to the General Assembly on this question is contained in document A/7320 and Add.1.

- (c) 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 to Colonial Countries and Peoples

123. Having regard to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, by operative paragraph 4 of which the General Assembly approved "the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1968, including... the study 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 to Colonial Countries and Peoples", the Special Committee continued its study of this item.

124. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee referred this item to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report. Sub-Committee I presented its report to the Special Committee on 23 September (A/AC.109/L.496). The Special Committee's report to the General Assembly on this question is contained in chapter IV of the present report (A/7200 (part II)).

(d) Matters relating to small Territories

125. In operative paragraph 17 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly invited "the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence".

126. In requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, the Special Committee called their attention to the above-mentioned provision of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII). Further, in arriving at its conclusions and recommendations concerning the small Territories, details of which are contained in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee took that provision into consideration.

127. Furthermore, the Special Committee considered, at its 646th meeting on 31 October, a report submitted by Sub-Committee III containing a number of general conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territories considered by that Sub-Committee (see annex III).

128. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and the United States (A/AC.109/SR.646), the Special Committee decided to approve the general conclusions and recommendations contained in the report, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the record.

129. On 8 November, the text of these conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States to the United Nations for the attention of their respective Governments.

130. As indicated in paragraph 78 above, at the 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Chairman of Sub-Committee III, in his statement to the Special Committee ...

(A/AC.109/SR.646), submitted a report of the Sub-Committee III entitled "Review of Work (1968)" (see annex IV), paragraph 13 of which contained a recommendation of that body relating to the small Territories which read as follows:

"13. With regard to the request of the General Assembly to pay particular attention to the small Territories (General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)), the Sub-Committee maintains that the Secretary-General should be asked to initiate a study of the feasibility of arrangements under which small Territories which may wish to be fully self-governing might be enabled to have available to them the status of a sovereign entity associated with the United Nations."

131. At the same meeting, statements on this paragraph were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone, Bulgaria and India and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.646).

132. At the 648th meeting, on 7 November, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.648), the representative of Iran, speaking as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee III and on behalf of that body, submitted orally a revised text of paragraph 13, by which the original paragraph 13 of the report was replaced by the following:

"13. In view of the request contained in General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), the Sub-Committee recommends to the Special Committee that it decide to initiate, with the collaboration of the Secretary-General, a study of the question of the small Territories, which due to their particular circumstances, require special attention."

133. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Venezuela, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.648). In his statement, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania suggested an amendment by which the words "for the achievement of the aims of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960" would be added at the end of paragraph 13 of the report, as revised. In his statement the representative of the United Kingdom also suggested that the paragraph under reference should

be amended to include specific reference to operative paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

134. At the 649th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Iran submitted orally a further revised text of paragraph 13 of the report, by which that paragraph was replaced by the following:

"13. The Sub-Committee recommends to the Special Committee that it decide to initiate, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a study of the question of the small Territories in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), which invited the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence."

135. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States (A/AC.109/SR.649), the Special Committee decided to adopt paragraph 13 of the report of the Sub-Committee III, as further revised, it being understood that reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. Further statements were made by the representative of Iran and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.649).



(e) Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

136. In operative paragraph 14 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly invited "the Special Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration".

137. In requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, the Special Committee called their attention to the above-mentioned provision of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII). Further, in its consideration of specific territories, the Special Committee took that provision into consideration.

(f) Pattern of conferences

138. At 1st 594th meeting, on 1 April, by adopting the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group, the Special Committee decided to take up the question of the pattern of conferences as a separate item and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and report.

139. In taking this decision, the Special Committee was guided by the provisions of resolution 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, by operative paragraph 4 of which the General Assembly, inter alia, requested "all... subsidiary bodies of the United Nations to take the necessary steps to review their methods of work and calendar of conferences and meetings with a view to reducing the total meeting time".

140. The Special Committee considered this question at its 645th meeting, on 29 October. In its consideration of the question the Special Committee had before it the relevant recommendations contained in the thirty-ninth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.525). At the same meeting, following statements in that connexion by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and Madagascar as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.645), the Special Committee approved the above-mentioned recommendations. By that decision the Special Committee, in the light of its experience in previous years, and taking into account the probable **work-load** for 1969, as well as the need to complete its work before the opening of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, agreed that it would hold two sessions in 1969, the first from 27 January to 27 June, and the second **from** 21 July to 5 September.

141. It was the understanding of the Special Committee, in taking the above-mentioned decision, that the programme recommended would not preclude the holding of extra-sessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. Further, the first session would include such meetings away from Headquarters as the Special Committee might decide to hold during 1969.

XII. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

(a) Security Council

142. In operative paragraph 13 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly requested "the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions with a view to assisting the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security", and recommended "the Council to take such suggestions fully into consideration".

(i) Namibia

143. In the last paragraph of the consensus adopted at its 577th meeting on 15 February, concerning the question of Namibia, the Special Committee, inter alia, expressed the view that "the Security Council which, by its resolution 245 (1968) adopted unanimously on 25 January 1968, called upon the South African Government to discontinue forthwith the illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned and in addition decided to remain seized of the matter, should consider urgently taking effective action". The text of the consensus was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 15 February (S/8410).

(ii) Southern Rhodesia

144. By operative paragraph 4 of its resolution of 7 March 1968 on the question of Southern Rhodesia (A/AC.109/287), the Special Committee drew "the urgent attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in the Territory with a view to taking effective action to deal with it". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 7 March (S/8442).

145. At the request of the Special Committee, at its 590th meeting, on 19 March, the Chairman made a statement on the question of Southern Rhodesia. On the same day, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee, the text of that statement was brought to the attention of the President of the Security Council (S/8474), together with the summary records of the discussions in the Committee on the question (A/AC.109/SR.580 to 582, 584 to 590) and the relevant working papers prepared by the Secretariat which the Committee had before it (A/AC.109/L.445 and Add.1).

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(iii) Territories under Portuguese administration

146. In operative paragraph 11 of its resolution of 26 June 1968 concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/292), the Special Committee drew "the urgent attention of the Security Council to the increased threat posed by the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination, as well as the consequences of the violations by Portugal of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the neighbouring independent African States". In operative paragraph 12 of the same resolution, the Special Committee recommended "the Security Council to consider urgently the adoption of the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its own resolutions concerning this question, particularly resolution 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965, and those of General Assembly resolutions 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, and 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967". Further, in operative paragraph 19 of the resolution, the Special Committee decided "to transmit to the Security Council the present resolution and the records of the discussion in the Special Committee on this question". The text of this resolution, together with the summary records of the discussion of the Special Committee on this question (A/AC.109/SR.607-614) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 28 June (S/8658).

147. In operative paragraph 4 of its resolution of 23 September 1968 on the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/299), the Special Committee requested its Chairman to transmit the text of that resolution to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with that request, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 1 October (S/8835).

(b) Trusteeship Council

148. In accordance with operative paragraph 8 of the General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, by a letter dated 19 June 1968 (A/AC.109/293) addressed to the Chairman, informed the Special Committee that the Council at its thirty-fifth session examined conditions in the Trust Territories of New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. The letter stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, as well as the observations of the members of that body, representing their individual opinions only, were contained in its report to the General Assembly on New Guinea <sup>17/</sup> and in its report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S/8713).

(c) Economic and Social Council

149. In accordance with operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, preliminary consultations were held between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee during June 1968 concerning the "appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". The report submitted by the Chairman on these consultations at the 617th meeting of the Committee, on 3 July is included in chapter III of the present report (A/7200 (part II)).

150. Further, in adopting a statement made by the Chairman at the 644th meeting, on 18 October, <sup>18/</sup> the Special Committee authorized its Chairman to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council, taking into full consideration the provisions contained in the last paragraph of the above-mentioned statement.

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<sup>17/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly. Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/7204).

<sup>18/</sup> See A/7200 (part II), chapter III, section II.B., paras. 22 to 30.

(d) Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

151. The Special Committee closely followed the work of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, bearing in mind the repercussions of these policies on the situation in the dependent Territories in southern Africa. Further, the Bureau of the Special Committee maintained close contact with the Bureau of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as regards matters of common interest relating to the work of the two Committees.

(e) United Nations Council for Namibia

152. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee closely followed the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia. Liaison between the two bodies was maintained through their respective Bureaux, and in particular, petitions which raised matters of concern to the United Nations Council were brought to the latter's attention.

(f) Commission on Human Rights

153. During the year, the Special Committee closely followed the work of the Commission on Human Rights in relation to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories (E/4475, chapter III), as well as the Commission's consideration of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism (E/4168/Rev.1) and on the study of racial discrimination in southern Africa (E/CN.4/949 and Add.1 to 5).

154. In operative paragraph 4 of its resolution of 23 September 1968 (A/AC.109/299) on the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Special

Committee requested its Chairman to transmit the text of that resolution to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights. Accordingly, the text of that resolution was transmitted, on 27 September, to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/978).

(g) United Nations Mission for the Supervision of the Referendum and the Elections in Equatorial Guinea

155. Following consultations with the Special Committee and the administering Power, the Secretary-General, on 6 August, announced the appointment of the United Nations Mission for the Supervision of the Referendum and the Elections in Equatorial Guinea in accordance with operative paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2355 (XXII) and operative paragraph 9 of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 1 April 1968 (A/AC.109/289). The membership of the United Nations Mission was as follows: Chile, Iran, Niger, Syria and the United Republic of Tanzania.

156. On 9 October, the Secretary-General informed the Special Committee that the United Nations Mission had returned to Headquarters from the Territory and that he had agreed with the Mission that its Chairman should make an oral report to the Special Committee. Subsequently, the Mission would submit a purely descriptive account of its activities which would be distributed for the record.

157. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report presented by the Mission is contained in chapter IX of the present report (A/7200/Add.4).

(i) Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

158. In order to facilitate its consideration of 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" the Special Committee, at its 594th meeting, on 1 April, decided to invite the Secretary-General to request the international organizations concerned to furnish not later than June 1968 information relating to the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII).

159. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, by a letter dated 30 April 1968, brought the decision of the Special Committee to the attention of the under-mentioned specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations and requested them to furnish at an early date the desired information in order to enable him to report to the Committee: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Organization of American States (OAS), League of Arab States (LAS), and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).



160. In the above-mentioned letter the Secretary-General also recalled that by an earlier letter dated 31 January 1968, he had transmitted to them for their attention the text of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII).

161. The substantive portions of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to his letter of 30 April 1968 as well as to his earlier letter transmitting the General Assembly resolution, were made available to the Special Committee in document A/AC.109/304, which is appended as an annex to chapter III of the present report (A/7200 (part II), chapter III, annex).

162. In operative paragraph 14 of a resolution on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/292), adopted at its 614th meeting, on 26 June, the Special Committee reiterated "its appeal to all the specialized agencies, in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance as long as the Government of Portugal fails to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)". In operative paragraph 15 of the same resolution, the Special Committee expressed "its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations for the help they have given so far", and, requested them "in co-operation with the host and other interested Governments, with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements, to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination and to those who have suffered and are still suffering as a result of military operations". Further, in operative paragraph 18 of the resolution, the Special Committee requested "the Secretary-General to assist, as appropriate, the specialized agencies

referred to in paragraph 14 above with regard to its implementation and to report thereon to the Special Committee".

163. The Secretary-General transmitted the above-mentioned resolution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on 1 July and to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on 12 July.

XIII. REVIEW OF WORK<sup>19</sup>

164. In its resolution 2326 (XXII), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which had not yet attained independence. The Assembly also requested the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories, to recommend, whenever it considered it proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory, and to make concrete suggestions to the Security Council with a view to assisting that body in considering appropriate measures under the Charter regarding developments in the colonial Territories which might threaten international peace and security. The Assembly further requested the Special Committee, inter alia, to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. In a number of other resolutions, the General Assembly also assigned to the Committee various specific tasks in connexion with individual Territories and items on its agenda.

165. At the outset of its work during 1968, the Special Committee noted that some constitutional progress had taken place in a few of the colonial Territories to which the Declaration applied, that Aden (South Yemen) and Nauru, to which it had given close attention in previous years, had acceded to independence in December 1967 and January 1968 respectively, and that the same status was expected to be attained during the course of the year by Mauritius, Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea, which were currently on its agenda.

166. Notwithstanding these development, many members observed at the beginning of the Special Committee's session that the complete and effective implementation of the Declaration had been too long delayed and was nowhere near realization in a large number of Territories. They noted that although over seven years had passed since the adoption of the Declaration, many of these Territories still remained under harsh forms of colonial rule, and that some of them had little prospect of emancipation in the foreseeable future. They also cited instances to illustrate that far from co-operating in the implementation of the Declaration

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<sup>19/</sup> The views or reservations of individual members on matters reviewed in this section are set out in the relevant chapters of the present report (see chapters II to XXXII).

and other relevant United Nations resolutions, the administering Powers, generally speaking, had persisted in their reluctance or refusal to permit the peoples of the colonial Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence; indeed, in some cases they had extended the scope and application of their harshly repressive policies. Several members considered the continuation of colonial rule in various parts of the world as a threat to international peace and security. In particular, serious concern was expressed regarding the prevailing situation in the colonial Territories in southern Africa. In this connexion some members laid stress on the grave consequences of the development in southern Africa of an entente between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, which, with the assistance of their main trading partners and of foreign economic and other interests, were perpetuating undemocratic minority régimes in that part of the world.

167. It was in this context that the Special Committee engaged in the discharge of its mandate during 1968. In the course of its work it re-examined the implementation of the Declaration and of United Nations resolutions relating to the various colonial Territories, and in the light of developments formulated recommendations, as appropriate, for the application of further measures. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII), the Committee also undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Moreover, having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2326 (XXII) and 2357 (XXII), the Committee continued its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. Further, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2311 (XXII) and 2326 (XXII), the Committee examined the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), the Special Committee also examined the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and

other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. In addition, the Committee carried out the specific responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly in various resolutions, to which reference is made in paragraph 1 above as well as other tasks arising from its own previous decisions. 168. The programme of work of the Committee, as outlined above, kept the Committee fully occupied throughout its entire session. Many of the problems which the Special Committee was called upon to examine, particularly in southern Africa, had increased both in difficulty and complexity. Moreover, the Special Committee was obliged to keep the situation in some of the Territories concerned under continuous review in view of the special situation prevailing therein. Despite its heavy volume of work and the complexities of the problems involved, the Committee, by holding meetings continuously from February to November, except for one short recess, was able to give adequate consideration to all but a few of the items on its agenda, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly.

169. The problem of Southern Rhodesia weighed heavily on the deliberations of the Special Committee during 1968. The defiance of the international community and of world public opinion by the illegal racist minority régime reached new heights in March 1968 when it arbitrarily executed a number of African nationalists. Profoundly shocked by these assassinations the Committee strongly deplored the failure of the administering Power to prevent the perpetration of such crimes in the Territory and drew the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in the Territory. The Committee also reviewed the over-all situation in Southern Rhodesia since the illegal declaration of independence. The majority of members expressed concern at the progressive enforcement of racial segregation, the ruthless and oppressive measures taken by the illegal racist minority régime against the African majority, and the increasing co-operation between that régime and the Governments of South Africa and Portugal which had recently been evidenced by the use of South African military and police forces in operations in the Territory against the liberation movement. They expressed the view that sanctions at their current level could not by themselves bring the rebellion to an end, and

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emphasized that the Government of the United Kingdom as the administering Power should take all the necessary measures, including the use of force, to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the immediate application of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions. Accordingly, they considered that the Security Council should call upon the United Kingdom to take action along those lines.

170. With regard to Namibia, the Special Committee deplored the blatant refusal of the Government of South Africa to accept General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), especially as regards the transfer of the administration of the Territory to the United Nations Council for Namibia, and in regard to the illegal arrest, detention and trial of thirty-seven Namibians, followed by the imposition of heavy sentences on thirty-two of them by the South African authorities. The Committee was concerned also about the extension by those authorities of the Suppression of Communism Act to the Territory, the arrest of political leaders, the imposition of stringent restrictions on political activity in the Territory and the intensification of repressive activities against the people. Of no less grave concern to the Committee were the measures being taken by South African authorities for the dismemberment of the Territory, involving the creation of "Bantustans" in nearly half the area of the Territory, as well as the forcible resettlement of Africans in segregated areas, and the integration of the remainder with South Africa. The Committee considered that the intransigent attitude of the South African Government, as exemplified by its recent outrageous actions in Namibia, constituted a major obstacle to the transfer of power to the people of Namibia and the attainment by the Territory of full and complete independence. In condemning the flagrant refusal of South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Committee also expressed the view that the General Assembly and the Security Council should urgently consider taking effective action in order to enable the people of Namibia to attain full and complete independence without further delay in conformity with the Declaration.

171. As regards the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Government of Portugal has shown no sign of relaxing its oppressive domination over the indigenous inhabitants. Far from accepting or beginning to give effect to the principle of self-determination in the Territories, the Portuguese Government, in an

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effort to stifle the popular struggle for emancipation, has further intensified its military operations against the African peoples. To that end it has continued to take advantage of the economic as well as military assistance which it receives from certain States and in particular from its military allies. At the same time the Special Committee noted with satisfaction the progress towards national independence and freedom made by the liberation movements in these Territories under Portuguese administration. Considering the urgent need of those movements for assistance in various fields, the Special Committee reiterated its appeal to all States to grant the people of the Territories under Portuguese domination the moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights. It also requested the specialized agencies and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination and to those suffering as a result of military operations. Further, the Committee recommended that the Security Council take the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its resolutions as well as those of the General Assembly concerning this question. Finally, it addressed an urgent appeal to all States and to the specialized agencies to refrain from extending assistance to Portugal as long as it continued its present policies in the Territories.

172. As a result of the study it undertook concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests 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, the Special Committee confirmed the conclusions set out in its previous report on the question. In this connexion, the Committee observed that foreign economic and other interests operating in the way they do at present constitute a major obstacle in the way of the attainment of political independence, as well as of social and economic justice in the colonial Territories. In making this observation the Committee also took into account the large community of interests and the mutually beneficial arrangements existing between the colonial Governments and the large international monopolies which are exploiting the human and material resources of the Territories without regard to the legitimate interests of the

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inhabitants. The Committee further noted that, despite the condemnation by the General Assembly of the activities of foreign monopolies impeding the progress of colonial Territories towards self-determination and independence, neither the administering Powers nor the countries whose companies and nationals are engaged in such activities had done anything to implement the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII). On the contrary, the exploitative activities of these interests which, among other things, deprive the people of the natural resources needed for a viable independence, had undergone further consolidation and expansion. By ignoring that resolution, those countries had added to the obstacles standing in the way of the implementation of the Declaration. In the light of these findings, the Special Committee recommended to the General Assembly that attention should continue to be given to this question in order to determine further effective ways and means for restraining activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the remaining colonial Territories, with a view to their cessation.

173. Moreover, following the study it undertook concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, the Special Committee found conclusive evidence that such activities and arrangements, far from **benefiting** the dependent peoples concerned, constituted one of the most serious impediments to the implementation of the Declaration. In Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories in Africa under Portuguese control the colonial régimes in co-operation with one another were engaged in ever increasing military activities aimed at suppressing by force the legitimate aspirations of the peoples to freedom and independence. The Committee viewed those developments as constituting a grave and **increasing** threat to the security of neighbouring independent States and to international peace and security in general. In the smaller dependent Territories, particularly in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific ocean areas, the Committee also noted that military activities of the colonial Powers were cause for serious concern. To support far-reaching military operations, the colonial Powers were attaching increasing strategic importance to the small Territories, and the trend was towards expanding military bases in those Territories and constructing additional ones, rather than towards their elimination. The Committee accordingly concluded **that** strategic military considerations were an important factor in prolonging colonial



rule in many parts of the world, in impeding balanced economic development in the Territories concerned, and in encouraging the suppressor of independence movements in contravention of the spirit of the Charter. In the light of these findings the Committee called upon all States to withhold all support and assistance including the supply of arms and military equipment to the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. It also requested all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones. It further requested those Powers to desist from utilizing the economic resources and manpower of the Territories for the furtherance of military activities and arrangements.

174. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee also examined the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. It did so in the light of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) and in the conviction that the co-operation of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations was important for the achievement of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). At the same time the Committee, noting the information submitted to it concerning the action taken or envisaged by these organizations in implementation of the relevant resolutions, and taking into consideration the consultations that had taken place between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the discussions that had taken place in that Council, recognized that the question was one requiring careful and continuing attention. Accordingly, in addition to reiterating the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) it recommended that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General urgently to obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration concrete suggestions from the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned as to the best ways and means of achieving the full, speedy and effective implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The Committee further authorized its Chairman to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council on the question.

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175. In renewing the mandate of the Special Committee for 1968, the General Assembly requested the Committee in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considered appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights. A delegation of the Special Committee comprising the Chairman and two delegates represented the Committee at the above-mentioned Conference which was held in Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968. At the plenary meeting held on 24 April, the Chairman gave an address to the Conference in which he stressed, inter alia, that, as regards colonial countries and peoples, the solution to the problem of human rights lay primarily in the speedy, complete and effective implementation of the Declaration. The members of the delegation of the Special Committee also took advantage of the opportunity to establish contact and exchange views on an informal basis with a wide cross-section of the participants in the Conference concerning the items on the agenda, and in particular to furnish them with details and clarifications of relevant decisions previously taken by the Committee. In adopting the report of that delegation the Committee endorsed the observations made by the delegation concerning the high significance of the results of the Conference and the compelling need for the international community to make the requisite effort to implement the standards already proclaimed and defined by the United Nations in the field of human rights.

176. During the period under review, the Special Committee also considered the question of Mauritius in the light of the fact that it was scheduled to accede to independence on 12 March 1968. In that connexion, the Committee welcomed the imminent attainment of independence by the Territory as a further step towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the Declaration. Some members recalled that this item had been the subject of examination by the Committee over a number of years. The Committee expressed the hope that Mauritius would rapidly overcome its economic and other difficulties and consolidate its independence in unity and harmony.

177. In addition, the Special Committee examined developments in Swaziland, which was expected to become independent on 6 September 1968. The Committee, in this connexion, reiterated its request that the administering Power take all appropriate action to bring about the economic independence of Swaziland vis-à-vis South Africa

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to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Territory, in view of the interventionist policies of the racist régime in South Africa and to enable the Territory to achieve genuine and complete independence. Subsequently, it was noted that there had been no significant improvement in the situation which gave rise to this request; at the same time, members were unanimous in expressing their best wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the Territory on its accession to independence.

178. Another matter which was closely followed by the Special Committee was the question of Equatorial Guinea. During April 1968 the Committee, considering that the administering Power had not yet fully complied with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2355 (XXII), called upon that Power to proclaim officially, without delay, a date for the accession of the Territory to independence, which should be not later than 15 July 1968, in accordance with the wishes of the people. Subsequently, the administering Power announced its intention to grant independence to the Territory not later than October 1968 and to that end to hold a referendum on the basis of universal adult suffrage during August 1968 on the proposed constitution and electoral law, to be followed by general elections on the same basis during September 1968. In accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and Special Committee, the Secretary-General, following the necessary consultations, established in early August 1968 a United Nations Mission for the supervision of the referendum and the elections in Equatorial Guinea. The report of the Mission, of which the Committee took note with appreciation, indicated that under its supervision, the elections were conducted in a manner in which all democratic freedoms were fully respected and which enabled the people of Equatorial Guinea freely to choose their future leaders. In taking note of the report of the Mission the Committee was gratified at the significant and useful role which the United Nations, with the co-operation of the administering Power, had been able to play in assisting that Territory in attaining its independence in an atmosphere of stability and harmony.

179. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee paid particular attention to the small Territories with a view to recommending the most appropriate methods and the steps to be taken for enabling their populations to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee recognized that

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the size and population of these Territories, as well as their geographical location and economic conditions, presented peculiar problems requiring special attention. At the same time, the Committee remained of the view that the provisions of the Declaration were fully applicable and that the considerations under reference should in no way delay the application of the Declaration in these Territories. In that connexion, the Committee noted with regret that the measures necessary to implement the Declaration had not been taken by the Powers responsible for the administration of the small Territories; such constitutional progress as had taken place in some of the Territories had often resulted only in the establishment of local authorities with strictly circumscribed powers. The Committee also observed that in some of those Territories, the slow progress towards self-determination and independence was due partly to the failure of the administering Powers to make the people sufficiently aware of the applicability of the Declaration. Further, as regards some of the Territories in the Caribbean Ocean area, the Committee expressed regret concerning the attitude of the administering Powers which had refused to co-operate with the Committee on the ground, rejected by the majority of members, that those Territories had freely attained a full measure of self-government.

180. Bearing those considerations in mind, the Special Committee once again requested the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the small Territories were enabled without delay, in complete freedom and in full knowledge of the possibilities open to them, within the context of the Declaration, to determine their political status and to pursue without hindrance their economic and social development. Recalling that in its resolution 2357 (XXII) the General Assembly had affirmed that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their own future, the Special Committee reiterated its belief in the need for active participation by the Organization in the processes involved in the exercise by these peoples of their right to self-determination. The Special Committee was also conscious of the need to strengthen the weak economic infra-structure of the small Territories and vigorously to promote their equitable social, educational and economic development in the interests and with the full participation of the indigenous population and not, as had been the case in several Territories, to the benefit, for the most part, of foreign economic interests. Having regard to the

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above-mentioned considerations, the Committee further decided to initiate next year, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a study of the question of small Territories in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

181. As regards the dependent Territories in general, the Special Committee once again reaffirmed the vital importance of visiting groups as a means of securing adequate and first-hand information regarding political, economic and social conditions in the Territories, and as to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people. In doing so, the Committee was conscious of the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups in helping Territories to achieve early independence in conditions of peace and stability. The Committee was also convinced that the unco-operative attitudes of the administering Powers in regard to the dispatch of visiting groups by the Committee had been impeding its efforts to assist in the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration. The Committee accordingly urged those Powers to reconsider their attitudes and requested its Chairman to enter into consultations with them with a view to that end. In that connexion, members of the Committee expressed the confidence that the General Assembly would reiterate its own similar appeals to those Powers.

182. Finally, the Special Committee gave serious consideration to the contribution which the Secretary-General could make to its work by making the fullest possible use of all the media at his disposal including press releases, publications, radio, film and television. In that regard the Committee recognized the importance of giving widespread and continuous publicity to the efforts of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and of acquainting world public opinion, adequately and accurately, with the situation in the colonial Territories as well as with the continuing struggle being waged by the peoples of those Territories for freedom and independence. To that end, the Committee submitted suggestions to the Secretary-General with a view to assisting him in the preparation of the necessary material and in ensuring the purposeful and co-ordinated distribution of the material produced. Members of the Committee recorded their appreciation of the Secretary-General's readiness to take these suggestions fully into consideration and expressed the hope that the further action envisaged in that field would be taken at the earliest possible time.

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#### XIV. FUTURE WORK

183. Over twenty-five million peoples still living in the remaining dependent Territories have yet to be given the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Bearing in mind the serious concern of the Organization with the destiny of these peoples, the Special Committee believes that the General Assembly will no doubt wish it to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence.
184. Subject, therefore, to any further directives which the General Assembly, in that connexion, might give at its twenty-third session, the Special Committee intends in 1969 to continue to examine the situation in each of these Territories, including those Territories to which it was unable to give detailed consideration during 1968, with a view to the effective and speedy implementation of the Declaration. It will, in particular, keep developments concerning each Territory under review, examine the extent of compliance, by Member States as well as by the administering Powers, with the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions on the question of decolonization, and submit conclusions and recommendations as to the additional measures which may be appropriate to ensure the full application of the Declaration.
185. In undertaking these tasks, the Special Committee will continue to take fully into consideration the provisions of operative paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), by which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions with a view to assisting the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommended that the Security Council take such suggestions fully into consideration. Further, the Special Committee will bear in mind the provisions of operative paragraph 14 of resolution 2326 (XXII) by which the General Assembly invited it, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration.

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186. Further, as indicated in paragraphs 125 to 135 of the present chapter (see A/AC.109/L.528), the Special Committee intends to initiate a study of the question of the small Territories, taking fully into account the provisions of operative paragraph 17 of resolution 2326 (XXII), by which the General Assembly invited the Special Committee to pay particular attention to those Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable their populations to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence.

187. As will be noted from the Special Committee's report relating to 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 (A/7320 and Add.1), the Committee expects to continue to examine this question in order to determine further effective ways and means for restraining activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the remaining dependent Territories, with a view to their cessation. Moreover, the Committee proposes to continue, as appropriate, and in the light of its conclusions and recommendations in that regard (see A/7200 (part II), chapter IV), its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. In doing so, the Committee will be guided by the provisions of operative paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), and by the relevant provisions of operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2357 (XXII). Further, as indicated in paragraphs 89 to 95 of the present chapter, the Committee will, at its next session, continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion.

188. With respect to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee, in the light of the consultations held between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council in accordance with operative

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paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII), and following its own consideration of the matter in accordance with operative paragraph 7 of the same resolution (see A/7200 (part II), chapter III), intends to continue its consideration of the question during 1969. In doing so, the Committee will take into account the action taken and/or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as the results of the further consultations to be held between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the above-mentioned resolution (see A/7200 (Part II) Chapter III, section II B, para. 9, sub-para. (8)).

189. In operative paragraph 18 of resolution 2326 (XXII), the General Assembly urged the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting access to the colonial Territories by visiting missions, in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee. A similar provision is contained in operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2357 (XXII). It will be clear from the relevant chapters of the present report (see A/7200 (part II), chapter V) that the Special Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the sending of such groups as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes of the people. As has been demonstrated during the current year in the case of Equatorial Guinea, such groups could also play a positive role in assisting Territories to achieve speedy independence in conditions of peace and harmony. The Committee will continue its endeavour to obtain the full co-operation of the administering Powers with a view to despatching, as appropriate, visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and to the Territories in Africa. In this connexion, the General Assembly will no doubt wish once again to urge the administering Powers to extend their co-operation by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decisions previously taken by the Committee and with any other decisions in that regard which the Committee may find it appropriate to adopt in 1969.

190. In paragraphs 96 to 99 of the present chapter, the Special Committee, in accordance with the request addressed to it by the General Assembly in operative paragraph 19 of resolution 2326 (XXII) concerning the holding of a conference of

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representatives of colonial peoples, has suggested that the General Assembly should authorize the organization of a special programme of activities in 1970 in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and that in the context of that programme consideration might be given to the holding of such a conference, together with any other proposals that may be made in connexion with that programme. Should this suggestion be acceptable to the General Assembly, the Committee would be prepared to undertake, or, as appropriate, participate in the necessary preparatory arrangements for approval by the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

191. In connexion with the publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee, with a view to assisting the Secretary-General in the implementation of the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in operative paragraph 20 of resolution 2326 (XXII), as well as in operative paragraph 19 of resolution 2262 (XXII) and in operative paragraph 15 of resolution 2270 (XXII), undertook an examination of this question in close co-operation with the Secretariat. As will be noted from paragraphs 113 to 119 of the present chapter, and in view of the importance it attaches thereto, the Special Committee proposes to continue its consideration of this question at its next session. In this regard, the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to proceed with the measures envisaged by him and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration.

192. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2361 (XXII) concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years as well as its probable workload for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1969 (see paragraphs 138 to 141 above) which it commends for approval by the General Assembly. In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of operative paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) by which the General Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee decided

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to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters next year and to recommend that in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of its Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account. In reaching this decision, the Committee recalled that it had not held meetings away from Headquarters during 1968 although the General Assembly had made the necessary financial provision for that purpose.

193. Having regard to operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967 on the question of publications and documentation, the Special Committee undertook a review of its documentation requirements with a view to complying fully with the terms of that resolution. The recommendations made by the Special Committee in this respect, which will result in a considerably smaller total expenditure than existing arrangements, are set out in paragraphs 107 to 112 of the present chapter. In submitting these recommendations the Special Committee proposes to continue exploring further ways and means of limiting the volume of its documentation requirements.

194. The Special Committee suggests that the General Assembly, when it examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at the twenty-third session, may wish to take into account the various recommendations of the Special Committee which are reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report and, in particular, to endorse the proposals outlined in the present section in order to enable the Committee to carry out the tasks envisaged by it. In addition, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take immediately all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions. In that connexion, the General Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the General Assembly in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of decolonization.

195. Further, the Special Committee recommends that in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should also make adequate financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee as envisaged for 1969; the sending of visiting groups as envisaged in paragraph 7 above, will, in the estimation of the Committee, give rise to expenditure of the order of \$80,000,

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and a series of meetings away from Headquarters, should the Committee decide to hold one within the context of operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), will result in expenditure of about \$150,000. Further, it is estimated that an intensive programme of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization as indicated in paragraph 9 above, will give rise to additional expenditure of approximately \$50,000. In addition, the further consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council (see paragraph 6 above) will, if they should be held during a session of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva, entail expenditure of about \$5,000, mainly in connexion with travel arrangements. Finally, the Special Committee is confident that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate.

XV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

196. Following statements, at its 650th meeting, on 2 December, by the representatives of the United States, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Australia, Madagascar and the United Kingdom, as well as by the Rapporteur and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.650) and, at its 651st meeting, on 5 December, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.651), the Special Committee approved the present report, as a whole, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members on the individual chapters of the report would be reflected on the records of the relevant meetings.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PETITIONERS HEARD BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN 1968

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Petitioner</u>
Antigua	Mr. McChesney D.B. George, Parliamentary Representative for Barbuda, and Mr. Russell John, representative of the Barbudan people in New York (A/AC.109/PET.1012)
Bermuda	Mr. Roosevelt Brown, Organizer, and Miss Elvira Warner, Secretary, Bermuda Progressive Labour Party (PLP) (A/AC.109/PET.966)
Equatorial Guinea	Mr. Saturnino Ibongo Iyanga, United States Committee, <u>Movimiento Nacional de Liberación de la Guinea Ecuatorial</u> (MONALIGE), and Messrs. Rafael Evita, Loeri-Comba, Eikoka-Malango and Obiang, MONALIGE (A/AC.109/PET.910)  Mr. Atanasio N'Dong, General Secretary, MONALIGE, and Messrs. Evita, Ibongo and Eikoka-Malango (A/AC.109/PET.910/Add.3)  Mr. Francisco Salome Jones, <u>Movimiento de Union Nacional de la Guinea Ecuatorial</u> (MUNGE), on behalf of the Joint Guinean Secretariat of the Constitutional Conference on Equatorial Guinea (A/AC.109/PET.910 and 911)  Mr. Francisco Macias Nguema and Mr. Agustin Grange, MONALIGE, Mr. José Nsue, MUNGE, and Mr. Clemente Ateba, Idea Popular de la Guinea Ecuatorial (IPGE), on behalf of the Joint Guinean Secretariat of the Constitutional Conference on Equatorial Guinea (A/AC.109/PET.911/Add.3)  Mr. Edmundo Bosio Dioco, member of the Spanish <u>Cortes</u> elected by the heads of family of Fernando Póo, and Mr. Laureano Toichoa Boricó, member of the <u>Unión Bubi</u> of Fernando Póo (A/AC.109/PET.1003)
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Mr. A.D. Patel, legal adviser to the Rabi Island Council for the Banaban people (A/AC.109/PET.967)  Mr. Reuben K. Vatioa, Chief Elected Member of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands (A/AC.109/PET.986)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Petitioner</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
St. Kitts- Nevis-Anguilla	Mr. William V. Herbert, President of the People's Action Movement (PAM) of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (A/AC.109/PET.987)	602
St. Vincent	Mr. E. Theodore Joshua, Leader of the Opposition and President of the People's Political Party (PPP) of St. Vincent, and Mr. O.R. Sylvester (A/AC.109/PET.930/Add.1 and 2)	597
Southern Rhodesia	Mr. Francis Nehwati, President, Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (A/AC.109/PET.912)	585
Territories under Portuguese administration		
Angola	Mr. Francisco Lubota, Assistant Officer, <u>Gouvernement Révolutionnaire de l'Angola en exil (GRAE)</u> (A/AC.109/PET.995)	612
Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea	Mr. Benjamin Pinto-Bull, President, <u>Frente de Luta pela Independência Nacional da Guiné dita Portuguesa (FLING)</u> (A/AC.109/PET.992)	627

ANNEX II

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE II

Chairman: Mr. Adnan RAOUF (Iraq)

REVIEW OF WORK (1968)

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided to maintain Sub-Committee II and referred to it, for consideration and report, the following Territories:

- (1) Gilbert and Ellice Islands
- (2) Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands
- (3) New Hebrides
- (4) American Samoa and Guam
- (5) Niue and Tokelau Islands
- (6) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- (7) Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea
- (8) Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- (9) Brunei
- (10) Hong Kong

2. The Special Committee also referred to the Sub-Committee a number of matters arising from resolutions of the General Assembly and invited the Sub-Committee to take them into consideration in its examination of specific Territories. These matters were as follows:

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(a) Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence (paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

"14. Invites the Special Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration;"

(b) Matters relating to the small Territories (paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

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

(c) Question of sending visiting groups to Territories (paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

"18. Urges the administering Power to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting access to the colonial Territories by visiting missions in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee."

3. The composition of Sub-Committee II in 1968 was as follows: Afghanistan, Australia, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iraq, Poland and United States of America.

4. At its 70th meeting, on 11 April 1968, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. Adnan Raouf (Iraq) Chairman.

5. Sub-Committee II held a total of seventeen meetings between 11 April and 22 October 1968, and submitted to the Special Committee the following reports:

Niue and Tokelau Islands (A/AC.109/L.485)

Gilbert and Ellice, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands (A/AC.109/L.486)

New Hebrides (A/AC.109/L.487)

Guam and American Samoa (A/AC.109/L.518)

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/AC.109/L.519)

Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (A/AC.109/L.520)

6. Owing to the lack of time, the Sub-Committee was unable to consider the Territories of Brunei and Hong Kong.



7. With regard to the question of visiting missions, the Sub-Committee, at its 72nd meeting on 22 April 1968, took note of the fact that the Chairman of the Special Committee had addressed a request to the administering Powers concerned to furnish at an early date information concerning the steps envisaged by them in the implementation of paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII). The Sub-Committee also submitted specific recommendations regarding the sending of visiting missions to a number of the Territories which it considered. These recommendations are contained in the Sub-Committee's reports on the following Territories:

Niue and Tokelau Islands (A/AC.109/L.485, para. 8 (6))

Gilbert and Ellice, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands  
(A/AC.109/L.486, para. 6 (10))

New Hebrides (A/AC.109/L.487, para. 5 (7))

Guam and American Samoa (A/AC.109/L.518, para. 6 (8))

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands  
(A/AC.109/L.519, para. 5 (8))

8. With regard to the requests of the General Assembly to recommend deadlines for the accession of Territories to independence in appropriate cases and to pay particular attention to the small Territories as contained in operative paragraphs 14 and 17 of its resolution 2326 (XXII), the Sub-Committee took these requests into account in its consideration of the Territories referred to it and in formulating its conclusions and recommendations concerning them.

ANNEX III

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE III

Chairman: Mr. M.S. ESFANDIARY (Iran)

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE TERRITORIES  
CONSIDERED BY SUB-COMMITTEE III

Following its consideration of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat, and the United States Virgin Islands, Sub-Committee III, at its 118th meeting, on 22 October 1968, decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it adopt the following general conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee recalls its conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territories, which were adopted by the Special Committee in 1967 and which were endorsed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

(2) It reaffirms that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies fully to the Territories. At the same time, it recognizes that the small size and population of the Territories, and the nature of their economies, present peculiar problems which demand special attention.

(3) It reaffirms the right of the people of the Territories to exercise their right of self-determination in complete freedom and in full knowledge of the various forms of political status open to them. It also expresses its belief that, particularly in the case of small Territories, the United Nations should

take appropriate steps to ensure that the people of the Territories are enabled to express themselves on their future status freely and in full knowledge of the options available to them.

(4) It reiterates its previous recommendation concerning the need for visiting missions to the Territories and, to this end, urges the administering Powers to enable the Special Committee to send visiting missions to the Territories.

ANNEX IV

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE III

Chairman: Mr. M.S. ESFANDIARY (Iran)

REVIEW OF WORK (1968)

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided to maintain Sub-Committee III and referred to it, for consideration and report, the following Territories:

- (1) United States Virgin Islands
- (2) British Virgin Islands
- (3) Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla,  
St. Lucia and St. Vincent
- (4) Bermuda, Bahamas, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands  
and Cayman Islands.

2. In addition to the above terms of reference, the Special Committee requested the Sub-Committee to carry out the specific tasks relating to the Territories as contained in the respective General Assembly resolutions. The relevant decisions of the General Assembly are contained in resolutions 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967.

3. The operative paragraphs of resolution 2357 (XXII) read as follows:

1. Approves the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to these Territories;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence;

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

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

5. Urges the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance;

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

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

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all possible assistance in the implementation of the present resolution.

4. In operative paragraph 14 of resolution 2326 (XXII), the General Assembly invited the Special Committee "wherever it considers proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration". In operative paragraphs 17 and 18 of that resolution, the General Assembly invited the Special Committee "to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence"; and urged the administering Powers "to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting access to the colonial Territories by visiting missions, in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee".

5. The composition of Sub-Committee III in 1968 was as follows: Bulgaria, Finland, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Venezuela.

6. At its 99th meeting, on 10 April 1968, Sub-Committee III elected Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran) Chairman.

7. Sub-Committee III held a total of nineteen meetings, between 10 April and 22 October 1968, and submitted to the Special Committee the following reports:

Interim Report on Bermuda (A/AC.109/L.468)

United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/L.474)

Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands,  
Cayman Islands and Montserrat (A/AC.109/L.476)

Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla,  
St. Lucia and St. Vincent (A/AC.109/L.481)

General conclusions and recommendations on the Territories  
considered by Sub-Committee III (A/AC.109/L.524).

8. Owing to certain circumstances and lack of time, the Sub-Committee decided to defer consideration of the Territory of the British Virgin Islands.

9. With regard to the request of the General Assembly to recommend deadlines for accession of Territories to independence as contained in operative paragraph 14 of its resolution 2326 (XXII), the Sub-Committee took that request into account in its consideration and in formulating its conclusions and recommendations concerning individual Territories.

10. At its 100th and 101st meetings, on 17 and 22 April 1968, the Sub-Committee considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. The Sub-Committee was guided by the decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning the desirability of sending missions to Territories to which the Declaration applies, in particular by the decisions contained in paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

11. In considering this question, the Sub-Committee noted that it had been authorized by the Special Committee to submit specific recommendations regarding the sending of visiting missions to the Territories with which it was concerned. The decisions taken by the Sub-Committee are reflected in its reports, concerning the Territories of Bermuda (A/AC.109/L.468, para. 6, sub-para. (6)), the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/L.474, para. 5, sub-para. (9)), Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat (A/AC.109/L.476, para. 7, sub-para. (7)), and Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (A/AC.109/L.481, para. 5, sub-para. (8)).

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12. Further action was taken in the plenary meetings of the Special Committee after receipt of replies from the administering Powers to the letter of the Chairman of the Special Committee dated 18 April 1968; at its 630th to 636th meetings, between 5 and 19 September 1968, the Special Committee considered and adopted a resolution (document A/AC.109/298) concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories.

13. The Sub-Committee recommends to the Special Committee that it decide to initiate, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a study of the question of the small Territories in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), which invited the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence.

ANNEX V

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1968 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF BOTSWANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN  
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

On behalf of the African Group at the United Nations I have the honour to request that the Comoro Islands be included on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories of your important Committee.

I think it unnecessary for me to stress the importance which the African States place on the liberation of the African continent. As you are aware, the Fifth Assembly of African Heads of State and Government adopted resolution CM/Res.153 (XI) on the Comoro Islands, paragraph 2 of which states:

"Invites the African Group at the United Nations to request the inclusion of the Comoro Islands on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations."

A copy of this resolution is attached.

I take this opportunity to reiterate Africa's confidence in your important Committee and to renew to you, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) T.J. MOLEFHE  
Permanent Representative of Botswana  
to the United Nations  
Chairman of the African Group  
at the United Nations

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CM/Res.153 (XI)

RESOLUTION ON THE COMORO ISLANDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eleventh Ordinary Session in Algiers, Algeria, from 4 to 12 September 1968,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all the peoples and territories of Africa to freedom and independence.

Considering that the Comoro Islands are not inscribed on the list of colonial Territories under the terms of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having regard to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly,

1. Calls upon the French Government to take immediate measures to enable the people of the Comoro Islands to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Invites the African Group at the United Nations to request the inclusion of the Comoro Islands on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations;

3. Asks the Administrative Secretary-General to communicate the request of the OAU concerning the inclusion of the Comoro Islands on the list of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations.



ANNEX VI

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the delegation of the Special Committee  
to the International Conference on Human Rights,  
Teheran, 22 April to 13 May 1968

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## INTRODUCTION

1. By operative paragraph 15 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considers appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights".
2. By adopting the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee, at its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, decided first to take up as a separate item the question of its participation in the International Conference on Human Rights and, second, to be represented at that Conference by its Chairman and one or two representatives to be nominated by him.
3. At its 596th meeting, on 11 April 1968, the Special Committee decided, on the proposal of the Chairman, that its delegation to the above-named Conference should be composed of its Chairman, as previously agreed, the Rapporteur and the representative of Finland.
4. Accordingly, the delegation of the Special Committee which attended the Conference consisted of the Chairman, Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia), the Rapporteur, Mr. C.R. Gharekhan (India) and Mr. M. Cawen (Finland).

### I. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

5. The International Conference on Human Rights was held in the New Majlis Building, Teheran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968. Represented at the Conference were representatives of eighty-four States, a number of United Nations bodies and, as observers, several specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations particularly concerned with human rights, and certain non-governmental organizations invited in pursuance of decisions of the General Assembly. A full list of the participants is contained in the Final Act of the Conference (A/CONF.32/41, annex I).
6. In the presence of His Imperial Majesty Mohamad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, Shahinshah of Iran and of Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Secretary-General of the United Nations opened the Conference, and following an inaugural address by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah, delivered an address in

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commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The texts of these addresses is contained in the Final Act of the Conference (A/CONF.32/41, annex II).

7. The Conference elected as President Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi (Iran) and took a number of decisions concerning the organization of its work, including a decision to establish two committees to which specific substantive items were referred for consideration. An account of the decisions taken by the Conference in that connexion is contained in the Final Act of the Conference (A/CONF.32/41, chapter I).

8. In particular, the Conference decided to allocate for consideration by one of the two committees mentioned above, the First Committee, the following sub-items which the delegation of the Special Committee considered to be of special interest:

(a) Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular.

(b) 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 all human rights.

(c) Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

9. The delegation of the Special Committee attended the plenary meetings of the Conference as well as the meetings of the two committees referred to above, giving particular attention to the proceedings of the First Committee. At the plenary meeting held on 24 April, the Chairman gave an address to the Conference in which he stressed, inter alia, that, as regards colonial countries and peoples, the solution to the problem of human rights lay primarily in the speedy, complete and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The text of that address is reproduced as an annex to the present report.

10. The members of the delegation of the Special Committee also took advantage of the opportunity to establish contact and exchange views on an informal basis with a wide cross-section of the participants in the Conference concerning the items

on the agenda and in particular to furnish them with details and clarifications of relevant decisions previously taken by the Special Committee.

### III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

11. The proceedings of the First Committee, to which, for the reasons indicated above, the delegation of the Special Committee paid particular attention, are summarized in the relevant records (A/CONF.32/C.1/SR.1-13) and the statement made by its Rapporteur in introducing the Committee's report to the Conference is contained in the Final Act of the Conference (A/CONF.32/41, annex IV A).

12. At the conclusion of its consideration of the relevant items, the Conference adopted the following:

(a) The Proclamation of Teheran, the text of which is contained in the Final Act of the Conference (A/CONF.32/41, chapter II).

(b) Three resolutions without reference to a Committee and twenty-five resolutions on the reports of the First and the Second Committees, the texts of which are contained in the Final Act of the Conference (A/CONF.32/41, chapter III).

13. The Conference further decided to invite the Secretary-General to transmit to the competent organs of the United Nations a number of draft resolutions and amendments thereto which it had not been able to consider for lack of time. The texts of these draft resolutions and amendments are contained in the Final Act of the Conference (A/CONF.32/41, annex V).

### IV. OBSERVATIONS

14. The Conference provided a very valuable opportunity first to review and evaluate past activities in the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and second to examine and propose objectives and modalities for future efforts aimed at the promotion of human rights. In doing so, the participants were conscious of the fundamental importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a generally accepted embodiment of the principles of freedom and dignity for all peoples, including colonial peoples, as well as of non-discrimination and tolerance. Equally, the participants recognized the historic significance of the adoption, twelve years after the adoption of the

Universal Declaration, of another Declaration, namely the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which proclaimed, inter alia, that:

"The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation."

and that

"Immediate steps shall be taken... in all... Territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples... without any conditions or restrictions, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

15. It was therefore gratifying for the delegation of the Special Committee to note that the resolutions adopted by the Conference made a point of reaffirming the above-mentioned declarations and the principles contained in such United Nations instruments as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as stressing the need to accelerate the process of ratification necessary to bring these instruments into force.

16. In particular, the delegation of the Special Committee noted with satisfaction that the Proclamation of Teheran contained the following provision:

"Eight years after the General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples the problems of colonialism continue to preoccupy the international community. It is a matter of urgency that all Member States should co-operate with the appropriate organs of the United Nations so that effective measures can be taken to ensure that the Declaration is fully implemented."

17. The delegation of the Special Committee also attached great importance to the resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee, especially the resolutions concerning the following:

(a) 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.

(b) Measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and the policy of apartheid in particular.

(c) Treatment of persons who oppose racist régimes.

The texts of these resolutions are contained in the Final Act of the Conference (A/CONF.32/41, chapter III, sections III, IV and VIII).

18. In conclusion, the delegation of the Special Committee, in recording its deep appreciation of the opportunity to participate in the Conference, wishes to register its agreement with the view expressed in the address of the Secretary-General to the Conference that "the ultimate objective of United Nations efforts must obviously be the implementation of the standards (which the United Nations has itself proclaimed and defined) at the levels where they can be enjoyed and exercised by the people concerned" and that "if sufficient dedication is shown and a sufficient effort is made,... it will be the historic privilege of our generation to bring about conditions in which human beings would be assured of life in the kind of dignity which... men, women and children everywhere so richly deserve".



Annex

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY 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,  
AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS,  
TEHERAN, 24 APRIL 1968

It is a great honour for me to be able to represent the Special Committee at this Conference which will certainly go down in history and which will give fresh impetus to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Allow me therefore to express my thanks to all delegations for the opportunity thus afforded me to convey the contribution of the Committee of Twenty-Four to the work of the Conference.

Allow me also, Madam Chairman, to express to you my congratulations on your brilliant election. Your great competence and experience in international affairs, especially in the social, cultural and human rights fields, as well as your human qualities and your charm, constitute a guarantee and an assurance of the success of the Conference. Finally, allow me to pay special tribute to His Imperial Majesty, the Shah of Iran, as well as to the Government and people of Iran, who, by inviting the Conference to convene in Teheran, have once more shown proof of their traditional hospitality.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, requested the "Special Committee, in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considers appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights". In taking this decision the General Assembly wished to give the Special Committee of Twenty-Four an opportunity to explain to members of the Conference the situation confronting millions of human beings still under colonial yoke. Although the Universal Declaration on Human Rights specifies that the principles of the Declaration must be applied as much to the peoples of Territories under the administration of Member States as to the peoples of Member States themselves, this principle has been all but ignored in those Territories; indeed nowhere else are the principles of the Universal Declaration so constantly violated, individual and collective freedoms so cynically trampled upon with impunity as they are in colonial Territories. How could it be

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otherwise, for the very philosophy of colonization as well as its methods are diametrically opposed to the philosophy and principles of the Universal Declaration. How can one believe that the colonizer considers all human beings to be born free and equal in dignity and rights, when in fact he treats the colonized man as an inferior being, made to serve him.

In his Portrait of the Colonized Man, the well-known writer, Albert Memmi, said: "The colonizer denies to the colonized a right which is the most precious to the majority of men: freedom. The conditions of life allowed to the colonized by the colonizer do not allow for this right, they do not even presuppose it...". Further, he stated: "The colonized man is certainly not an alter ego of the colonizer. He becomes rapidly transformed into an object. Ultimately - and this is the supreme ambition of the colonizer - he would cease to exist except as a colonized person. This inequality based on a difference of race, colour, language or creed has been the origin of all the injustice and excesses perpetrated in colonial countries. Deprived of all possible recourse, the colonized peoples have frequently been obliged, in the face of tyranny and oppression, to resort to generalized and legitimate resistance which brings down on them even more violent repression."

The distinguished personalities who have already had the opportunity of speaking have correctly emphasized the importance of the work which the United Nations has recently been carrying out and has yet to complete in the field of the protection and promotion of human rights.

It goes without saying that the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly on 16 December 1966 of the International Covenants on Human Rights was an event of very great significance. These covenants reflected in their enormous range the rules and principles which Member Governments consider essential to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of the human person. In referring to the unanimous adoption of these covenants, the Secretary-General stated as follows in his address to this Conference on 22 April 1968:

"... The vote of all 106 participating Member States was unanimous and it underlined the gradually emerging common philosophy within the United Nations regarding the right of every individual, without distinction, to secure respect for his dignity as a human being - whether in the political and civil or the economic, social and cultural fields - and of the right

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of peoples to self-determination. The principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration and the right of self-determination of all peoples were placed in an incontestable legal context. The International Bill of Rights, for the enactment of which fervent hopes had been expressed in the early years of the United Nations and which was to consist of the Universal Declaration, the Human Rights Covenants and the measures for their implementation, was thus completed."

Of special interest to the Special Committee of Twenty-Four also was the recent adoption of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination [General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX)] and the increasing concern manifested, for example, in General Assembly resolution 2144 (XXI) concerning violations of human rights, including policies of racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories.

Nevertheless, it goes without saying that the United Nations cannot and must not rest content with the mere adoption of declarations and covenants. It is vitally important that these international instruments should, as appropriate, be ratified by the Member Governments concerned and should be translated into legally binding rules under their national legislation. It is of course to be regretted that Member Governments have not taken the necessary action as speedily as is desirable. Even so, it must be noted that within the United Nations universal recognition has been extended to the right of every individual without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion to respect for his dignity as a human being, whether in the political or in the economic, social and cultural field. This is clearly an indispensable condition for the progressive attainment of the goals laid down in the Charter with regard to universal peace as well as of peaceful economic and social co-operation and development.

It is against this background that the United Nations, born of the experience and sufferings of the Second World War, and being at once a sympathetic witness and important stimulus to the achievement of independence by so many peoples in all parts of the world, has come to feel a particular sense of urgency about the elimination of colonialism and racial discrimination. Thus it is that the vast majority of Members of the United Nations believe that progress in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples has fallen far short of the expectations aroused by its adoption over seven years ago.

In particular, the colonial situation prevailing in southern Africa continues to represent the most conspicuous and anachronistic mass violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated in his address to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity during September 1967, the collective determination of the United Nations to bring colonialism to an end in that part of the world seems to have met a solid wall of defiance. More than that, there has been no abatement either in the persistent violation of the right of the peoples to self-determination or in the repressive activities by the authorities concerned, in collaboration with one another and in collusion with certain vested economic and other interests, against the struggle of the national liberation movements.

The reasons for the state of affairs in these and other colonial Territories are not difficult to determine: they lie in the deliberate opposition and continuing non-co-operation of the administering Powers concerned and in the reluctance of some others to collaborate with the United Nations in the application of effective solutions to the outstanding colonial problems. The international community cannot, and I am certain that it will not, accept this situation as irrevocable; it must redouble its efforts to liquidate colonialism in all its manifestations. The United Nations will undoubtedly remain the focal point of this noble endeavour, and to that endeavour the Special Committee of Twenty-Four, as the main body working under the authority of the General Assembly in the field of decolonization, will, I am confident, make a positive contribution.

If I express this confidence, it is because the Special Committee has in recent years adopted - and the General Assembly has endorsed - a number of decisions which, taken together, mark a new and important stage in the development of the principles embodied in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and represent a notable contribution to the process of decolonization.

This development was especially important as regards the principle of self-determination. During 1965, the concept of the inalienable rights of colonial

peoples to self-determination and independence was, for the first time in the history of the United Nations efforts in this field, expanded by the Special Committee to include a recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve the effective exercise and enjoyment of these rights. Proceeding from this recognition, the Special Committee again for the first time in the United Nations history, appealed to all States to give to the colonial peoples the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights. These decisions were adopted with particular reference to the situation in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration, but their validity in relation to all colonial Territories was accepted by the General Assembly at its session the same year.

In another noteworthy development last year, the Special Committee expressed satisfaction with the progress towards freedom and independence made by the national liberation movements in the Territories under Portuguese administration, both by struggle and by reconstruction programmes in the liberated areas, and asked that international assistance to the victims of Portuguese military operations be rendered in co-operation with these movements; the significance of these provisions lies not only in their moral endorsement of the endeavours of the national liberation movements, but also in the recognition they imply of the role the movements should and could play in the areas which they have liberated from colonial domination.

Also reflecting the increasing concern of the United Nations at the persistence of colonialism was the affirmation made by the Assembly in 1965, and reiterated in several resolutions thereafter that the continuation of colonial rule and the practice of apartheid, as also all forms of racial discrimination, threaten international peace and constitute a crime against humanity. In the same context, our Special Committee, and on its recommendation, the General Assembly, have intensified their efforts to enlist the active support and involvement of the Security Council in the field of decolonization. In recent years, the Special Committee and the General Assembly have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Security Council to the serious situation resulting from the delay in implementing the Declaration in a number of Territories, notably in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration and Aden. On Southern

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Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese administration, the Special Committee and the General Assembly have recommended that the Security Council put into effect appropriate enforcement measures, directed at the offending régimes and binding on all States, to ensure the implementation of their resolutions.

I should like, in conclusion, to make a few observations concerning the close relationship, as well as the differences in emphasis, that undoubtedly exists between the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on the one hand, and on the other, the question of human rights, with particular reference to the elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid in that part of Africa. As is well known, the basic philosophy underlying the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is that "subjection to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to world peace and co-operation". The same Declaration provides further that "All peoples have the right to self-determination: by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development." It therefore follows that the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples necessarily implies the exercise by all the peoples of the colonial Territories of the right to self-determination.

As regards the elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid from colonial Territories, I would recall the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Declaration which reads as follows: "Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other Territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom." It is thus clear that the complete implementation of the Declaration in colonial countries includes as an integral and necessary part the attainment of the objectives laid down therein

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"in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire" and "without any distinction as to race, creed or colour". What is more, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1850 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, reiterated "its view that racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". By the same resolution, the General Assembly urged the administering Powers to give immediate effect to that Declaration so that an end would be put to racial discrimination in all forms and in all fields. The conclusion is therefore inescapable that so far as colonial Territories are concerned, the solution to the human rights problem lies in the total and speedy application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

This is a decisive consideration which, we hope, will engage the attention of the Conference; we hope that, after its consideration of item 11 (b), the Conference will give emphasis to this aspect in its conclusions.

Finally, may I express the best wishes of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four for the success of the work of this Conference. May I, on behalf of that Committee, express the confident hope that in providing an opportunity to review the achievements so far made by the United Nations and the methods so far followed, this Conference will serve to intensify the efforts and undertakings of the international community, in the field of human rights. The urgency of the need for increased effort as regards the colonial Territories cannot be over-emphasized: for the progress made in recent years in the field of decolonization, including the attainment of independence by some twenty countries after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples serves only to underline the anomaly that several million people still live under colonial rule and that most of them live under régimes which offer no hope of early emancipation. For these people confidence in the United Nations might soon be replaced by bitter disillusion unless the efforts and endeavours of the international community are intensified in a decisive manner. Only thus will a full realization be achieved of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of the colonial peoples and indeed all members of the human family - rights which are, in the words of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, "the foundation of freedom, peace and justice in the world".

ANNEX VII

A. THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud MESTIRI (Tunisia)

1. The Working Group held its 58th meeting on 1 July 1968.

Publications and documentation

2. At that meeting, the Working Group considered the question of publications and documentation for the Special Committee in the light of operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967.
3. Having regard to previous consultations regarding this question, the Working Group after discussion decided to endorse a proposal made by the Rapporteur to the effect that, for its annual report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee should adopt the pattern followed by the Main Committees of the General Assembly concerned with political matters, particularly the Fourth Committee. It was the understanding of the Working Group in taking this decision that the various sub-committees to which specific items had been referred for consideration would adopt the same pattern for their reports to the Committee.
4. The Working Group further agreed that at a later date it would consider and submit recommendations on other aspects of this question.

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B. THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud MESTIRI (Tunisia)

1. The Working Group held its 61st meeting on 20 September 1968.

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

2. At that meeting the Working Group, pursuant to the decision set out in paragraph 4 of its thirty-fifth report (A/AC.109/L.483), examined the remaining aspects of the question of publications and documentation for the Special Committee in the light of operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967.

Documentation to be submitted to the General Assembly in addition to the annual report of the Special Committee (new form)

3. In this connexion the Working Group recalled that in paragraph 3 of its thirty-fifth report it recommended that with effect from the current year the Special Committee should, for its annual report to the General Assembly, adopt the pattern followed by the Main Committees of the General Assembly concerned with political matters, particularly the Fourth Committee; this recommendation was subsequently approved by the Special Committee at its 615th meeting on 2 July 1968.
4. In recommending that procedure, the Working Group recognized that should the recommendation be accepted by the Special Committee, the meeting records of the Committee or extracts therefrom would no longer be included in the latter's annual

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report to the General Assembly. At the same time the Working Group was aware that these meeting records, as well as the working papers prepared by the Secretariat, would require to be made available in appropriate form to the General Assembly, in addition to the annual report of the Special Committee, in order to enable the Fourth Committee to consider the relevant items.

5. The Working Group accordingly gave consideration to the form in which the above-mentioned documentation should be furnished to the General Assembly. After discussion and having regard in particular to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), the Working Group agreed to recommend that the documentation, namely the secretariat working papers and the appropriate meeting records of the Committee (see paragraph 9 below) should be reproduced by the internal offset process and made available to the General Assembly separately in bound compilations.

Question of maintaining or modifying the existing system of meeting records

6. The Working Group also considered whether, and to what extent, the existing system of verbatim and/or summary records should be retained for meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies; under the existing system records are provided for these bodies as follows:

<u>Body</u>	<u>Verbatim records</u> (appearing in provisional form only - non-official records for working convenience)	<u>Summary records</u> (appearing in provisional and subsequently in final form - official records)
Special Committee	English/French	English/French/Spanish
Working Group	nil	nil
Sub-Committee on Petitions	nil	English/French/Spanish
Sub-Committee I	nil	English/French/Spanish
Sub-Committee II	nil	English/French/Spanish
Sub-Committee III	nil	English/French/Spanish
<u>Ad hoc</u> Sub-Committees, e.g., Sub-Committee on Fiji	nil	nil

7. As regards the subsidiary bodies of the Special Committee, the Working Group agreed that the existing system of meeting records could not be modified without adversely affecting their work and accordingly decided to recommend that it should be retained.

8. Where the system of meeting records for the Special Committee is concerned the Working Group considered the following alternatives which had been advanced in previous discussions concerning the matter:

(a) To maintain the present arrangements as described in paragraph 6 above.

(b) To be provided with verbatim records in the working languages, including Spanish, in both provisional and final form; summary records would be eliminated.

(c) To be provided with verbatim records in the working languages, including Spanish, in provisional form only,<sup>1/</sup> addenda and/or corrigenda to be issued as necessary; summary records would be eliminated.

In its consideration of the matter, the Working Group had before it a note prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the financial and other implications of these alternatives (see annex).

9. At the outset, the Working Group decided to rule out the alternative indicated in paragraph 8 (b) above on the ground of the heavy additional expense that it would entail. Of the two remaining alternatives the Working Group, after discussion, reached the conclusion that the alternative indicated in paragraph 8 (c) above, hereinafter referred to as "limited" verbatim records, was, on balance, to be preferred and accordingly decided to recommend its adoption.

10. In reaching that conclusion, the Working Group was guided by the consideration that the preferred alternative was more economical in terms of expense than the others. At the same time, the Working Group took into account the administrative problems involved, as well as the other considerations outlined in paragraphs 10 and 12 of the note prepared by the Secretariat. Further, the Working Group recognized that inasmuch as the documentation to be submitted to the General

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1/ Note by the Chairman: As explained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/INF/124), the provisional version of a verbatim record contains:

- (a) the original version of statements made in the language in which that record is issued; and
- (b) interpretations, rather than translations, into that language of statements made in other languages.

Assembly would, as recommended in paragraph 5 above, include "limited" verbatim records of the Special Committee instead of extracts from the less voluminous summary records, many delegations might find it difficult to study it, and participate fully in the relevant proceedings in the Fourth Committee. Finally, the Working Group, having regard to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), noted that as the recommendation contained in paragraph 9 above would involve an extension, albeit limited, the Special Committee's verbatim records beyond present arrangements, its implementation would have to await the approval of the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

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Annex

RECORDS 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

Note by the Secretariat

1. At the meeting of the Working Group held on 1 July 1968, and at the 615th meeting of the Special Committee, held on 2 July, information was requested on the implications of certain alternatives regarding the meeting records of the Committee. The alternatives mentioned were:

(a) To maintain the present arrangements under which summary records in the working languages (English, French and Spanish) are provided as the official records of the meetings of the Committee, and verbatim records in English and French as a working convenience, the latter records being issued only in initial form;

(b) To have verbatim records in the working languages in both provisional and final form; summary records would be eliminated;

(c) To have verbatim records in the working languages in "provisional" form only, corrigenda to be issued where necessary; summary records would be eliminated.

2. The methods followed in providing verbatim records and summary records are described in paragraphs 16 to 22 of document A/INF/124 on publications and documentation of the United Nations, and some illustrative cost figures are provided in paragraph 23. The three alternatives mentioned above are examined in the following paragraphs with reference to those descriptions and the explanation of the costing method employed therein.

I. ILLUSTRATIVE "COSTS" OF THE THREE ALTERNATIVES

A. Maintain the present arrangements

3. As indicated, the present arrangements involve the provision of summary records in provisional and final form in three languages, and verbatim records in

provisional form in two languages. The figure of \$1,120 given in paragraph 23 (d) as the "cost" of summary records of one meeting is generally applicable in the case of the Special Committee, except that it was based on a somewhat higher number of copies than that required in the present instance. Taking this into account, the corresponding figure for the Special Committee would be some \$1,060.

4. As regards the verbatim records, the figure of \$3,810 given in paragraph 23 (c) of A/INF/124 is much higher than would apply for the Special Committee, since it relates to records in three, rather than two, languages, is based on a substantially higher number of copies of the provisional texts than applies in the case of the Special Committee, and includes the substantial additional costs of preparing the records in final form, a step not involved in the present arrangement. Making the adjustments for these factors, the cost of providing the verbatim records to the Special Committee in the present form can be calculated at some \$1,010.

5. Thus, the present arrangement for the meeting records of the Special Committee involves a cost, in terms of the value of the internal services required for precis-writing, translation, typing, verbatim reporting and reproduction, of the order of \$2,070 per meeting.

B. Provide verbatim records in three languages in both provisional and final form

6. If the Special Committee were to be provided with verbatim records in three languages in both provisional and final form, then the figure of \$3,810 given in paragraph 23 (c) as the cost per meeting would be valid except for the factor of the number of copies mentioned above. Assuming that the distribution of these records would require the numbers of copies at the provisional and final stages that now apply to the summary records of the Committee, the "cost" per meeting under this alternative would be some \$3,100.

C. Provide verbatim records in provisional form only, corrigenda to be issued if necessary

7. Under this alternative, the "costs" would be somewhat similar to those for the verbatim records under the present arrangements (paragraph 4 above) except that the cost of the records in the third language would have to be added, and, since

these records would constitute the only meeting records of the Special Committee, one would assume that the number of copies required would be higher than now applies. Under this alternative, using the distribution figures for the final versions of the present summary records of the Committee for calculation of reproduction costs, the cost of records per meeting would be some \$1,670.

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8. Thus, to summarize, the "cost" per meeting of providing meeting records for the Special Committee under the three alternatives would be - on the basis of calculation already explained - of the following order:

Present arrangement - \$2,070

"Full" verbatim - \$3,100

"Limited" verbatim - \$1,670

In 1967, the Special Committee held eighty-nine meetings, of which thirty-two were away from Headquarters; thus far in 1968 the Committee has held fifty-four meetings.

## II. CERTAIN OTHER FACTORS INVOLVED

9. There are, apart from the over-all workload comparisons illustrated by the "cost" figures given above, certain other factors which, we think, should be noted in connexion with the alternatives to the present arrangements.

10. First, if summary records are eliminated, it will be incumbent upon the Secretariat to ensure that the verbatim records appear within a reasonable time after the meeting. Members of the Special Committee are aware of the difficulties often experienced in this respect because of the limits of the present capacity to produce verbatim records. Further, the present year-round facilities for production of verbatim records are geared to the requirements of the Security Council whose records must be given priority and whose working languages are English and French; special arrangements are made for the sessions of the General Assembly. Thus, provision would probably have to be made in the Spanish Typing Unit for a full team (8) of sound transcribers, and, possibly, for strengthening the complement of sound transcribers in the English and French Typing Units. In the specific context of the workload involved in serving the Special Committee, a large part

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of these needs could be met by reallocation of staff resources within each Unit, but perhaps a modest increase in the Spanish Unit might become necessary. Even with the strengthening of the staff as indicated above, occasions could arise, particularly during sessions of the General Assembly, when the capacity to produce verbatim records would present difficulties in respect of the day-to-day scheduling of the meetings of the Special Committee.

11. If alternative "B" were proposed by the Special Committee, members should be aware that substantial delays would occur in the production of its final records. As indicated in document A/INF/124, the calculation of the "cost" of producing a verbatim record of a meeting includes the costs of translation of interventions into the languages other than the original, the provisional record having been based on the interpretations during the meeting. For practical purposes, in calculating those costs, the cost of contractual translation was used; the internal translation capacity is lower than the total workload and verbatim records are among the types of material that are put to external translation. However, as is also indicated in document A/INF/124, external translation sources are also limited and thus delays are experienced.

12. If alternative "C" were proposed by the Special Committee, the reflexion of interventions in languages other than that of the speaker would remain in their interpreted form. These interpretations would have to be checked against any corrections issued to the original language text to determine if the correction affected the interpretation, but, in essence, the original language of each intervention would remain the authentic text. Further, arrangements would have to be made to issue in the original the text of any statement made in an official language other than the working languages.

13. Lastly, as a procedural point, reference is made to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) which include, inter alia, the following:

"... No extension of verbatim records beyond present arrangements shall be made unless the General Assembly so decides, with full knowledge of the financial implications involved."



ANNEX VIII

PUBLICITY FOR THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE  
FIELD OF DECOLONIZATION

Report of the Bureau

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud MESTIRI (Tunisia)

1. Members will recall that, at the 593rd meeting, on 29 March 1968, and at the 595th to 600th meetings, between 3 and 30 April, there was an exchange of views in the Committee concerning the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, having particular regard to operative paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), of 16 December 1967, operative paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967, and operative paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967.
2. In the course of that exchange of views, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information, informed the Committee that publicity for United Nations activities in the field of decolonization had been conducted on a broad front and had involved all the media available to his office including press releases, publications, radio, film and television coverage. Particulars he gave of action taken and envisaged by his Office in this connexion are contained in the summary record of the 596th meeting (A/AC.109/SR.596).
3. Concluding that phase of the debate on the question, the Special Committee decided, at its 600th meeting, on 30 April, that as previously agreed, the bureau of the Committee should maintain close contact, through the substantive department, with the Office of Public Information in order to ensure that the suggestions made during the preceding discussions were fully taken into account in the work of that Office.
4. The suggestions made by members related for the most part to written publications and may be summarized as follows:
  - (i) In the selection and presentation of background information prominence should be given to material relevant to the considerations and conclusions outlined in the pertinent General Assembly and Special Committee resolutions;

- (ii) The salient features of statements made by and communications received from petitioners should be set out;
- (iii) The positions taken by individual delegations, including particulars of the voting, should be clearly defined. Where this is not possible for reasons of space, an analytical account of the main trends in the discussion should be included, including an outline of the principal obstacles to the decolonization of the Territory under consideration.

5. These suggestions have been discussed with the OPI, which has confirmed its readiness, previously expressed to the Committee by the Assistant Secretary-General, to take them fully into consideration in the preparation of publications and other material on the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

6. The following are the publications presently under preparation:

- (i) A completely rewritten and up-to-date version of the booklet "UN and Decolonization". This booklet would be about seventy pages long and would deal with the activities of the Committee of Twenty-Four with emphasis on the problems pending solution and the obstacles on the road to decolonization. It would be published in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Portuguese and Swahili.
- (ii) A general pamphlet of about ten pages entitled "The Special Committee of 24: How it works" which would explain in simple terms the work of the Special Committee in the field of decolonization. This pamphlet would be published in English, French and Spanish.
- (iii) A forty to fifty-page printed pamphlet summarizing United Nations activities with regard to Southern Rhodesia which would be published in English, French and Spanish.
- (iv) A similar pamphlet on the United Nations and the decolonization of Territories under Portuguese administration which would be published in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Arabic and Swahili.
- (v) A similar pamphlet concerning Namibia.
- (vi) A pamphlet covering the examination by the Special Committee and the General Assembly of the activities of foreign economic and other interests

which are impeding the decolonization of Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, Namibia and all other colonial Territories.

- (vii) A publications feature covering the work of the Special Committee and the General Assembly in the field of decolonization during 1968.

7. As I have indicated these publications are under preparation, but as a result of staffing emergencies beyond the control of the Secretariat, there has been an unavoidable delay in the completion of the manuscripts, making publication in the first half of 1968 impractical. It has therefore been thought desirable to postpone publication of the above-mentioned material by a few months in order to enable these booklets to be carried through to the end of 1968 and thus to include developments during the current session of the General Assembly. Every effort is being made to have the manuscripts ready early in 1969 so that they may be published well within the first half of the year.

8. On the general question of dissemination it has been agreed that a more co-ordinated and purposeful distribution of material on decolonization is both possible and necessary. To this end it has been agreed that OPI at Headquarters and through Information Centres would compile lists of organizations, institutions and individuals who might be specially interested in and helpful in the distribution of such material.

9. Lastly, as regards radio, film and television coverage, it has been agreed that from the point of view of giving the most effective dissemination to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and in addition to the regular coverage of discussions on colonial problems in the Special Committee and the General Assembly, special attention should be given to publicity on the activities of visiting missions, for these missions provide the type of "action-story" which particularly lends itself to such treatment. In keeping with this decision, a film-television team, as well as a full-time press officer, accompanied the United Nations mission which went to Equatorial Guinea during August/September this year for the supervision of the referendum and elections. It is intended to continue this type of activity as and when the opportunity occurs.

ANNEX IX

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

AFGHANISTAN

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Abdul Rahman PAZHWAK  
Mr. Abdul Samad GHAS  
Mr. Aman-Ullah HASRAT (from September)  
Mr. Mohammad Mirza SAMMAH (until August)

AUSTRALIA

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Patrick SHAW, C.B.E.  
Mr. Kenneth Henry ROGERS  
Mr. J.R. KELSO

Alternate Representatives: Mr. W.G.T. MILLER  
Mr. M. McKEOWN  
Mr. J.A. BENSON

BULGARIA

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Milko TARABANOV  
Mr. Dimitar SABEV

CHILE (until 25 October)

Representative: H.E. Sr. José PIÑERA

Alternate Representative: Sr. Jorge HUNEEUS

ECUADOR (from 25 October)

Representatives: H.E. Dr. Leopoldo BENITES  
H.E. Dr. Teodoro ALVARADO-GARAICOA

ETHIOPIA

Representatives: H.E. Lij Endalkachew MAKONNEN  
Mr. Kifle WODAJO

Alternate Representative: Miss Konjit SINEGIORGIS

/...

FINLAND

Representatives:

H.E. Mr. Max JAKOBSON  
Mr. Matti CAWEN  
Mr. Tapani BROTHERUS  
Mr. Paavo KEISALO (from June)

HONDURAS

Representative:

H.E. Sr. Humberto LOPEZ VILLAMIL

Alternate Representative:

Sra. Luz Bertrand de BROMLEY

INDIA

Representative:

H.E. Mr. G. PARTHASARATHI

Alternate Representatives:

Mr. Brajesh C. MISHRA  
Mr. S.M.S. CHADHA  
Mr. C.R. GHAREKHAN (until June)

Advisers:

Dr. J.P. JAIN  
Mr. Krishan P. SAKSENA  
Miss M. SHIVARAMAN (until July)

IRAN

Representative:

H.E. Mr. Mehdi VAKIL

Alternate Representative:

Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY

Adviser:

Mr. Farrokh PARSI

IRAQ

Representative:

H.E. Mr. Adnan PACHACHI

Alternate Representatives:

Mr. Adnan RAOUF  
Mr. Salim A. SALEEM (until September)

Advisers:

Mr. M.R. al-JABIRI  
Mr. A.A.R. MUNIR

ITALY

Representative:

H.E. Mr. Piero VINCI

Alternate Representatives:

Mr. Massimo CASTALDO  
Mr. Alessandro QUARONI

/...

IVORY COAST

Representatives:

H.E. M. Siméon AKE  
M. Koffi KOUAME  
M. Julien KACOU (from September)

MADAGASCAR

Representatives:

H.E. M. Louis RAKOTOMALALA (until June)  
M. Blaise RABETAFIKA  
M. Raymond RAOELINA

MALI

Representatives:

H.E. M. Mamadou Boubacar KANTE  
M. Mohamed Mahmoud OULD ALY (from October)  
M. Mamadou DIARRA

Alternate Representatives:

M. Oumar BA  
M. Issaga COULIBALY

FOLAND

Representatives:

H.E. Mr. Bohdan TOMOROWICZ  
Mr. Jan SLOWIKOWSKI

SIERRA LEONE

Representatives:

H.E. Mr. Christopher O.E. COLE (until  
August)  
Mr. Malcolm O. COLE

SYRIA

Representative:

H.E. Mr. George J. TOMEH

Alternate Representatives:

Mr. Rafic JOUEJATI  
Mr. Dia EL-FATTAL  
Mr. Abdallah EL-ATTRASH  
Mr. Issa AWAD  
Miss Bushra KANAFANY (from 12 September)

TUNISIA

Representatives:

H.E. M. Mahmoud MESTIRI  
M. Ahmed CHTOUROU  
M. Mohamed FOURATI  
M. Hichem AYOUB  
M. Hédi DRISSI  
M. Radwan FOU DHAILY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative: H.E. Mr. Yakov Aleksandrovich MALIK  
Alternate Representative: Mr. Pavel Fedorovich SHAKHOV  
Advisers: Mr. Vladimir Ivanovich USTINOV  
Mr. Viatcheslav Vasilyevich KUZMIN

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND

Representative: H.E. The Rt. Hon. Lord CARADON, G.C.M.G.,  
K.C.V.O., O.B.E., P.C.  
Alternate Representatives: Mr. D.H.T. HILDYARD, C.M.G., D.F.C.  
Mr. J.D.B. SHAW, M.V.O.  
Advisers: Mr. B.L. BARDER (until September)  
Mr. P.J.S. MOON  
Mr. R.A.C. BYATT  
Mr. David Neil LANE (from June)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Representatives: H.E. Mr. A.B.C. DANIELI  
Mr. M.A. FOUH

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative: H.E. Mr. Seymour Maxwell FINGER  
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Richard JOHNSON (until September)  
Mr. John EAVES, Jr.  
Adviser: Mr. William R. BREW

VENEZUELA

Representatives: H.E. Sr. Manuel PEREZ GUERRERO  
Sr. Germán NAVA CARRILLO  
Alternate Representative: Sr. Gilberto CARRASQUERO (until March)

YUGOSLAVIA

Representative: H.E. Mr. Anton VRATUŠA  
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Zivojin JAZIĆ  
Mr. Dragoslav PEJIC

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Representative: Mr. Anwar A. SHAHEED

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Representative: Mr. Morris GREEN

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

Representative: Mr. Lewis PERINBAM

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Representative: Dr. R.L. COIGNEY

Alternate Representative: Mrs. S. MEAGHER



## CHAPTER II

### COMPLIANCE OF MEMBER STATES WITH THE DECLARATION AND OTHER RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF DECOLONIZATION, PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATING TO TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION, SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA

#### I. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa".
2. By the same decision, the Committee invited the Secretary-General to request the States concerned to furnish, not later than June 1968, information concerning the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.
3. The Special Committee considered the item at its 629th to 633rd meetings, between 30 August and 13 September and at its 650th and 651st meetings, between 2 and 5 December.
4. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee was guided by General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 September 1967, by operative paragraph 16 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session". In the light of the above-mentioned request, the Special Committee also took into consideration other relevant General Assembly resolutions on the question of decolonization,<sup>1/</sup> in particular resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967 on the question of Southern Rhodesia, resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967 on the question of Territories

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<sup>1/</sup> See A/7200 (part I), chapter I, para. 12 for a list of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

under Portuguese administration, and resolutions 2324 (XXII) and 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and resolution 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968 on the question of South West Africa. Further, the Special Committee took into account Security Council resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968 and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968 on the question of South West Africa.

5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (see annex I) submitted in accordance with the decision of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 2 above. It also had before it a note dated 25 September 1968 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/301).

6. Statements on the item were made, at the 629th meeting on 30 August, by the representatives of Sierra Leone, the United States, Australia and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/SR.629); at the 630th meeting, on 5 September, by the representatives of Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia (A/AC.109/SR.630); at the 631st meeting, on 9 September, by the representatives of Iraq and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.631); and, at the 632nd meeting, on 11 September, by the representative of Mali and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.632).

7. At the 633rd meeting, on 13 September, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of India, Mali and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.633), decided to request its Rapporteur to prepare for the Committee's approval and analytical report, including conclusions and recommendations concerning the item.

8. At the 650th meeting, on 2 December, the Rapporteur presented to the Committee a report concerning the item (see annex II) in accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the Committee. In presenting the report, the Rapporteur stated that in the absence of specific guidance from the Committee for the preparation of the report, he had been obliged, in undertaking that complex task, to use, as the basic material, the text of the various conclusions and recommendations and other decisions adopted by the Special Committee during the year on individual items. Accordingly, in the preparation of the report requested of him, he had made every effort to ensure that ideas as well as the language used in the report conformed as closely as possible to the actual wording of the various decisions adopted by the Special Committee.

/...

9. Statements on the report of the Rapporteur were made, at the 650th meeting, on 2 December, by the representatives of the United States, the United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar, Italy, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Ecuador and Yugoslavia, as well as by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/SR.650) and, at the 651st meeting, on 5 December, by the representatives of Italy, Finland, Madagascar, Syria, the Ivory Coast, Poland, Mali, Iran, Iraq, Sierra Leone, and the United States, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.651).

10. The Special Committee voted on the report of the Rapporteur, at its 651st meeting, on 5 December, as follows:

- (a) Sub-paragraph 10 of the recommendations contained in section II was adopted by a vote of 12 to 4, with 7 abstentions;
- (b) Section II of the report, containing the recommendations, was adopted by a vote of 18 to 4, with 1 abstention;
- (c) The report as a whole was adopted by a vote of 18 to 4, with 1 abstention.

11. The recommendations referred to in paragraph 10 above are reproduced in section II below.

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## II. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Special Committee recommends that:

(1) The General Assembly should call upon the administering Powers responsible for the Territories under Portuguese administration and Southern Rhodesia to take steps forthwith for the transfer of all powers to the people of the basis of majority rule without any conditions or reservations and without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable the peoples in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, to enjoy complete freedom and independence without any further delay.

(2) As regards Namibia, the General Assembly should call upon the Government of South Africa immediately and unconditionally to relinquish its control over the Territory, to withdraw its administrative police and military personnel therefrom and to release all political prisoners from the Territory in order that the Territory should accede to independence at the earliest possible date.

(3) The General Assembly should urge all States to comply strictly with the provisions of its various resolutions and those of the Security Council concerning the above-named Territories and in particular to give the necessary moral, political and material support to the peoples of those Territories in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence.

(4) In addition, the General Assembly should urge all States and, in particular, call upon the military allies and the major trading partners of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as of the illegal minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia first to desist from giving any support or assistance, military, economic and otherwise, which might enable those authorities to continue to carry out their repressive activities and, second, to bring pressure to bear on those authorities to abandon their present policies.

(5) Further, the General Assembly, having regard to previous suggestions made by the Special Committee, should recommend to the Security Council that it urgently consider taking effective action under Chapter VII of the Charter in order to give full effect to its own resolutions and those of the General Assembly concerning these Territories.

/...

(6) As regards the remaining Territories, the General Assembly should urge the administering Powers concerned to apply without delay the principle of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration, to establish majority rule and speedily to transfer all powers to fully representative organs elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

(7) The General Assembly should strongly appeal to the administering Powers concerned, having regard to the peculiar problems of many of these Territories, to take effective measures to strengthen their economic infra-structure and to promote to the fullest possible extent their economic, social and educational advancement.

(8) The General Assembly should strongly urge the administering Powers, considering the constructive role which the United Nations could play in assisting these Territories towards the goals laid down in the Declaration and other relevant resolutions, to permit the sending of visiting groups by the Special Committee to the Territories under their administration, and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information concerning the objectives and the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

(9) The General Assembly should call upon all States whose nationals own or operate foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the colonial Territories, immediately to put an end to such activities.

(10) Finally, the General Assembly should first urge the administering Powers immediately to dismantle their military bases and installations in the colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones and, second, request all States which are involved directly or indirectly in military arrangements and activities in the colonial Territories to desist therefrom without delay.



ANNEX I

COMPLIANCE OF MEMBER STATES WITH THE DECLARATION AND OTHER  
RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF DECOLONIZATION,  
PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATING TO TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE  
ADMINISTRATION, SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 relating to the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Operative paragraph 16 of that resolution reads as follows:

"16. Requests the Special Committee to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session."

2. At the same session, the General Assembly, in addition to resolution 2326 (XXII), adopted a number of other resolutions on specific items relating to the question of decolonization, which contain various requests addressed to all States and/or Member States. Having regard to the requests contained therein, these resolutions were transmitted by the Secretary-General to States on the dates indicated below:

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Date of transmission</u>
2262 (XXII)	Southern Rhodesia	24 November 1967
2270 (XXII)	Territories under Portuguese administration	11 December 1967
2288 (XXII)	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, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	21 December 1967
2302 (XXII)	Oman	17 January 1968
2311 (XXII)	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	9 January 1968
2324 (XXII)	South West Africa	8 January 1968
2325 (XXII)	South West Africa	8 January 1968
2326 (XXII)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	29 January 1968
2347 (XXII)	Trust Territory of Nauru	23 January 1968
2352 (XXII)	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	22 January 1968

3. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by adopting the thirty-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1) decided to include in its agenda an item entitled "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa" and to consider it separately. In order to facilitate its consideration of this item, the Special Committee further decided to invite the Secretary-General to request Member States to furnish not later than June 1968 information relating to the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

4. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, on 24 April 1968, addressed identical letters to the Permanent Representatives of all Member States to the United Nations in which he stated that he would appreciate receiving at an early date the information desired by the Special Committee so as to enable him to report to the Committee not later than June 1968.

5. Substantive replies received by the Secretary-General from Governments in response to his note of 24 April 1968 as well as to his various notes transmitting the General Assembly resolutions referred to in paragraph 2 above are reproduced in section II below. The Secretary-General would recall, in this connexion, that the substantive replies received by him from Governments on action taken by them in implementation of resolution 2324 (XXII) concerning the question of South West Africa, have already been reproduced in his reports to the General Assembly (A/7045 and Add.1-26) and to the Security Council (S/8357 and Add.1-26).

6. Further reports by the Secretary-General on this item will be issued as necessary as addenda to the present document.

## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]  
25 October 1968

The Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note concerning General-Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize here the Argentine Republic's support for United Nations efforts to bring about the elimination of colonialism; our support is well known throughout the international community and has been expressed many times by the representatives of my country in various bodies. The Argentine attitude is based essentially on respect for and recognition of the rights of peoples, and on understanding of the times we live in and of our own relatively recent history.

This political conviction has found concrete expression in our unreserved support for and respectful compliance with the decisions taken on matters relating to decolonization by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council, 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. The attitude taken by Argentine delegations in other international bodies and conferences has also been in conformity with these principles.

Accordingly, the Argentine Republic has voted in favour of the General Assembly's resolutions on Namibia, has been a sponsor of some of them, such as resolutions 2145 (XXI), 2248 (S-V) and 2324 (XXII), and has complied faithfully with all of them. Similarly, when the occasion arose the Government of Argentina informed the Government of South Africa of its concern about the indictment of inhabitants of the Territory whose situation had been the subject of debate in the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Argentine Government wishes once again to make clear the concern it feels over plans of the administering Power which might well give rise to situations incompatible with the principles of national unity and territorial integrity, laid down in operative paragraph 6 of resolution 1514 (XV).

/...

As soon as the rebel régime was established in Rhodesia, the Argentine Republic took its stand on the matter and voted for the successive resolutions adopted during its term of office as a member of the Security Council. Moreover, anticipating the sanctions imposed against the régime, it adopted Decree No. 1196 of 16 February 1966 suspending all economic relations with the territory, to the detriment of Argentine trade interests. That Decree was later supplemented by currency and Customs regulations which have been reported to the United Nations, and steps have already been taken to ensure full compliance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

The Argentine Republic's respect for the General Assembly's resolutions on colonial problems is even more clear in the case of the resolutions relating to Territories under Portuguese colonial administration, resolutions which the Republic has carried out even when, for various reasons which have been explained in each individual case, the Argentine delegation has abstained in the relevant votes.

In addition, the Argentine Government has followed with special interest the development of all colonial questions, and has studied their details in the light of the full analyses produced by the Special Committee on the Situation With Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, paying particular attention to cases where there might be a threat to national unity and territorial integrity, as in the question of the Seychelles.

Lastly, as can be seen from the information submitted on other occasions, the Argentine Republic has also accepted the invitation conveyed in resolution 2065 (XX) and in the consensus reached during the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the General Assembly in connexion with the question of the Malvinas (Falkland Islands).

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]  
29 June 1968

The Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, regarding operative paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967.

It is necessary to reaffirm, in response to the Secretary-General's request that Member States furnish not later than June 1968 information relating to the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, that in respect of the Territories under its administration, Australia complies fully with its obligations under the United Nations Charter, as shown by the detailed information on these Territories which it regularly supplies to the appropriate organs of the United Nations.

With regard to the question of "compliance" with relevant resolutions as expressed in paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), which the Australian delegation did not support, it is necessary to reaffirm that resolutions of the General Assembly of the character referred to have recommendatory force only, and do not entail binding obligations on Member States.

In regard to Territories under the administration of States other than Australia, the Australian delegation makes known its attitude by its statements in the plenary and committee discussions of the situation in these Territories, and by its votes and explanations of vote on the relevant resolutions.

The Australian Representative would nevertheless draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the remarks of His Excellency the Governor-General on the occasion of the second session of the twenty-sixth parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia in March this year, when he said:

"The destiny of Papua and New Guinea is to become a self-governing country developed for independence if and when it is clearly demonstrated by the majority of the indigenous population that this is what they wish. My Government's basic policy for Papua and New Guinea is therefore to develop it for self-determination."

/...

These same remarks were again stated by His Excellency the Governor-General when opening the Second House of Assembly for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea on 4 June this year.

The Permanent Representative would also take this opportunity to remind the Secretary-General that the Trusteeship Council sends periodic visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea, which forms an administrative union with the Territory of Papua. A mission has just completed a visit to the Territory and its report is available to members of the General Assembly in addition to the members of the Trusteeship Council. Included in the report is a sentence which says that "although there was a general feeling that they accepted self-government or independence as their ultimate goal, the people of the Territory made it unmistakably clear to the Mission that they were not ready and certainly did not want it now".

BARBADOS

/Original: English/  
1 August 1968

The Permanent Representative of Barbados to the United Nations... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 regarding General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, by which the General Assembly requested 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 examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session", has the honour to inform of the following position of the Government of Barbados.

South Africa. The Government of Barbados has severed all trading relations with the Government of South Africa because of its policy of apartheid.

Portugal. Portugal is known to be a strong supporter of the policy and actions of the Rhodesia régime. Barbados has declared its abhorrence of these policies and actions and has stated that it will support any action, including the use of force, which is aimed at putting an end to that illegal régime. No formal diplomatic relations have been established between Barbados and Portugal.

Rhodesia. Barbados has strongly supported the implementation of sanctions against the Rhodesia régime and has given support also to the use of force to bring an end to the Rhodesia régime. /...

BULGARIA

[Original: English]  
23 July 1968

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations... in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, in which the Member States of the United Nations are requested to provide relevant information with regard to the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with other decisions on the question of decolonization, and, in particular, the resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, has the honour to state the following:

In conformity with its consistent anti-colonial policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has firmly supported the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the numerous decisions of the United Nations on colonial problems, aimed at the speediest possible elimination of the colonial régimes in Africa and in other parts of the world.

In accordance with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not maintain diplomatic, economic or any other relations with Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. It strongly complies with Security Council resolutions 180 (1963) of 31 July 1963 and 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965 and has not given Portugal any assistance and has not supplied the latter with arms or military equipment.

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The People's Republic of Bulgaria has been consistently supporting and strictly implementing the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia. It will continue to implement most scrupulously Security Council resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966. All necessary measures have been undertaken within its authority so that neither could the commodities exported from Bulgaria and included in the above-mentioned resolution reach Southern Rhodesia through the medium of third countries nor could the commodities whose import from Southern Rhodesia is prohibited enter Bulgaria through the medium of third countries. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria also complies with and strictly applies Security Council resolution 253 (1968) providing for additional measures against the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

Consistently supporting the legitimate aspirations of the people of Namibia for freedom and national independence, the People's Republic of Bulgaria voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968 on the question of South West Africa. In paragraph 13 of its resolution 2372 (XXII), the General Assembly recommended to the Security Council urgently to take all appropriate steps in order to secure the implementation of that resolution and to take effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the immediate removal of the South African presence from Namibia and to secure for Namibia its independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI).

If the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has not yet been implemented and the process of decolonization is making slow progress, this is only because of the opposition of the forces trying to preserve and maintain their selfish interests at the price of the patriots' blood and the oppressed peoples' sweat. The colonialist States, and in particular the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Portugal and others, are stubbornly opposing the United Nations decisions with regard to the remaining colonial Territories and their implementation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the majority of the Members of the United Nations, will continue to support the just cause of the peoples fighting against colonial and racial oppression, for freedom and national independence and, in particular, those of the Territories under Portuguese

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domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. It will continue to support firmly any action of the United Nations, aimed at compelling the colonial Powers to fulfil their obligation under the Charter and implement without delay the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with regard to the remaining colonial Territories.

BURMA

[Original: English  
12 September 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Burma... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968... has the honour to state that:

Burma is against colonialism in all its manifestations, in whatever shape or form, and has consistently supported the numerous decisions of the United Nations on colonial problems and will continue to do so until colonialism is finally abolished.

Burma has all along co-operated with the efforts of the United Nations in the struggle against colonial domination and racial discrimination, particularly as practised in southern Africa by the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]  
25 July 1968]

The Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations... in connexion with the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, has the honour to communicate the following:

From the time of its founding, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic has supported, and continues to support, all peoples struggling against any form of colonial oppression and for their freedom and independence. It is one of the basic principles of the foreign policy of the Byelorussian SSR to support the national liberation movement and to co-operate in every way with the young developing States.

Guided by this principle, the Byelorussian SSR vigorously supported the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and all other General Assembly resolutions aimed at the liquidation of the shameful system of colonialism and endorsing the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples of colonial Territories for freedom and independence.

The adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples strengthened the national liberation movement, which has brought freedom and independence to many peoples of Africa, Asia and South America.

In various parts of the world, however, bastions of colonialism still exist. The peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, Oman and other colonies are still being forced to live and struggle under conditions of colonial subjugation.

It is the view of the Byelorussian SSR that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be immediately and unconditionally implemented in respect of all colonial Territories, both large and small.

The Byelorussian SSR resolutely supports the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 and all other United Nations resolutions condemning the pernicious activities carried on in colonies by the international monopolies which are the principal culprits responsible for the continuance of colonial bondage.

It is necessary to give effect without delay to the United Nations resolutions calling on the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases in colonial Territories and not to establish new bases there, since such bases serve the purposes of combating the national liberation movement and of conducting aggressive actions against independent States and thus constitute a threat to international peace and security.

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The Byelorussian SSR is convinced that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has not yet been fully implemented because of the failure of the colonial Powers to act - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Portugal, the Republic of South Africa, Australia and other such Powers have no desire to implement that Declaration in respect of the remaining colonies. With the direct support of these Powers - and chiefly of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany - the most reactionary forces of colonialism and racism are being further consolidated in southern Africa. A criminal bloc of South African and Southern Rhodesian racists and Portuguese colonialists has been established there and is acting as the main striking force in the struggle against the national liberation movement in Africa.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, for its part, has consistently complied with the United Nations decisions, and in particular the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, aimed at the liquidation of colonialism.

The position of the Byelorussian SSR with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and with regard to Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Portuguese colonies, has been stated earlier in the following notes of the Permanent Mission:

No. 84 of 9 June 1966 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;<sup>1/</sup>

No. 154 of 27 December 1965,<sup>2/</sup> No. 37 of 24 February 1967<sup>3/</sup> and No. 48 of 9 April 1968<sup>4/</sup> concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia;

No. 13 of 26 January 1968<sup>5/</sup> and No. 46 of 2 April 1968<sup>6/</sup> concerning the question of South West Africa;

No. 85 of 9 June 1966 concerning the question of the Portuguese colonies.<sup>7/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> A/6351.

<sup>2/</sup> S/7053.

<sup>3/</sup> S/7781/Add.2.

<sup>4/</sup> S/7781/Add.5.

<sup>5/</sup> A/7045/Add.2; S/8357/Add.2.

<sup>6/</sup> S/8506/Add.1.

<sup>7/</sup> A/6340.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic reaffirms that it maintains no relations of any kind with the racist régimes of the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia or with the fascist and colonialist régime of Portugal.

The Byelorussian SSR is determined to continue to support the national liberation movement in every way possible and to co-operate with all States and peoples fighting against colonialism and neo-colonialism and against the imperialistic policy of enslaving other peoples.

CAMBODIA

[Original: French]  
14 June 1968

The Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations... referring to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968 concerning resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, has the honour to inform him that the policy of the Royal Government of Cambodia with regard to South Africa remains unchanged and that it is continuing to apply against that country the measures

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indicated in note No. 250/DC/3722(d) of 23 June 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Cambodian Minister for Foreign Affairs.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> In his note dated 23 June 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Cambodia, with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 8 May 1967 transmitting General Assembly resolution 2144 (XXI) on the question of the violation of human rights and the policy of apartheid in colonial and dependent countries, stated that "under its anti-colonialist policy the Royal Government is continuing vigorously to apply the following measures against the policy of apartheid of South Africa:

"1. Closing the ports of the Kingdom of Cambodia to all vessels flying the South African flag;

"2. Boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa;

"3. Refusing landing facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government of South Africa or to companies registered under the laws of South Africa;

"4. Continued co-operation with the Special Committee in the spirit of resolution 1899 (XVIII) with a view to dissuading the Government of South Africa from implementing the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission for the partition of South West Africa, which would impair the African population's legitimate right to independence;

"5. Refraining from the sale of shipment to South Africa of all types of arms and ammunition, military vehicles, and equipment and materials for the manufacture or maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa...".

CHILE

/Original: Spanish/  
11 July 1968

With reference to your note of 24 April 1968, I am to inform you that my Government, in accordance with its traditional policy of support for the principle of the self-determination of peoples, has consistently complied with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on the implementation of this principle, as its action in such important cases as those of Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa shows.

The Government of the Republic of Chile has consistently given its firm support, within the framework of the United Nations, to the legitimate aspirations of peoples under colonial domination and, in pursuance of this policy, will continue to give vigorous support, through the legal machinery provided by the Charter, to the principle contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

CUBA

/Original: Spanish/  
1 February 1968

On behalf of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, I have the honour to refer to your note dated 8 January 1968 in which you request information concerning measures taken by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba to implement paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2325 (XXII).

With reference to this matter, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba is fully implementing the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2325 (XXII) and is in complete agreement with the spirit of that resolution.

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Cuba is not supplying nor does it intend to supply the Government of South Africa with arms, military equipment, petroleum or petroleum products, and it does not maintain diplomatic, consular or trade relations of any kind with that Government.

CYPRUS

/Original: English/  
19 March 1968

The Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 8 January 1968, has the honour to inform him of the following:

The measures envisaged in operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2325 (XXII) have already been complied with by the Government of Cyprus, by virtue of the Council of Ministers' Decision No. 5416 (a) of 24 February 1966, as the Secretary-General has been notified at the time.<sup>1/</sup> The Government of Cyprus has implemented that decision and is still guided by it.

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<sup>1/</sup> A/6296.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]  
13 August 1968

The Acting Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the United Nations ... referring to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968... has the honour to communicate the following:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always rendered full support to the endeavours of the United Nations and its organs aimed at the implementation of the basic provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this respect, it has also implemented all the important provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and by the General Assembly which were addressed to the Member States and aimed at speeding up, through concrete measures, the application of the above-mentioned Declaration to the remaining colonial Territories. It goes particularly for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and relating to Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration.

The Acting Permanent Representative has the honour to refer to his previous notes sent to the Secretary-General from the contents of which it is unequivocally clear that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has fully observed the said Declaration and has implemented all the important stipulations of the United Nations resolutions relating to decolonization requesting Member States to render their support to its efforts and to undertake appropriate measures to this end.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is resolved to continue its active support of the efforts of the United Nations aimed at solving the remaining colonial problems in accordance with the above-mentioned Declaration.

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ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]  
24 June 1968

I have the honour to refer to your note of 24 April 1968, in which, with reference to operative paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) and the decision adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, you requested information on the way in which Ecuador has complied with that Declaration and other relevant resolutions.

In this connexion, I take pleasure in informing you that Ecuador has endorsed the resolutions of the United Nations concerning this matter, including provisions such as that set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 2326 (XXII), and it accordingly provides no assistance of any kind to colonialist States or receives any from them.

ETHIOPIA

[Original: English]  
12 July 1968

The Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's letter of 24 April 1968 regarding "Compliance by Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese Administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa".

In this connexion the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that Ethiopia is dedicated to the cause of the United Nations, to the purposes and principles of the Charter and to the full and immediate implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. To this end the Government of Ethiopia through the Organization of African Unity is steadfastly engaged in assisting the freedom fighters struggling for their liberation from colonial rule in the Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The Ethiopian Government both at the United Nations and through the Organization of African Unity is constantly trying to exert pressure on the colonial Powers to implement the resolutions of the United Nations in order to bring about the complete eradication of colonialism.

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FINLAND

[Original: English]  
2 May 1968

I have the honour to inform you that on 25 April 1968 the Finnish Chargé d'Affaires in Pretoria conveyed to the Government of South Africa the expressions of the Finnish Government's grave concern about the effects of a Bill recently presented to the Parliament of South Africa and entitled "The development of self-government for the native nations in South West Africa". The Chargé d'Affaires was instructed to draw the attention of the Government of South Africa to the fact that the measures envisaged in the Bill will have a disruptive effect on the territorial integrity and unity of South West Africa in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

GHANA

[Original: English]  
28 May 1968

The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations... acknowledge the receipt of the Secretary-General's note of 11 December 1967, transmitting a copy of resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967, on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration.

The Government of Ghana has taken due note of the resolution and, in particular, its operative paragraph 12, and wishes to reiterate its continued recognition and support of the legitimate struggle of all peoples for self-determination, independence and freedom. The Government of Ghana will continue to co-operate fully with the United Nations Organization in opposing the inhuman and anachronistic policies pursued by the Portuguese authorities in the African Territories under their administration. Ghana has applied sanctions against Portugal and has accordingly broken off all relations - diplomatic, political and economic - with the Government of Portugal so long as the latter perseveres in perpetrating atrocities against the indigenous Africans under its colonial administration. Furthermore in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, Ghana's representatives on all organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and, in particular, on such bodies as the International Bank

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for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, will continue to oppose the granting of any assistance to the Government of Portugal.

It is the view of the Government of Ghana that pressure should be exerted on those States and organizations which offer financial, economic and military assistance to Portugal to withhold any such assistance in order to compel the Government of Portugal to abjure its inhuman oppressive policies towards the African peoples under Portuguese administration.

GUYANA

/Original: English/  
26 July 1968

The Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations... has the honour to acknowledge the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968.

The Permanent Representative has been instructed to inform that the Government of Guyana has always endeavoured in good faith to facilitate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. In particular, the Government of Guyana maintains no diplomatic nor consular relations with the Governments of the Republic of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and trade with the countries named has been prohibited under the Trade (Union of South Africa) (Prohibition) Order, 1960, as amended by the Trade (Union of South Africa) (Prohibition) (Amendment) Order, 1964 and the Trade (Southern Rhodesia) (Prohibition) Order, 1965.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]  
21 June 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 has the honour to state that the position of the Hungarian Government on the question of decolonization, particularly on the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa was explained already in the Permanent Representative's following notes:

- No. 44 of 17 February 1966 on Southern Rhodesia;<sup>3/</sup>
- No. 87 of 30 March 1966 with reference to the Territories under Portuguese domination;<sup>4/</sup>
- No. 64 of 26 January 1968 on South West Africa.<sup>5/</sup>

The Permanent Representative wishes to reiterate that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic in conformity with its consistent anti-colonialist policy, has always refrained, and intends to do so in the future as well, from maintaining any relations with the racist régimes in the southern part of Africa which would enable them to continue their repression of the peoples in Mozambique, Angola, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The Government of Hungary condemns the machinations of the neo-colonialist forces aiming at the perpetuation of their racial domination in the southern part of Africa and it pledges its full support and solidarity to the colonial peoples in their struggle for genuine independence.

The Government of Hungary has faithfully implemented the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX), 2189 (XXI) and 2326 (XXII) and Security Council resolutions 217 (1965) and 218 (1965) on Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa and it has the firm intention to do so in the future as well.

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<sup>3/</sup> A/6268, S/7156.

<sup>4/</sup> A/6295, S/7230.

<sup>5/</sup> A/7045/Add.5, S/8357/Add.5.

INDIA

[Original: English]  
16 February 1968

The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's communication dated 8 January 1968 concerning resolution 2325 (XXII) and in particular operative paragraph 6 thereof.

India has been most actively associated with the deliberations of the United Nations on the question of the independence of South West Africa. The Government of India do not maintain diplomatic or trade relations with South Africa, having severed them in protest against the racial and colonial policies of the latter, long before the adoption of resolution 1761 (XVII) which called for such severance. As a co-sponsor of resolution 2325 (XXII), and in conformity with its anti-colonial policies, the Indian Government will spare no effort to help secure its implementation in all possible ways.

INDONESIA

[Original: English]  
26 September 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations... with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, has the honour to state the following:

Indonesia's active and independent foreign policy, as outlined by Decree No. XXII/MPRS/1966 of the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly is opposed to imperialism and colonialism in all forms and manifestations.

Accordingly Indonesia has always taken an active part in the process of decolonization and the struggle against racial discrimination, in particular as practised by the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, the illegal régime of Ian Smith as was reaffirmed by Indonesia's notes to the Secretary-General No. 107/0128 of 5 February 1968<sup>1/</sup> and No. 64/0202 of 14 February 1967.<sup>2/</sup> As stated in the latter, "The minority régime of Ian Smith is an attempt to perpetuate colonial oppression on the population of Southern Rhodesia and therefore the Government of Indonesia does not recognize, and does not maintain any relations whatsoever with the illegal racist régime of Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia."

<sup>1/</sup> A/7045/Add.6; S/8357/Add.6.

<sup>2/</sup> S/7746.

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IRAN

[Original: English]  
5 September 1968

The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Iran... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968... has the honour to make the following statement:

In line with its long-established policy of promoting the speedy liquidation of colonialism, Iran has consistently taken an active part in the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Iran has never failed to raise its voice in defence of the legitimate aspirations of all colonial peoples. In particular, it has given its unswerving support to the peoples of Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination in their struggle for freedom and independence. Furthermore, Iran has not only actively participated in the preparation, formulation and sponsorship of many General Assembly resolutions but has also taken appropriate measures to comply with both the General Assembly and the Security Council resolutions in this regard.

In keeping with the same policy, Iran will spare no effort to continue to give moral and material support for the realization of the objectives contained in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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IRAQ

[Original: English]  
29 August 1968

The Permanent Representative of Iraq ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, regarding operative paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, has the honour to advise of the following:

The Government of Iraq has endorsed and complied with all the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security 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 relevant to self-determination and independence of colonial peoples. The Government of Iraq has condemned the policies of the colonial Powers which conflict with the resolutions of the United Nations, and deplored, as a crime against humanity, the policy of racial discrimination in all its manifestations exercised by South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

In its foreign policy, the Government of Iraq has consistently adopted the principle of the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and the liquidation of colonialism, old and new. The existence of colonialism and the attempts by colonial Powers to control the colonial countries by force, in the view of the Government of Iraq, violate the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Further, the existence of colonialism endangers world peace and security.

The Government of Iraq has consistently condemned the attitudes of the States which ignored the resolutions of the United Nations on the ending of colonialism and continued to co-operate with Portugal and South Africa. It also condemned the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. Being faithful to the letter and spirit of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, Iraq has implemented them fully and severed all economic and diplomatic relations with these countries. The Government of Iraq has always supported, and shall continue to support, the

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legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right of self-determination and independence. Accordingly, it has rendered, and still renders, every possible assistance, material and moral, to the national anti-colonial movements.

On 15 December 1965, the Council of Ministers decided to break all economic relations with the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to ban the export of petroleum and petroleum products thereto.

In compliance with the various resolutions of the United Nations and recommendations, the Council of Ministers also decided on 29 January 1967 to sever all relations with the Government of South Africa and not to enter into any form of relations with her.

ITALY

[Original: French]  
26 June 1968

On the instructions of his Government, the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations ... has the honour to transmit the following with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968:

Since Italy does not administer any Non-Self-Governing Territories, it has no direct obligations towards the United Nations as regards the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. So far as Italy is concerned,

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therefore, compliance with the resolutions concerning decolonization means co-operation, the co-operation which every Member State is obliged to extend to the United Nations in this connexion, as prescribed and delimited, of course, by the relevant principles and provisions of the Charter.

Italy has always been convinced that the decolonization process, which began immediately after the Second World War, must be a universal and irreversible process aimed at fulfilling the aspirations of the colonial peoples and meeting the real needs of the international community as a whole. Its conviction was borne out by the accession to independence, within a very short period of recent history, of a very large number of peoples formerly subject to the colonial régime. So many countries have become independent that decolonization today may be regarded as a development sanctioned by history and soon to be completed. For these reasons Italy has always spoken out in favour of decolonization and voted for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)). Italy considers that this Declaration, which defines the attitude of the international community to the decolonization process, together with other United Nations decisions, lays down the fundamental principles in the light of which the colonial problems still pending must be examined.

Convinced as it is that the United Nations can and must play a decisive role in the peaceful solution of the last remaining colonial questions, Italy took part in the establishment 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 has been a member of it since the beginning.

During its long association with the Special Committee, Italy has endeavoured to identify, from studying the different colonial situations and considering the possibilities and limitations of the United Nations, the principles and methods which could lead to the implementation of the resolutions on decolonization and make the Special Committee's action effective. According to these principles, the Special Committee's action and that of the other bodies concerned with decolonization should be focused primarily on laying down and continuously widening the foundations for co-operation between the greatest possible number of Member States. This is in keeping with the very nature of the United Nations, which is essentially an instrument for international co-operation, and constitutes the *raison d'être* of

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the Special Committee as of any committee set up by the General Assembly. As recent history has abundantly shown, all the successes of the United Nations have been achieved through co-operation and the united efforts of its Members.

Italy has always taken the view that the next step must be to study colonial problems so as to bring out their particular aspects and thus to formulate policies adapted to the different situations. In particular, it has always upheld that the problems of the smaller Non-Self-Governing Territories that deserved to be studied in the light of special criteria should not be placed on the same footing as the more serious colonial problems on which the United Nations should focus its attention more intensively. Similarly, Italy has always emphasized the need to exclude from the study of colonial problems everything which is irrelevant to these problems. The history of all national movements has shown consistently that efforts to involve them in the conflicts of interest which are extraneous to them have always slowed them down and imposed useless suffering on the peoples seeking self-determination and made it even more difficult for them to achieve independence.

Lastly, Italy has always maintained that, so far as decolonization and all other United Nations activities are concerned, it is imperative to respect and safeguard the respective responsibilities and powers of the different United Nations bodies. It is this division of powers and responsibility among different bodies which makes the United Nations a well-knit organization and enables it to exercise a political influence which is to some extent effective.

It is these principles which have guided Italy's policy in the United Nations in the matter of decolonization and particularly in studying the more serious colonial problems, namely, those of southern Africa.

These have also been Italy's guiding principles in studying the question of South West Africa, for the solution of which it has steadfastly recommended the concerted action of all Member States. It should be remembered that Italy played an active part in the work which led to the adoption of resolution 2145 (XXI), for which it voted. It maintained this position by stating on several occasions that it regarded that resolution as the basis for any solution of the question of South West Africa. It also participated, as a member of the Ad Hoc Committee of fourteen, established by resolution 2145 (XXI), in the work of defining the procedures to be followed for ensuring the implementation of this resolution.

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Italy has also taken a very clear position, both in the Special Committee of Twenty-Four and in the General Assembly, by its vote in favour of resolution 2324 (XXII) against the unlawful extension to South West Africa of South Africa's legislation on terrorism and against the arrest and sentencing at Pretoria of a number of indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa. Following the Security Council's adoption of resolutions 245 (1968) and 246 (1968) and in pursuance thereof, the Italian Government on two occasions made representations to the South African Government concerning the need to comply with these resolutions and requested the repatriation of the persons arrested.

When it heard that special legislation establishing separate ethnic groups in South West Africa was going to be laid before the Parliament of South Africa, the Italian Government again protested to the Pretoria Government against this measure to partition the Territory which it considered, and still considers, to be a violation of resolution 2145 (XXI).

It should further be remembered that the Italian Government first discouraged, from 1962 onwards, and later formally prohibited the sale of weapons of Italian manufacture to South Africa in accordance with resolutions 181 (1963) and 182 (1963), adopted by the Security Council in 1963.

With regard to Rhodesia, Italy has complied with the Security Council's decisions, inter alia, resolution 232 (1966) imposing selective sanctions against the illegal Salisbury régime and, for that purpose, the Italian Government has approved the necessary legislation. Italy has transmitted full information on this legislation and its implementation to the Secretary-General who has referred to them in his reports to the Security Council. The Italian Government is at present engaged in the requisite formalities for the adoption by Parliament, in accordance with the procedure and provisions laid down in the Italian Constitution, of the other legislation called for under Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968. In accordance with the above-mentioned principles, Italy will continue to co-operate to the full with the United Nations in its work of decolonization.

JAMAICA

/Original: English/  
6 August 1968

The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, concerning General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) and to state that:

Jamaica fully supports the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to realize their right to self-determination and independence.

The Government of Jamaica has endeavoured to co-operate with the efforts of the United Nations in the struggle against colonial domination and racial discrimination, particularly as practised in Southern Africa by the Government of South Africa, Portugal, and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

Jamaica has no diplomatic or trade relations with South Africa, and has joined with other Member States in calling on the South African Government to withdraw unconditionally from South West Africa in accordance with United Nations resolutions regarding the termination of South Africa's mandate to administer that Territory.

Jamaica strongly condemned the unilateral declaration of independence by the Ian Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia in November 1965 and does not recognize the illegal government in that country. In addition, Jamaica has placed a ban on all trade and financial transactions with Southern Rhodesia and has agreed to support any action including the use of force to overthrow the present régime. Jamaica has in fact offered to contribute within her capacity to any force organized directly under the authority of the United Nations for this purpose.

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JAPAN

[Original: English]  
17 September 1968

The Acting Permanent Representative of Japan ... referring to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 concerning resolution 2326 (XXII) of the General Assembly, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

The position of Japan on the question of decolonization has been made known in the statements of the Japanese delegation during debates in various organs of the United Nations as well as in the explanation of votes at the time when relevant resolutions were adopted.

Japan has always maintained the basic attitude that the process of decolonization must be carried out as swiftly as possible, and accordingly voted for General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 1960 (the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples).

In regard to other relevant resolutions, Japan does not recognize the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, in compliance with Security Council resolution 216 of 12 November 1965. Immediately after the adoption of Security Council resolution 232 of 16 December 1966, Japan took all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and has faithfully complied with it. Japan has also taken all necessary steps to implement Security Council resolution 253 of 29 May 1968 providing for comprehensive economic sanctions. Furthermore, Japan was the first country to withdraw the remaining staff of its Consulate-General in Salisbury in response to the emphasis placed on this point in resolution 253.

With regard to the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration, Japan refrains from the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to Portugal in accordance with the Security Council resolutions of 1963 and 1965. Japan also refrains from investing its capital in these Territories.

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As for the question of South West Africa, Japan, which voted for General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) and subsequent resolutions, considers that the Government of South Africa has no right to administer the Territory of South West Africa. Accordingly, it has approached the Government of South Africa on several occasions, requesting the latter to comply faithfully with relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

It has consistently refrained from exporting arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa. It has neither given any economic assistance to South Africa nor has Japanese capital been invested in that country or in South West Africa.

Also, Japan participated in the efforts to solve this question as an active member of the Ad Hoc Committee set up in pursuance of resolution 2145 (XXI).

KUWAIT

[Original: English]  
17 June 1968

The Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations... with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, has the honour to state that Kuwait has fully complied with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The record of Kuwait at the United Nations is well known as it has consistently denounced colonialism, apartheid and racism in all its forms. The Government of Kuwait has frequently made it clear that only measures taken by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter will induce the Governments of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portugal to desist from their colonial and racist policies.

LAOS

[Original: French]  
21 June 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Laos to the United Nations... has the honour to state the following in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Since the Royal Government of Laos maintains no relations of any kind with South Africa or Portugal, it cannot have direct contacts with those countries. It is therefore not in a position to exert any influence whatever to persuade them to conform to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII). However, Laos has not failed and shall not fail to give its full support in the framework of the United Nations to all the relevant resolutions and to concerted international action to exert pressure on all the administering Powers to grant the right of self-determination and independence to the Territories under their domination.

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Laos cannot accept the existence of colonialism, for it 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.

Laos considers that it is high time to put an end, by appropriate means, to the long outmoded colonial régime, the continued existence of which is likely to endanger international peace and security.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]  
24 June 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 concerning resolution 2326 (XXII) of the General Assembly.

Upon instructions from his Government the Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government voted for resolution 1514 (XV) and still supports the principles of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this spirit it has contributed material, technical and financial aid to many countries which have acquired independence in the course of the last years. However, resolution 2326 (XXII) like resolution 2189 (XXI), contains no recognition of the obvious progress made in the process of decolonization. Furthermore, the language and the spirit of these resolutions exceed the scope of the Declaration and it is for these reasons that the Netherlands Government, to its regret, has been unable to support them. The Netherlands Government will continue to deliver its contributions to the process of decolonization in all its facets as it has done in the past.

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NEW ZEALAND

/Original: English/  
12 July 1968

The Acting Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 requesting information from Member States in connexion with operative paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

In respect of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, for which New Zealand voted, New Zealand has taken effective measures to comply with its objectives in those Territories, both Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories, where New Zealand was the responsible authority and was thus in a position to encourage developments towards independence or self-government in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of those Territories.

In January 1962, Western Samoa, which since 1947 had been a Trust Territory under New Zealand administration, became independent, the first Pacific Trust Territory to do so.

In August 1965, the people of the Cook Islands, a Territory hitherto under New Zealand administration, exercised their right to self-determination under United Nations supervision, choosing to become fully self-governing and freely associated with New Zealand.

The obligations which New Zealand accepted in 1947, together with Australia and the United Kingdom, under the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement on Nauru have also been discharged and in January 1968 Nauru took its place as an independent State.

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Also in complete accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) New Zealand is assisting in the advancement of its remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, Niue and the Tokelau Islands, as rapidly as the Islanders themselves deem appropriate, and reports regularly to the United Nations on the progress achieved.

With regard to other General Assembly resolutions dealing with Territories whose administration is, or has been, the responsibility of other Member States, New Zealand's general approach has fully reflected its endorsement of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In so far as particular recommendations or proposals contained in such resolutions are concerned, New Zealand has indicated by its statements and votes at the time those resolutions were discussed its view of the appropriateness, effectiveness, and value of individual recommendations. Its subsequent policies on these issues have been guided accordingly.

NICARAGUA

Original: Spanish  
3 June 1968

With reference to the note dated 24 April 1968, I quote below the relevant part of note No. 503 of the General Secretariat, International Organizations Section, dated 29 May 1968 and signed by Mr. Lorenzo Guerrero G., Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

"With regard to the contents of the Secretary-General's communication to which reference was made, he can inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Nicaragua has pursued a consistent policy based on full recognition of the right of colonial peoples to their freedom and independence, condemning racial discrimination and all violations of human rights".

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PAKISTAN

/Original: English/  
19 July 1968

The Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, has the honour to state, on behalf of the Government of Pakistan, that:

(a) Pakistan has supported the various General Assembly resolutions on South West Africa and does not maintain relations of any kind whatsoever with the Government of South Africa.

(b) Pakistan does not recognize the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. It has imposed a total ban on trade and shipping with Southern Rhodesia. Pakistan has also banned Southern Rhodesian registered aircraft and other foreign aircraft bound for Southern Rhodesia to overfly Pakistan.

(c) Pakistan has supported General Assembly resolutions urging Member States to take certain measures against Portugal. It is examining the various implications of these resolutions.

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PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]  
20 June 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968 concerning the compliance by Member States with the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the question of decolonization.

On the question of Southern Rhodesia, the President of the Philippines, His Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos, has issued Executive Order No. 126, dated 30 April 1968, copy of which is enclosed, imposing a total and comprehensive ban on all trade, direct or indirect, between the Philippines and Southern Rhodesia, and requiring all authorities and Departments within their respective responsibilities, to comply strictly with the provisions of operative paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 232 (1966).

MALACANANG  
Manila

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 126

IMPLEMENTING AND GIVING EFFECT TO UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION 232 (1966) OF 16 DECEMBER 1966 IMPOSING ECONOMIC  
SANCTIONS AGAINST THE ILLEGAL REGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

WHEREAS, the Security Council of the United Nations adopted resolution 232 (1966) on 16 December 1966, the full text of which is annexed hereto, imposing mandatory economic and political sanctions against the present illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia;

WHEREAS, Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the obligation of all Member States to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council;

WHEREAS, in the aforementioned resolution Member States of the United Nations are called upon to carry out this decision of the Security Council in accordance with Article 25 of the United Nations Charter;

WHEREAS, the Philippines has consistently supported the United Nations position on Southern Rhodesia; and

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WHEREAS, the Philippines reaffirms its policy of non-recognition of the racist illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and fully supports the legitimate struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby impose a total and comprehensive, ban on all trade, direct or indirect, between the Philippines and Southern Rhodesia, and require all authorities and Departments within their respective responsibilities, to comply strictly with the provisions of operative paragraph 2 of United Nations Security Council resolution 232 (1966) annexed hereto.

This Order shall take effect immediately.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 30th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) FERDINAND E. MARCOS  
President of the Philippines

By the President:

(Signed) JOSE J. LEIDO JR.  
Acting Executive Secretary

POLAND

/Original: English/  
15 July 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Polish People's Republic to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 has the honour to state the following:

The Polish People's Republic has always opposed and continues to oppose all forms of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Polish People's Republic, acting in accordance with its fundamental position on questions relating to the elimination of colonialism, recognizes without any reservations the inalienable right of the people under colonial domination to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial people for their liberation.

In pursuance of the above-mentioned policies, Poland has made and will continue to make every effort in the international sphere and particularly in the United Nations and international organizations in order to advance the process of elimination of remnants of colonialism.

Poland, as in the past, will also continue to support the just struggle of the people for their liberation from colonial subjugation.

The attitude of Poland towards the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia has been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations by several notes of the Permanent Mission of the Polish People's Republic to the United Nations and in particular in note No. 44 (Dek)-2-66 of 14 January 1966,<sup>8/</sup>

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<sup>8/</sup> A/6235, S/7087.

No. 44 (Dek)-18-66 of 24 February 1966,<sup>9/</sup> No. 44 (Dek)-6-67 of 1 February 1967<sup>10/</sup>  
and No. 44 (Dek)-19-67 of 6 March 1967.<sup>11/</sup>

The Mission of Poland in the above-mentioned communications has stated, inter alia, that the Polish Government has never recognized the illegal Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia and had taken necessary measures to sever all economic relations with it.

Moreover, the Polish Government has decided to suspend all telecommunication and mail service with Southern Rhodesia as from 17 February 1966.

Furthermore, the Polish Government has declared its full compliance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 232 (1966) and its support of resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967 adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

Consequently, the Polish Government, which does not maintain any political or economic relations with Southern Rhodesia and has no direct or indirect trade exchange with it, shall comply with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations.

As far as the question of Namibia is concerned, the Polish People's Republic stands by the principle that the question of Namibia is a typical colonial problem and that it should be solved in the spirit of the General Assembly Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 1960.

The Polish People's Republic has repeatedly expressed its unconditional support for the people of Namibia in their struggle for freedom and independence.

In keeping with this stand Poland has supported and will continue to support appropriate steps in the international arena aimed at the speedy liberation of the people of Namibia from the colonial yoke.

Poland recognizes the legitimacy of the just struggle of the people of Namibia and will continue its moral and material assistance to them with the aim of achieving their genuine independence.

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<sup>9/</sup> A/6235/Add.1, S/7087/Add.1.

<sup>10/</sup> S/7716.

<sup>11/</sup> S/7812.



On its part the Polish People's Republic has no relationships of any kind whatsoever with South Africa.

Of equal concern to the Polish people and the Government of the Polish People's Republic is the fate of the people of the Territories under Portuguese domination. Guided by its anti-colonial stand, Poland recognizes the inalienable right of the people under Portuguese administration to freedom and independence and supports their just struggle for achieving those goals.

Poland advocates the application of decisive measures for an immediate implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with respect to the Territories under Portuguese administration.

The Polish Government has supported and scrupulously observes the provisions of Security Council resolution 218 (1965) and confirms the position expressed by the Polish delegation in the Special Committee on Decolonization at its 611th meeting on 20 June 1968, that the most appropriate measures for the United Nations to give practical effect to its recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967 and to make them binding in accordance with the principles of the Charter would be to bring the problem of the Territories under Portuguese administration before the Security Council.

ROMANIA

[Original: French]  
27 August 1968

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Romania, referring to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, has the honour to communicate to him, on instructions from the Romanian Government, the following:

The Socialist Republic of Romania expresses its complete solidarity with all peoples fighting against colonial domination, with a view to achieving national independence, for the defence and consolidation of their independence. A firm believer in strict respect for the right of each people to choose its own path of development and the form of organization best suited to its aspirations and desires, the Romanian Government has constantly urged the adoption and complete implementation of United Nations resolutions designed to abolish colonial exploitation and racial discrimination, and the immediate application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Romania is concerned at the slow rate at which the liquidation of the last vestiges of colonialism is proceeding, at the continued existence of colonial domination of certain peoples and at the danger which this situation constitutes for international peace and security. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolutely condemns all manifestations of a colonialist or neo-colonialist character and reaffirms its solidarity with the peoples of colonial Territories fighting for national independence and sovereignty.

Romania gives no aid of any kind to States which, contrary to the Charter, follow a policy of colonialism and racism.

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SIERRA LEONE

[Original: English]  
23 July 1968

The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, regarding "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese Administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa".

Sierra Leone has been very active in the United Nations and especially in 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 has exerted every pressure that it can on administering Powers both within and outside of the United Nations. Sierra Leone has complied with all the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on decolonization.

As the Government of Sierra Leone has no relationship with the Republic of South Africa and with Portugal, it cannot directly influence those Governments. It has, however, not failed to do whatever is possible in international organs.

The Government of Sierra Leone has enacted laws forbidding trade with, as well as applying sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in conformity with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]  
26 April 1968

On instruction of the Swedish Government, the Swedish Minister in Pretoria on 25 April 1968 transmitted the following message to the Government of South Africa.

"The Swedish Government has noted that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has introduced a Bill in Parliament entitled 'The development of self-government for the native nations in South West Africa'. Having studied the contents of this Bill, the Swedish Government wishes to point out that the measures outlined in the Bill are in direct violation of many decisions taken by the United Nations with regard to South West Africa, notably General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966. The Swedish Government deeply regrets that the Government of South Africa, far from taking any steps towards relinquishing its control over the Territory of South West Africa, has chosen to move further in a direction clearly opposed to the said decisions."

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SYRIA

[Original: English]  
6 August 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic..., with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, has the honour to state that the Syrian Arab Republic's attitude of condemnation of colonialism in all its forms is well-known as witnessed by its unequivocal stand in the United Nations bodies and in particular the Committee of Twenty-Four.

Furthermore, the Syrian Arab Republic does not have any diplomatic, consular or commercial relations with the racist régimes of Salisbury and Pretoria, or with Portugal, and does not have any communication with them whether direct or indirect.

The campaign of the Syrian news media and guidance upholding the inalienable rights of subjugated peoples to freedom and independence and denouncing colonialism and apartheid in all their forms, has never ceased.

The Syrian Arab Republic will lend unreservedly its support to any further measures leading to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and will be ready to consider any proposal for this purpose.

[Original: English]  
14 August 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic... with reference to General Assembly resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967, has the honour to communicate that as of 13 February 1968, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic prohibited all imports from Portugal; only goods shipped prior to that date or already paid for through documented credits are allowed to pass.

THAILAND

[Original: English]  
14 June 1968

The Acting Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968 requesting information relating to steps taken or envisaged by Member Governments in implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the question of decolonization.

In compliance with the above request, the Acting Permanent Representative of Thailand wishes to convey the following statement of the Government of Thailand:

"The Government of Thailand holds the view that all dependent Territories should be promoted to gain independence and achieve self-government under the principle of self-determination as appeared in the Charter of the United Nations. It has also been the policy of the Government of Thailand to support all the measures which are designed to realize and stimulate the economic progress of all dependent Territories and people, because, in our considered opinion, such progress is the main factor towards the creation of sound stability in those Territories when the time comes for them to achieve full independence."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

[Original: English]  
16 July 1968

The Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations... has the honour to acknowledge the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, concerning resolution 2326 (XXII) on the question of decolonization, adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1967.

The Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has neither diplomatic nor economic relations with the countries to which reference was made in the above resolution.

TUNISIA

/Original: French/  
20 August 1968

With reference to your note of 24 April 1968..., I have the honour to point out that Tunisia, which considers itself bound by all resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, is fully complying, as it always has in the past, with the resolutions in question, of which it was a sponsor.

The Tunisian Government has promptly informed the United Nations Secretariat of all measures taken along these lines both with regard to the racist Government of Southern Rhodesia (see our letter of 10 March 1967, issued as document S/7814) and with regard to South Africa, with which my country does not maintain relations of any kind (see our reply, issued as document A/7045/Add.1).

The same is true in the case of Portugal, with which Tunisia has, in fact, severed diplomatic relations. Tunisia is also giving both material and moral support to the liberation movements in the territories in question to the extent that its means permit, and it is continuing to use its influence with other countries with a view to securing compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

UGANDA

/Original: English/  
2 May 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations... has the honour to state with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 the following:

Uganda has always voted for every resolution of the General Assembly designed to advance the cause of decolonization. It has, accordingly, refused to have any relations whatsoever with South Africa and Portugal which today represent the biggest obstacle in the road to complete decolonization. Uganda's complete ban on relations with countries which do not subscribe to the principle of self-determination and independence of colonial peoples was extended to Southern Rhodesia when Ian Smith rebelled against Britain, the administering Power, in 1965. In doing this, the Uganda Government believes that short of military action, severance of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with these countries is the most meaningful action that Member States can do to make the resolutions of the General Assembly work.

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UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]  
1 August 1968

The Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic for the United Nations..., with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, in which the States Members of the United Nations are requested to provide information concerning their compliance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other United Nations decisions on the question of decolonization, particularly the resolutions relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, has the honour to make the following statement:

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The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic continues to be guided by the principle of the recognition of the right of all nations, large and small, to self-determination and independence; it supports the just cause of the peoples struggling to throw off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism and favours the speedy and complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. At the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly the Ukrainian SSR actively supported the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in resolution 1514 (XV), and voted in favour of that resolution.

Together with other States which hold anti-colonial and anti-imperialist positions, the Ukrainian SSR strives consistently to give full effect to the provisions of the Declaration and of other General Assembly and Security Council decisions on colonial questions, including the resolutions relating to the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa to which reference is made in the Secretary-General's letter. It also firmly supports the unconditional application of the provisions of the Declaration to all colonial territories and rejects any attempts of the colonial Powers, on any pretext whatever, to prolong or retain their rule over the territories under their administration.

The Ukrainian SSR consistently supports the decisions of the United Nations aimed at the elimination of military bases and installations in the colonies and at the cessation of all military activities by the colonial Powers in the territories under their administration. It strongly condemns the use of those territories and the bases situated in them for the suppression of the national liberation movement in colonial territories or for aggressive actions against other peoples. The existence of military bases in the colonies and their use by the imperialist Powers constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

The Ukrainian SSR firmly supports the decisions of the General Assembly which condemn the activities of the imperialist monopolies in the colonies. Those activities, designed to support the existing colonial régimes, are the main obstacle to the complete elimination of colonialism and to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.



The Ukrainian SSR has scrupulously complied and is continuing to comply with the General Assembly and Security Council decisions aimed at the speediest possible elimination of the criminal system of colonialism.

The Ukrainian SSR maintains no diplomatic, economic, commercial, military or other relations with Portugal, South Africa or the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. It is complying strictly with the Security Council decisions of 31 July 1963 and 23 November 1965, and in accordance with those decisions is giving no financial, economic or military assistance to the Portuguese colonialists. The Ukrainian SSR is also faithfully carrying out the United Nations decisions aimed at the elimination of the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and has taken all steps to comply with Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) on the cessation of trade with Southern Rhodesia. It does not recognize the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and consistently supports the granting of independence to the Zimbabwe people.

The Ukrainian SSR supported General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) on the termination of the Mandate of the Union of South Africa over South West Africa and consistently supports the legitimate struggle of that country's people for freedom and independence and for the removal of the military and police forces and administration of the Republic of South Africa, which are illegally occupying that Territory.

The Ukrainian SSR also voted for General Assembly resolution 2372 (XXII) on Namibia.

The Ukrainian SSR notes with concern that serious difficulties are now being encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and considers that this situation results from the fact that the colonial Powers, primarily the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Portugal, Australia and the Republic of South Africa, together with a number of other countries, are opposing the liberation of the territories still under colonial rule. A particularly dangerous situation has arisen in southern Africa, where a military and political bloc has been formed by the Republic of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal Southern Rhodesian régime. In that connexion, the Ukrainian SSR emphasizes that the responsibility for the situation created in southern Africa also rests squarely on the shoulders

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of the major imperialist Powers, primarily the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries, which, in defiance of many United Nations decisions, are continuing to furnish economic, political, and military assistance to the racists and colonialists of the Republic of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

If the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other United Nations decisions on decolonization are to be carried out, those Powers must finally comply with the decisions of the United Nations and cease to furnish assistance of any kind to the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa.

The Ukrainian SSR, unswervingly faithful to its policy of supporting the peoples carrying on the struggle against colonialism and imperialism for freedom and national independence for the equality of rights of all peoples and for the elimination of social inequality, has given and will continue to give assistance and support to those peoples in their legitimate struggle.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]  
21 June 1968

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in connexion with his letter of 24 April 1968, in which the States Members of the United Nations are requested to provide relevant information needed by 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 order to consider, on the basis of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), the question of the implementation by States Members of the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of other decisions on the question of decolonization and, in particular, the resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, has the honour to state the following.

The Soviet Union has, from the first days of its existence, been a resolute opponent of all forms of colonialism. The principles by which the Soviet State has been and continues to be guided in its foreign policy - namely, recognition of the right of all nations to self-determination, the equality of all peoples, support for the just demands of the peoples subjugated by imperialism - have been proclaimed in the historic Decree on Peace, the Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia and the East and other important documents of Soviet foreign policy. These principles have at all times formed the basis for the entire half century of the Soviet Union's activities on the international scene.

Guided by these principles, the Soviet Union took the initiative in the United Nations for the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in resolution 1514 (XV), which was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1960.

Through its adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of many other decisions on colonial problems, the United Nations recognized as lawful and just the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence, and as unlawful and criminal the efforts of the colonial Powers to stifle in any manner whatever the will of the people for freedom, self-determination and independence.

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Since the adoption of the Declaration, the cause of national liberation has made considerable progress. Twenty-four independent States have appeared on the world map, and twenty-two of them have become Members of the United Nations. This has been a great victory for the peoples struggling to free themselves from imperialism and colonialism.

Even today, however, there are still some countries in the world where the imperialists and colonialists are endeavouring by every means, including armed force, to preserve the shameful colonial systems. In Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), heroic patriots are joined in battle with the foreign oppressors and usurpers. Resistance is growing among the masses of the people against the racist régimes in South Africa, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Freedom and independence are being demanded by the people of Oman, Equatorial Guinea and many other colonial territories scattered about the various regions of the world.

The Government of the USSR has always warned against the illusion that the imperialists might be willing to grant freedom to their colonies. It has pointed to the need for a stubborn struggle to give full effect to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Thus, at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, the Soviet delegation, exposing the slanderous statements concerning the incapability of the colonies to exercise self-government, pointed out that, at the present time, there are no peoples unprepared for freedom, but that there are peoples who are deprived of freedom by force.

The Soviet Union considers that any attempts by the colonial Powers to keep the colonial peoples under their control and their refusal on any grounds whatever to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration without delay must, in conformity with the meaning of democracy, in general, and with the lawful aspirations of the working classes, be interpreted as a violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the colonial peoples and as a violation of the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and the norms of international law. The Soviet Union, therefore, resolutely advocates the immediate and unconditional implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by all States so that the provisions of the Declaration might be given equal force in the determination of the question of the fate of all colonial territories both large and small. The Soviet Union has opposed

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and continues to oppose the attempts, under whatever guise, by the colonial Powers to continue their colonial domination in their dependent territories, and it rejects their manoeuvres to annex the territories administered by them through such devices as "association", "integration" or on any other pretext.

The Soviet Union resolutely supports the decisions of the General Assembly in which the predatory activities of the imperialist monopolies and the military activities of the colonial Powers in their dependent territories are condemned, because these activities constitute the main obstacle to the final liquidation of the remaining colonial régimes, are the main support of these racist colonial régimes, serve the interests of a small group of exploiters and represent the chief obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Soviet Union strongly condemns the use of these territories and the military bases established in them for the purpose of suppressing the national liberation movement both in the colonial territories themselves and for carrying out aggressive actions against other peoples. The use by the United States of military bases on Guam and other dependent territories under United States control against the heroic people of Viet-Nam, the use by the United Kingdom of the former military base in Aden against the national liberation movement in the South Arabian peninsula and the independent Yemen Arab Republic, the use of the military base on Ascension Island during the tripartite aggression by the United States, the United Kingdom and Belgium against the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1964, the use of military bases situated in Angola, Mozambique and other colonies against independent African States, and many other examples, show that military bases in colonial territories are used not only for suppressing the national liberation movement in the colonies themselves, and are not only an obstacle to the liberation of the colonial peoples from oppression, but also that they represent a serious threat to the peoples of other countries and a threat to international peace and security.

The Soviet Union is scrupulously fulfilling the many United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions aimed at the speediest possible elimination of the colonial régimes in Africa and other parts of the world.

In accordance with these resolutions, the Soviet Union does not maintain diplomatic, economic, military or other relations with Portugal, South Africa or

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the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. It is complying strictly with the Security Council resolutions of 31 July 1963 and 23 November 1965, it has not given and is not now giving Portugal any assistance and it has not supplied and is not now supplying Portugal with arms or military equipment.

The Soviet Union is strictly implementing the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council aimed at the elimination of the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the granting of independence to the people of Zimbabwe. The USSR does not recognize that illegal régime and does not maintain political, economic or other relations with it. The Soviet Union has taken all steps to comply with Security Council resolution 232 (1966) on the cessation of trade with Southern Rhodesia. In addition, the USSR has refused to maintain postal communications and telecommunications with Southern Rhodesia. The Soviet Union, furthermore, does not trade with South Africa and Portugal, which are defying the United Nations decisions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and it has taken all necessary steps within its power to ensure that the commodities listed in the aforementioned resolution do not, after being exported from the Soviet Union, reach Southern Rhodesia through third countries, and that the commodities, whose import from Southern Rhodesia is prohibited, also do not reach the Soviet Union through third countries. The Soviet Union voted in favour of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), which provides for more severe measures against the racist régime in Salisbury.

The Soviet Union supports the basic United Nations decisions on the question of South West Africa. It voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) on the termination of the Mandate of the Union of South Africa over South West Africa and consistently supports the legitimate aspirations of the people of that country for independence and for the ejection of the military and police forces and the administration of South Africa from the Territory of South West Africa, direct responsibility for which was assumed by the United Nations. The Soviet delegation supported resolution 2372 (XXII) and, in particular, paragraph 13 thereof, which recommends the Security Council urgently to take all appropriate steps to secure the implementation of that resolution and to take effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the immediate removal of the South African presence from Namibia and to secure for Namibia its independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI).

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The Soviet Union emphatically condemns the repressive acts and terrorism committed by the South African and Southern Rhodesian racists against the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the colonial war that is being waged by the Portuguese colonialists against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau).

The Soviet Union considers that the present unsatisfactory situation with regard to the fulfilment of the Declaration results from the fact that the colonialist States and, in particular, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, Australia and others, are stubbornly opposing its implementation with respect to the remaining colonial territories. Special mention should be made of the situation, fraught with dangerous consequences, which has been created by the bloc of colonialist-racist régimes in southern Africa and responsibility for which rests not only with the direct participants in that bloc, but also with the leading imperialist Powers and, primarily, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and a number of other countries, which, in violation of United Nations resolutions, are affording those régimes every kind of economic, political and military assistance. There is no doubt that, if those Powers had ceased providing such assistance, the problem of the liberation of Africa would already have been solved.

In a situation where the forces of imperialism and colonialism are resorting to crude suppression of the colonial peoples' lawful struggle, the necessity arises for all anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces, including those within the United Nations, to close their ranks and units in the struggle against the remaining colonial régimes, in order to compel the colonial Powers to fulfil their obligations under the Charter and the demands of the Declaration concerning the immediate granting to all peoples, large and small, of the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

/Original: English/  
9 September 1968

With reference to the Secretary-General's letter of 24 April 1968... the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of the United Arab Republic has always supported vigorously and unreservedly the right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence. Guided by this policy the United Arab Republic has supported the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on matters of decolonization. It supported and continues to support the struggle of the colonial peoples for freedom and independence. It will continue to render moral and material assistance to all peoples subjected to foreign domination in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The Government of the United Arab Republic does not maintain diplomatic or trade relations with South Africa and Portugal, having severed them in protest against their colonial and racial policies, long before the adoption of the relevant General Assembly or Security Council resolutions which called for such severance. It does not maintain any relations with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

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UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]  
10 July 1968

I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's note of 24 April 1968, about the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization.

I am instructed to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the views of the United Kingdom Government on resolutions pertaining to decolonization are made clear in the votes and explanations of votes of the United Kingdom delegation at the time when such resolutions are discussed and adopted.

The United Kingdom Government attaches weight to the resolutions of the General Assembly but these have, of course, the force of recommendations only and it is open to Member States to determine their action in accordance with their own view of the merits of each case.

In cases where the United Kingdom Government has accepted the recommendations contained in such resolutions, the United Kingdom delegation has provided full information about the steps taken in pursuance of these recommendations in the course of subsequent discussions of the relevant questions in the field of decolonization.

In addition, the United Kingdom delegation has voluntarily provided full information to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to the General Assembly, about its policies of decolonization in Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration and about measures taken in implementation of those policies. Thus, in the view of the United Kingdom Government, the information requested by Your Excellency's note is already available in the records and reports of the relevant organs of the United Nations.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/Original: English/  
16 August 1968

The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, concerning operative paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 which deals with "compliance" of Member States with certain General Assembly resolutions. At the outset, the United States Government would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm its dedication to the principle of self-determination. At the same time the United States Government wishes to point out that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly resolutions of the type referred to are recommendatory only and not mandatory.

In the case of certain General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, on which the United States abstained or voted negatively, the United States position was made clear at the time these resolutions were considered by the General Assembly. In regard to General Assembly resolutions for which the United States cast affirmative votes, the United States has complied faithfully and has reported on its compliance in the separate debates on these items as they were considered by the concerned bodies of the United Nations.

With specific regard to the Territories under United States administration, the United States delegation provides full information on the administration and progress of these Territories when they are considered by United Nations bodies. This information is readily available in the records of the United Nations.

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VENEZUELA

/Original: Spanish/  
31 July 1968

The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Venezuela to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 requesting information on the implementation by Venezuela of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

An essential element in the international policy of the Government of Venezuela has been its firm adherence to the principles and procedures laid down for decolonization in conformity with the Charter and such other instruments as General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

In accordance with the recommendations of the Security Council and the General Assembly, Venezuela does not maintain relations of any kind with the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Venezuela's position in this regard has been repeatedly reaffirmed by its representative in the Special Committee and on the appropriate occasions during the sessions of the General Assembly.

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YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]  
8 July 1968

The Deputy Permanent Representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 concerning the decision 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 to include in its agenda an item entitled "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia", has the honour to state the following.

The Yugoslav Government has always strongly opposed the perpetuation of colonialism and has constantly emphasized the need for urgent and effective international action for liquidation of all of its remnants. At present the Government of Yugoslavia is gravely concerned particularly with increasingly dangerous situation in southern Africa caused by the abhorring and inhuman policies of the colonialist and racist minority régimes directed against the justified aspiration of the African peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination.

In conformity with its position, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has supported all the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly related to matters of decolonization. In addition to this, it has undertaken all the necessary measures to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Yugoslavia has broken off diplomatic and consular relations with the Republic of South Africa. The Government and people of Yugoslavia have most severely condemned the arbitrary and illegal act of the proclamation of independence by the racist minority in Southern Rhodesia, against the will and interest of the people of that country. In the note circulated as a document of the Security Council (S/7143), of 15 February 1966, the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations was authorized by his Government to state that the Government of Yugoslavia and its people did not recognize the white minority régime in Southern

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Rhodesia, and that they had neither diplomatic, consular, trade nor any other relations with it. In expressing its indignation over the illegal arrest, trial and sentencing of the group of South West Africans in Pretoria, the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, representing the views of political and social organizations of Yugoslavia, issued a statement condemning the trial and requesting an immediate release of the South West Africans.

In addition to this, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had extended its full support to the just and legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) for their national liberation and independence. The Yugoslav Government also stressed that it would, in co-operation with African and other Member States of the United Nations, continue to lend support to all actions and measures aimed at enabling peoples of these territories to decide freely and independently on their future.

The Yugoslav Government is of the opinion that the continued domination of racist régimes over the majority of African population in these territories will lead to the outbreak of violence and racial war and that it constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the area. For this reason urgent and effective action on the part of the international community is required in order to eliminate this ominous danger from the southern part of the African continent. In this respect the Yugoslav Government would like to emphasize the special responsibilities of those countries which in one or the other form, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, maintain political, economic and other relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and thus contribute to the existing status quo. The Government of Yugoslavia also believes that it is a duty of the big Powers which, according to the Charter of the United Nations, have primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security to become actively engaged in the solution of these problems in accordance with the Charter, interest of the peoples of these territories and international peace.

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ZAMBIA

[Original: English]  
24 September 1968

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, has the honour to state as follows:

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is actively applying OAU and United Nations resolutions concerning foreign minority, racist, colonial régimes in Africa, especially Territories under Portuguese domination, the Rhodesian illegal régimes and the South African illegal rule on Namibia.

Zambia's adherence to the principles of self-determination of peoples and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is based on experience and on the rightness of these principles. It is the hope of the Government of the Republic of Zambia that other States Members of the United Nations especially those which can effectively influence the racist régimes will join their efforts in the liquidation of the remaining oppressive colonial régimes in Africa and assist the oppressed people to realize their right to self-determination and independence.

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ANNEX II

COMPLIANCE OF MEMBER STATES WITH THE DECLARATION AND OTHER  
RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF DECOLONIZATION,  
PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATING TO TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE  
ADMINISTRATION, SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Report of the Rapporteur

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## INTRODUCTION

1. By operative paragraph 16 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session".
2. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa".
3. By the same decision, the Committee invited the Secretary-General to request the States concerned to furnish, not later than June 1968, information concerning the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.
4. The Special Committee considered this item at its 629th to 633rd meetings, between 30 August and 13 September. In doing so, it had before it the report submitted by the Secretary-General in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 3 above.
5. Following an exchange of views, the Special Committee, at its 633rd meeting, decided to request its Rapporteur to prepare for the Committee's approval an analytical report, including conclusions and recommendations concerning the item.
6. In accordance with that request, the Rapporteur wishes to submit for approval by the Special Committee the following general observations, including conclusions (see section I below) and recommendations (see section II below).

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## I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

7. On 14 December 1960, the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, adopted by an overwhelming majority of Member States and without a single negative vote the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)). By that Declaration the General Assembly, convinced that all colonial peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. To that end the Assembly declared that:

"The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation",

and that:

"Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other Territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

In the same context, the Assembly declared that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

8. As stated in the first report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly,<sup>1/</sup> the adoption of the Declaration was a most constructive achievement and a landmark in the efforts of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and objectives of the Charter. It was at once a declaration of faith, an inspiration to the peoples still under colonial rule, and an expression of the universal desire to expedite the process of the liberation of colonial peoples. Thenceforth the Declaration, together with the relevant provisions of

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25 (A/5238), chapter I.

the Charter, was to form the framework within which the United Nations sought to encourage the accelerated advance of dependent peoples towards the goals laid down therein.

9. Since the adoption of the Declaration, some thirty dependent Territories with a total population of over 67 million have attained the above-mentioned goals. Twenty-four of these formerly dependent Territories have become States Members of the United Nations and are active participants in the work of the Organization. These developments represent a signal victory for the struggle of peoples under colonial domination to achieve freedom and independence, and the United Nations deserves due credit for the substantial encouragement and assistance it has given to that struggle.

10. At the same time, the progress thus achieved in recent years in the field of decolonization serves only to underline the anomaly that nearly eight years after the adoption of the Declaration several million people are still subject to colonial rule and that most of them live under régimes which offer them little hope of early or peaceful emancipation. Indeed, in many of the colonial Territories repressive measures, including the use of armed action, continue to be taken against the people, depriving them of their prerogatives to exercise freely and peacefully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. It was in this context that the General Assembly, deploring the disregard of certain States for the pertinent United Nations resolutions requested the Special Committee, in operative paragraph 16 of resolution 2326 (XXII), "to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session".

11. The reasons for the state of affairs outlined above, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, are not far to seek. They do not lie in a lack of concern or effort on the part of the United Nations; indeed, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General, in which are reproduced the communications sent by Member States relating to their compliance with the several United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese administration and other colonial Territories, and of statements

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made in that connexion by the representatives of Member States, reveals that the majority of Members are scrupulously complying with those requests and, furthermore that they are giving considerable moral, political and material support to the national liberation movements in those Territories. Rather, the reasons for the present situation lie in the disregard by the colonial Powers concerned of the pertinent United Nations resolutions and in the reluctance of certain States, particularly the major trading partners and military allies of those Powers, to co-operate with the Organization in the application of the solutions prescribed in those resolutions. It is scarcely a coincidence that some of these Member States failed to furnish any information to the Secretary-General regarding the extent of their compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions.

12. In particular, the situation in the colonial Territories in southern Africa, as also in Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, has given cause for grave concern. The authorities in these Territories, acting in collaboration with one another and supported by foreign economic and other interests, have resorted to increasingly harsh measures, including military operations and the forcible imposition of racist policies, to stifle the legitimate struggle of the indigenous inhabitants to achieve freedom and independence. In so doing, they have not only availed themselves of the military, economic and other assistance which they continue to receive from a number of States and military allies, but have not hesitated to commit aggressive acts against neighbouring African States and otherwise to violate their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

13. An account of the situation in these Territories is given in the relevant chapters of the report<sup>2/</sup> of the Special Committee to the General Assembly; a brief outline of the relevant developments is also contained in the introductory chapter of that report.<sup>3/</sup> Suffice it to say in this respect that in Namibia, the Government of South Africa has maintained its negative and intransigent attitude to the resolutions by which the General Assembly terminated the Mandate for South West Africa, brought the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and established a United Nations Council to administer the

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<sup>2/</sup> A/7200/Add.2 to 10.

<sup>3/</sup> A/7200 (part I), chapter I, section XIII.

Territory pending its accession to independence at an early date. With regard to the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Government of Portugal, in violation of the principles of the Charter and in defiance of the pertinent United Nations resolutions, has continued to deny to the people the right to self-determination on the pretext of the legal fiction that these Territories are overseas provinces of metropolitan Portugal. In Southern Rhodesia, the Government of the United Kingdom has failed to effectively discharge its responsibility as the administering Power to bring down the illegal racist minority régime and to take necessary measures for the establishment of majority rule and the speedy implementation of the Declaration.

14. Furthermore, between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia there has developed an entente dedicated to the maintenance of a dominant position by a racist minority, and to achieving the complete and permanent subordination - political, economic, as well as social - of the indigenous peoples to its interests. Through the use of ruthless arbitrary measures based on racial discrimination and backed by armed force, these authorities are determined to achieve complete control over the human and material resources of the above-named Territories, and to exploit these resources in the fullest possible measure to their exclusive advantage.

15. In this endeavour, the above-named authorities have been enjoying the active support of international economic and financial interests which, in their overriding concern to make the highest possible profits, follow relentlessly exploitative policies to the detriment of the legitimate interests and advancement of the indigenous population. The activities of these interests have been previously condemned by the General Assembly as a violation of the economic and social rights of the indigenous people and as a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration. It is, therefore, to be deeply regretted that the countries in which these interests have their origin have failed to give effect to the recommendations made by the General Assembly for the curbing of these activities; what is more, as a result of the acquiescence or encouragement of these countries, the activities of the above-mentioned economic and financial interests have in recent years undergone further consolidation and expansion, thus compounding the obstacles in the way of the exercise by the peoples of the Territories of their right to self-determination and independence.

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16. A parallel feature of the present situation in these Territories is the increasing resort by the authorities concerned, in co-operation with one another, to military activities and arrangements in order to subjugate the indigenous population, to ensure the continued operation of the foreign interests which are exploiting the resources of the Territories and to suppress the national liberation movements in an endeavour to stifle the legitimate aspirations of the people to freedom and independence. In their military operations against the people, the authorities concerned have not failed to take full advantage of the economic, financial and military support which continues to be given by their major trading partners and their military collaborators in violation of repeated United Nations resolutions. The resultant intensification of armed repression and the co-ordinated escalation of military preparations and activities cannot but be cause for serious anxiety; they constitute a grave and increasing threat to the security of neighbouring African States and to international peace in general.

17. In the dependent Territories other than those named above, the extent of compliance by the administering Powers with the pertinent United Nations resolutions has fallen far short of the objectives of the Declaration. An account of the situation in these Territories, the majority of which are small Territories with peculiar problems arising from their small size and population, geographical isolation and limited economic resources, is given in the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly. It is clear from that account that the administering Powers concerned have failed to take the necessary steps to give effect to the specific recommendations contained in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the individual Territories. Admittedly some constitutional progress has recently taken place in certain of these Territories, but the competence of the local legislative and executive bodies, which are not fully representative has been limited and the effective power of decision in the crucial fields of government and administration remain vested in officials appointed by the colonial Power.

18. In some of these Territories the slow progress towards self-determination and independence has been due partly to the failure of the administering Powers to make the people sufficiently aware of the applicability of the Declaration or of the various possibilities open to them within that context. Further, the attitude of administering Powers towards the sending of visiting groups by the Special Committee to the Territories for which they are responsible has been unco-operative. This attitude is to be greatly regretted, considering that the denial to the United Nations of a most valuable source of first-hand information on the political, economic and social situation in the Territories and on the views, wishes and aspirations of the people, serves to impede the search for concrete solutions to their problems. In the particular case of certain Territories in the Caribbean Ocean area, the administering Power concerned has also refrained from participating in the Committee's discussions, on the ground that these Territories had achieved a full measure of self-government in accordance with their wishes. In rejecting this contention, the Committee was guided by the consideration that the provisions of the Declaration are applicable to these Territories. Further, owing to the refusal of the administering Power concerned to permit access by a visiting group to these Territories, the Committee was denied the opportunity to ascertain at first-hand the wishes of the people regarding their future status.

19. In addition, economic, social and educational advancement in the majority of these Territories has been too slow. Where economic development has taken place, it has occurred neither with the full participation of the people nor in their genuine interests. Indeed in many of these Territories, foreign economic, financial and other interests have continued to alienate land from the indigenous inhabitants, to exploit the natural resources to their own benefit and to pursue such practices as discrimination in the remuneration of labour and the establishment of working conditions. These activities undoubtedly serve to perpetuate the colonial régimes which in turn allow free rein and special privileges to the above-mentioned interests. The colonial powers concerned have yet to implement, even in a preliminary way, the recommendations made by the General Assembly and the Special Committee in order to put an end to those activities. By refraining from such action they are increasing the impediments to the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions.

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20. Furthermore, in some of the above-mentioned dependent Territories, particularly in the Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean areas, the implementation of the Declaration has come up against obstacles arising from military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers. As part of their over-all strategy, these powers and their allies have continued to rely on the maintenance of military bases and staging posts in those colonial Territories for the support of military dispositions and activities elsewhere in the world. The trend in this connexion has been towards the expansion of these bases and the construction of new ones. Strategic military considerations are thus an important factor in prolonging colonial rule in the Territories concerned. Besides, as they lead to extensive alienation of land for military purposes and attract labour away from productive activity, they create distortions in the economic development of the Territories. It is therefore regrettable that the colonial Powers concerned have failed to dismantle their military installations and to desist from military activities in these Territories, as repeatedly called for in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

21. Finally, reference should be made to the repeated requests addressed by the General Assembly to the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of the Declaration and of information on the aims and work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. These requests were not only a reflection of the value which the United Nations attaches to wider publicity in all media for the efforts of the Organization in the field of decolonization and to the mobilization of world opinion in the cause of decolonization. They also implied a recognition of the need for the colonial Powers to adequately and accurately inform the peoples under their administration concerning the aims of the United Nations in relation to dependent Territories, the relevant principles and purposes of the Charter and the Declaration, the efforts of the United Nations to secure their implementation, and the various possibilities open to these peoples in achievement of the goals laid down therein. By omitting to take vigorous measures to meet this need, the colonial Powers are, in effect, failing in their responsibility to facilitate the exercise by the peoples under their administration to self-determination and independence.

## II. RECOMMENDATIONS

submitted by the Rapporteur for consideration by the  
pted by the latter body without any modification.  
They are reproduced in section II of the present chapter.]

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