



**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**

---

**VOLUME I**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1)**

**UNITED NATIONS**



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New York, 1974

## NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The report of the Special Committee is divided into four volumes. The present volume contains chapters I to V of the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly, which had previously been distributed as document A/7623, parts I, II and III. Chapters VI to VIII are found in volume II; chapters IX to XXII in volume III, and chapters XXIII to XXXIII in volume IV. A list of contents of all the chapters appears in each volume.

For documents A/7200 and addenda mentioned in the present report, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/7200/Rev.1).

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: See chapter I, paragraph 41 for the new designation of the Territory.



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

2 December 1969

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 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1969.

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 in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa", which was the subject of operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, has previously been circulated in document A/7752 and Add.1.

/see supplement No. 23A/

(Signed) Germán NAVA CARRILLO

Acting 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

#### A. 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, 1/ 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, 2/ adopted resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 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

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

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

Committee to continue its efforts with a view to discharging the tasks assigned to it by resolution 1.05 (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. 3/ 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, 4/ adopted resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965. In this resolution it requested the Special Committee "to continue 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 5/ 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, 6/ adopted resolution 2326 (XXII) of

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3/ At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2005 (XIX) on 18 February 1965, authorizing supervision by the United Nations of the elections which were to be held in the Cook Islands in April 1965.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, Annex No. 8 (A/5800/Rev.1); Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1).

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

6/ Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (Parts I-III) (A/6700/Rev.1).

16 December 1967. In that resolution, the 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 have not yet attained independence".

12. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, 7/ adopted resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968. 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, 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 and 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967,

"Recalling also its resolutions 2280 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 and 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa,

"Recalling further its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

"Taking into account the Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights, 8/ held at Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968,

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

"Deploring the failure of those colonial Powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, which have not complied with the Declaration and relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and gravely concerned about the attitude of those Member States which have not fully co-operated in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

"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

7/ A/7200 (parts I and II) and Add.1-11.

8/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2.

activities against colonial peoples are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

"Deploring the attitude of certain States which, in disregard of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, which are continuing to repress the African peoples,

"Gravely concerned about the development in southern Africa of the entente between the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, the activities of which endanger international peace and security,

"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,

"Stressing once again the need to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples,

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

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

"2. 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 1968, 9/ including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee during 1969, and urges the administering Powers to give effect to the recommendations contained in that report for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

"4. 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;

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9/ A/7200 (I and II), A/7200 (II)/Corr.1, A/7200/Add.1-3, A/7200/Add.3/Corr.1, A/7200/Add.4 (I) and Corr.1 and 2, A/7200/Add.4 (II), A/7200/Add.5-9, A/7200/Add.9/Corr.1, A/7200/Add.10-11, A/7200/Add.11/Corr.1.

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

"6. Urges all States to comply strictly with the provisions of the various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the colonial 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;

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

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

"9. 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;

"10. Once again condemns the policies, pursued by certain colonial 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;

"11. 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;

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

"13. Requests the Special Committee to continue 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, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;

"14. 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;

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

"16. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of the members of the Special Committee and six other members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with the Chairman of the Special Committee, and requests the Preparatory Committee to prepare a special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration with a view to finding further ways and means of expediting the achievement of the objectives set forth in the Declaration, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;

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

"18. 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;

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

13. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted fifteen resolutions 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) Resolution and decisions on specific Territories

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
Southern Rhodesia	2379 (XXIII)	25 October 1968
Southern Rhodesia	2383 (XXIII)	7 November 1968
Territories under Portuguese administration	2395 (XXIII)	29 November 1968
Namibia	2403 (XXIII)	16 December 1968
Namibia	2404 (XXIII)	16 December 1968
Oman	2424 (XXIII)	18 December 1968
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea	2427 (XXIII)	18 December 1968
Ifni and Spanish Sahara	2428 (XXIII)	18 December 1968
Gibraltar	2429 (XXIII)	18 December 1968
American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, and United States Virgin Islands	2430 (XXIII)	18 December 1968

(b) Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	2422 (XXIII)	18 December 1968
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	2423 (XXIII)	18 December 1968

(b) Resolutions concerning other items (continued)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution 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, Namibia, and Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	2425 (XXIII)	18 December 1968
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	2426 (XXIII)	18 December 1968
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa	2431 (XXIII)	18 December 1968

(c) Other resolutions relevant to the work of the Special Committee

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
Capital punishment in southern Africa	2394 (XXIII)	26 November 1968
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa	2396 (XXIII)	2 December 1968
World social situation	2436 (XXIII)	19 December 1968
Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of <u>apartheid</u> and segregation in southern Africa	2439 (XXIII)	19 December 1968
Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in the Republic of South Africa	2440 (XXIII)	19 December 1968
International Conference on Human Rights	2442 (XXIII)	19 December 1968

(c) Other resolutions relevant to the work of  
the Special Committee (continued)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Adopted on</u>
Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of <u>apartheid</u> in particular	2446 (XXIII)	19 December 1968
Pattern of conferences	2478 (XXIII)	21 December 1968

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). 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.

15. In a letter dated 7 November 1968, the Permanent Representative of Finland informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland had decided to withdraw from the Special Committee with effect from 1 January 1969 (A/7329). At its 1751st plenary meeting, on 20 December 1968, the General Assembly, on the nomination of the President, agreed to the appointment of Norway to fill with effect from 1 January 1969 the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Finland from the Special Committee.

16. As at 1 January 1969, the Special Committee therefore was composed of the following members:

Afghanistan	Mali
Australia <u>10/</u>	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Ecuador	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Syria
Honduras	United Republic of Tanzania
India	Tunisia
Iran	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iraq	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	United States of America
Ivory Coast	Venezuela
Madagascar	Yugoslavia

10/ In a letter dated 18 January 1969, the Permanent Representative of Australia informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Australia had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee (A/7507).

17. The present report covers the work of the Special Committee for the period 13 February 1969 to 2 December 1969 during which it held seventy-three plenary meetings. In the same period, the Working Group and Sub-Committees held seventy-nine meetings.

#### B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1969

18. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1969 (652nd meeting), held on 13 February, was opened by the Secretary-General.

##### Opening statement by the Secretary-General

19. The Secretary-General welcomed all the representatives present, and in particular the representative of Ecuador, which had replaced Chile in October 1968, and the newest member of the Special Committee, the representative of Norway, which had replaced Finland. Members had already had an opportunity to express themselves as to the contributions made to the work of the Committee by Chile and Finland. He wished to associate himself with those sentiments.

20. At the same time, he noted with regret the withdrawal of Australia from the Special Committee. Australia, both as an administering Power and as a member, had made a useful contribution to the work of the Committee as a whole. As they had done on the occasion of the withdrawal of certain non-administering members from the Committee, members would no doubt wish to take due note of the assurances given by the Government of Australia regarding its continued adherence to its obligations under the relevant provisions of the Charter and also to its readiness to participate in the Committee's discussions on Territories under its administration.

21. Nevertheless, in the present situation, he considered that it might be appropriate to recall the concluding passage of his address to the Special Committee a year ago, when he had stated as follows:

"... in recent times one of the more encouraging developments in the field of decolonization has 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 corresponds, of course, to the obligations set out in the Charter; but the practical effectiveness of these efforts depends primarily on full and continued interest as well as co-operation on the part of all Members, administering and non-administering Powers alike." (A/AC.109/PV.573)

22. Since that address Mauritius, Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea, Territories to which the Special Committee had given extensive attention in previous years, had attained independence. He also understood that agreement had been reached between the Governments of Spain and Morocco regarding the future of the Territory of Ifni. Furthermore, constitutional advance had taken place in a number of smaller dependent Territories. Those developments were a testimony first to the strength of the aspirations of dependent peoples to progress towards the goals laid down for them in the Charter and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

Colonial Countries and Peoples. Secondly, they testified to the responsiveness, albeit in varying degrees, of the administering Powers concerned to those aspirations. Thirdly, they demonstrated the useful and, in such instances as Equatorial Guinea, significant part which the United Nations, given the co-operation of the administering Powers, had played and could continue to play in assisting those peoples speedily to achieve the above-mentioned goals in an atmosphere of stability and harmony.

23. Even so, the complete achievement of those goals had been unduly delayed and as regards several Territories was still far from early or peaceful realization. His views on those remaining colonial problems were set out in the introduction to his last annual report and the situation had not so changed as to require any modification of those views. At the same time, in the context of the work of the Special Committee, it might be useful to bear in mind the view expressed by a large number of Members during the debates which had taken place at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly and the Fourth Committee to the effect that many of the remaining problems were precisely those which were most difficult of solution; consequently it was scarcely surprising that it was not always possible to reach agreement on the measures, modalities and timing to be applied in each particular case for the attainment of objectives over which no divergence of opinion existed in the Committee.

24. In particular, it was a source of grave and general concern that the colonial problems affecting the southern part of Africa had increased as much in difficulty as in gravity; indeed, they presented the most serious challenge to the collective will of the United Nations to ensure the elimination of the vestiges of colonial rule. Millions of dependent peoples were being denied the most fundamental human rights; their desire to exercise freely their inalienable right to self-determination was being stifled through the use of repressive measures by the authorities concerned, who seemed to be acting in collaboration with one another and with the acquiescence and assistance of certain Powers. It was his view and confident hope that the Special Committee could make a constructive contribution to the application of effective solutions by following up the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, by reviewing the situation regarding those problems and by recommending further action as necessary for the attention of States and the competent United Nations bodies.

25. Regarding the decolonization of the remaining dependent Territories, many of which suffered from peculiar problems owing to their small size and the paucity of their human and material resources, he had already had occasion in the introduction to his last annual report to offer an assessment of the current situation and, among other matters, to refer to the existing differences of view on the emphasis and pace to be adopted. In that connexion, he should perhaps draw attention, on the one hand, to the importance which the administering Powers and others attached to realism and balance in the decisions of the Special Committee and, on the other hand, to the generally acknowledged need to accelerate attainment of the objectives laid down in the Charter and in the Declaration. Those concerns were by no means mutually exclusive. Indeed, they were very largely co-extensive for if the Committee had access to more adequate and first-hand information regarding political, economic and social conditions in the Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of their peoples, those concerns could undoubtedly both be met to a greater degree. In that common ground, might lie the seeds of agreement on the development of a positive approach by the administering Powers towards the sending of visiting missions. By way of supplement, the Committee might explore appropriate ways and means additional

to those at its disposal for obtaining further information. He had in mind, for instance, the possibility of developing and giving effect to the idea, last reiterated in General Assembly resolution 1539 (XV), of 15 December 1960 of encouraging the administering Powers to ensure the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples under their administration in the work of the Special Committee.

26. Those were some of the considerations which members might wish to bear in mind in approaching the specific tasks assigned by the General Assembly to the Special Committee for the current year. He had also drawn attention, in his note dated 6 February 1969 (see A/AC.109/307), to other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of the Committee itself which had a bearing on the organization of the Committee's work for the year. In summary, 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 in all Territories which had not yet attained independence. Further, the General Assembly, in a number of resolutions concerning individual Territories, had entrusted specific functions to the Committee, all of which were directed at the same objective. In addition, there were several assignments arising from other resolutions of the General Assembly and from previous decisions taken by the Committee itself to which members would wish to give attention in establishing the Committee's programme of work for the year.

27. He was as conscious of the magnitude and difficulty of those tasks as he was convinced of their importance. He was confident, however, that the results of the Special Committee's work during the year would represent a further positive contribution towards the realization by dependent peoples of their aspirations to freedom and self-determination. In that confidence, he was encouraged not simply by the growing awareness among members of the wide consensus that had developed with regard to the problems of decolonization; what was more, he was also encouraged by the developing consciousness of the importance of giving full expression to that consensus through close and extensive consultations and of securing on the basis of goodwill and mutual collaboration, concerted action to ensure the implementation of recommendations flowing from this consensus.

28. He wished the Committee every success in its work for the year.

#### Election of officers

29. At its 652nd meeting, on 13 February, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia)

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

Mr. Adnan Raouf (Iraq)

Rapporteur: Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)

30. At its 661st meeting, on 19 March, the Special Committee unanimously elected Mr. Germán Nava Carrillo (Venezuela) as Vice-Chairman, in replacement of Mr. Pérez-Guerrero (Venezuela) who had terminated his assignment in New York.

Statement by the Chairman

31. The Chairman expressed his appreciation and gratitude to all the members of the Special Committee for his re-election which should be regarded as a renewed expression of the confidence which representatives placed in him. He would of course do his utmost to justify that confidence, with the assistance of the distinguished Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur, and with the co-operation of all the other members of the Committee.

32. But more important than that, his re-election was also a tribute to his country, to his people and, more particularly, to President Habib Bourguiba, whose dedication to the cause of freedom and whose struggle for emancipation of the colonial peoples were well known and needed no elaboration.

33. The Chairman recalled the Special Committee's regret at the withdrawal of Chile and Finland in 1968 and its tribute to the contribution they had made to the work of the Committee. Subsequently he had welcomed the representative of Ecuador to replace Chile as a member of the Committee. He was now happy to extend a similar welcome to the representative of Norway, now serving in place of Finland, and he was sure that country would make a constructive contribution to the work of the Committee.

34. He also expressed regret at the withdrawal of Australia from membership of the Special Committee, about which the Committee had recently been informed. His regret was all the deeper because of the fact that Australia was an administering Power and, over the years, had made useful contributions to the work of the Committee. Whilst appreciating and knowing that Australia would continue to submit information on the Territories under its administration, in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter, and would be prepared to participate in the Committee's discussions of those Territories, he wished to associate himself with the sentiments expressed by the Secretary-General regarding the vital importance of full and continuing co-operation on the part of members, whether they were administering or non-administering Powers.

35. He also wished to express to the Secretary-General the appreciation of the Special Committee concerning the statement he had just made. In making this statement, the Secretary-General had once again demonstrated his continued interest in the work of the Committee and his concern for the achievement of the goals laid down in the Charter for dependent peoples. In referring to the progress made over the past year in the field of decolonization, the Secretary-General had drawn attention to the colonial problems which called for urgent and careful examination.

36. The Secretary-General had emphasized the gravity of the colonial problems that particularly affected the southern part of Africa and the complexity of those affecting the smaller Territories. In the same context, he had also offered useful ideas and made important suggestions which the Committee would consider with close attention. He expressed confidence in the pattern of close consultation and collaboration that had been established in the Committee, and

he hoped that it would be further developed. For his part, he shared the Secretary-General's confidence, and he assured the Committee that he would spare no effort to make it a reality.

37. In that endeavour he would rely on the continued co-operation of all members for it was only thus that the Committee's work could fully express the wide consensus existing among members of the Committee regarding the problems of decolonization, and fully translate that consensus into concrete progress towards the goals enshrined in the Charter and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

### C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

38. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work for the year at its 652nd and 657th meetings, between 13 and 26 February. Statements in that connexion were made as follows: at the 652nd meeting, by the Chairman (A/C.109/PV.652); at the 653rd meeting, by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/PV.653); at the 654th meeting, by the representatives of Yugoslavia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Syria and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.654); at the 655th meeting, by the representatives of Madagascar, Norway, Italy, Venezuela, Ecuador, Poland and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.655); at the 656th meeting, by the representatives of Ethiopia, Afghanistan, the Ivory Coast, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India and the United States of America (A/AC.109/PV.656); and, at the 657th meeting, by the representatives of Mali, Iran, Sierra Leone, and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.657). At the same meeting, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States and the United Kingdom (A/AC.109/PV.657).

39. At the conclusion of the debate on the organization of its work, the Special Committee, at its 657th meeting, on 26 February, requested the Working Group to consider and submit recommendations regarding the Committee's programme of work, including the order of priorities for the consideration of items. In taking that 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-third session as well as the tasks envisaged by the Committee itself for 1969, an outline of which was contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/307). 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/PV.652-657).

40. On the basis of the recommendations contained in the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), the Special Committee, at its 659th meeting, on 14 March, decided to maintain its Sub-Committees I, II and III, the Sub-Committee on Fiji and the Sub-Committee on Oman, and requested them, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 41 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned by the General Assembly in its resolutions concerning the items referred to them.

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

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Southern Rhodesia	Plenary	As separate item
Namibia	"	"
Territories under Portuguese administration	"	"
(Ifni and) Spanish Sahara	"	"
French Somaliland <sup>11/</sup>	"	"
British Honduras	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Fiji	" <sup>12/</sup>	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Hong Kong	"	"

11/ 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."

12/ Note by the Rapporteur: The decision to consider the question of Fiji at plenary meetings was taken on the understanding that the Sub-Committee on Fiji which the Special Committee had established during 1967 "to visit Fiji for the purpose of studying the situation at first hand and report" would continue its work.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions	Plenary	As separate item
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, <u>apartheid</u> 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	"	To be decided by sub-committee
St. Helena	"	"
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands	Sub-Committee II	"
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	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
United States Virgin Islands	Sub-Committee III	To be decided by sub-committee
British Virgin Islands	" "	"
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Bahamas	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"
Cayman Islands	"	"
Montserrat	"	"
Oman	Sub-Committee on Oman	As separate item
Question of the list to which the Declaration is applicable	Working Group	"
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories	
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 (para. 13 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII))	Plenary	As separate item
Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions, associated with the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII))	"	"
Matters relating to the small Territories (para. 14 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII))	Plenary in the first instance and subsequently sub- committees as appropriate	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories (para. 15 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII))	Plenary and sub-committees as appropriate	As separate item
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	"
Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (para. 17 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII))	"	"
Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries (paras. 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX), Part B, and article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination)	Sub-Committee on Petitions and plenary as appropriate	"
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (para. 6 of General Assembly resolution 2423 (XXIII))	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories	
Pattern of conferences (paras. 3-5, 7, 9 and 11 of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII))	Working Group (paras. 3-5, 7 and 9) Sub-Committees (para. 11)	As separate item

42. At the same meeting, and on the basis of the recommendations contained in the fortieth report of the Working Group, the Special Committee, in order to facilitate the consideration of the 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 domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia", decided to request the Secretary-General to submit to it a report enumerating the principal resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Committee itself in the field of decolonization and the measures taken by Member States in implementation of those resolutions. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is given in section H of the present chapter.

43. At its 659th and 704th meetings, on 14 March and 8 July, respectively, the Special Committee, having regard to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) and on the basis of the relevant recommendations of the Working Group and the sub-committees concerned, took decisions concerning the question of modifying the existing system of meeting records of its subsidiary bodies. These decisions are reflected in section K, sub-section (6) of this chapter.

44. At its 666th, 667th and 713th meetings, on 3 and 16 April and 17 September, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the forty-first, forty-second and forty-fifth reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.543, L.552 and L.591), 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) and pursuant to the report it submitted in that connexion to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session. <sup>13/</sup> These decisions are reflected in chapter II of the present report. Further, in connexion with its meetings away from Headquarters, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the forty-first report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.543), took a decision relating to the form to be taken by the records of those meetings. That decision is reflected in section K, sub-section (6) of this chapter.

45. At its 713th meeting, on 17 September, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the forty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.591) took decisions concerning its programme of meetings for 1970 in the light of operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) relating to the pattern of conferences. These decisions are reflected in section K, sub-section (6) of the present chapter.

46. At its 659th, 666th, 667th, 702nd, 710th and 713th meetings, held between 14 March and 13 September, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1969, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the fortieth to forty-fifth reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537, L.543, L.552, L.572, L.588 and L.591). These decisions are reflected in section E of the present chapter.

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

##### Special Committee

47. The Special Committee held seventy-three meetings during 1969, as follows:

##### First session:

652nd to 670th meetings, 13 February to 28 April,  
United Nations Headquarters

671st to 675th meetings, 5 to 8 May, Kinshasa

676th to 687th meetings, 9 to 19 May, Lusaka

<sup>13/</sup> A/7200 (part I), chapter I, para. 192.

688th to 694th meetings, 20 to 23 May, Dar es Salaam

695th to 706th meetings, 5 June to 10 July,  
United Nations Headquarters

Second session:

707th to 724th meetings, 7 August to 2 December,  
United Nations Headquarters

#### Working Group

48. At its 657th meeting, on 26 February, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to maintain its Working Group with the same membership as in 1968, consisting of the delegations of Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Italy and the United Republic of Tanzania, together with its four officers, namely, the Chairman (Tunisia), the two Vice-Chairmen (Venezuela and Iraq), and the Rapporteur (Afghanistan).

49. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held eight meetings, between 7 March and 21 October 1969, and submitted seven reports. 14/

#### Sub-Committee on Petitions

50. The Special Committee, at its 657th meeting, on 26 February, decided to maintain the Sub-Committee on Petitions, with the following membership:

Ecuador	Mali
India	Poland
Italy	Syria
Madagascar	

51. At its 140th meeting, on 16 April, the Sub-Committee on Petitions elected Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Aly (Mali) as its Chairman.

52. At its 148th meeting, on 22 September, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Rafic Jouejati (Syria) as Chairman, to replace Mr. Ould Aly (Mali) who had terminated his assignment in New York.

53. The Sub-Committee on Petitions held seventeen meetings, from 4 March to 2 December, and submitted sixteen reports to the Special Committee. 15/

54. The Sub-Committee considered during the period a total of 117 communications, 109 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

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14/ A/AC.109/L.537, L.543, L.552, L.572, L.588, L.591 and L.612.

15/ A/AC.109/L.534, L.540, L.554, L.560, L.561, L.562, L.563, L.564, L.565, L.567, L.577, L.589, L.590, L.595, L.614 and L.615.

the Territories to which they refer. These petitions included eighteen requests for hearing which it recommended to the Special Committee for approval. A list of petitioners heard during the year by the Special Committee is given in annex I to this chapter.

55. In addition, the Sub-Committee submitted recommendations relating to the following matters:

(a) Question of modifying the existing system of meeting records (A/AC.109/L.577, para. 2);

(b) Petitions relating to Namibia (A/AC.109/L.595, para. 7);

(c) Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries (see annex V to this chapter).

An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's report relating to (a) above is contained in section K, sub-section (6) of this chapter. An account of its consideration of the Sub-Committee's report relating to (b) above is set out in chapter VII of the present report (A/7623/Add.2 and Corr.1, chapter VII). An account of its consideration of the Sub-Committee's report relating to (c) above is contained in section J of this chapter.

#### Sub-Committee I

56. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee I, with the following membership:

Ecuador	Tunisia
Mali	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Sierra Leone	United Republic of Tanzania
Syria	Yugoslavia

57. At its 62nd meeting, on 24 March, Sub-Committee I elected Mr. Rafic Jouejati (Syria) as Chairman.

58. Sub-Committee I held thirteen meetings, between 24 March and 10 October, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

(a) Seychelles and St. Helena;

(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;

(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.

59. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee relating to item (a) above is contained in chapter IX of the present report (A/7623/Add.4 and Corr.1 and 2). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's report relating to item (b) above is contained in chapter III of the present report (A/7623 (part II)). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's report relating to item (c) above is contained in document A/7752 and Add.1. The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the documents cited.

60. In addition, the Sub-Committee submitted a report (A/AC.109/L.555) relating to the question of modifying the existing system of meeting records. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of this report is set out in section K, sub-section (6) of this chapter.

#### Sub-Committee II

61. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee II with the following membership:

Afghanistan	Iraq
Ethiopia	Poland
Honduras	United States of America
India	

62. At its 87th meeting, on 24 March, Sub-Committee II elected Miss Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia) as Chairman and Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan) as Rapporteur.

63. Sub-Committee II held eighteen meetings, between 24 March and 9 October, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) New Hebrides;
- (b) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands;
- (c) Niue and the Tokelau Islands;
- (d) Guam and American Samoa;
- (e) Brunei;
- (f) Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and Cocos (Keeling) Islands;
- (g) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

64. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports relating to specific Territories is contained in chapters XV to XXI of the present report (A/7623/Add.6 (parts I and II)). The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the chapters cited.

65. In addition, the Sub-Committee submitted a report relating to the question of modifying the existing system of meeting records (A/AC.109/L.549). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of that report is set out in section K, sub-section (6) of this chapter.

66. Further, the Sub-Committee submitted a report entitled "Review of Work (1969)" (see annex II.A to this chapter), covering its discharge of the various tasks assigned to it. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of that report is set out in section E of this chapter.

### Sub-Committee III

67. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee III with the following membership:

Bulgaria	Madagascar
Iran	Norway
Italy	Venezuela
Ivory Coast	

68. At its 119th meeting, on 25 March, Sub-Committee III elected Mr. Germán Nava-Carrillo (Venezuela) as Chairman and Mr. Farrokh Parsi (Iran) as Rapporteur.

69. Sub-Committee III held twenty meetings, between 25 March and 13 October, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) United States Virgin Islands;
- (b) British Virgin Islands;
- (c) Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent;
- (d) Bermuda;
- (e) Bahamas;
- (f) Turks and Caicos Islands;
- (g) Cayman Islands;
- (h) Montserrat.

70. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports relating to specific Territories is contained in chapters XXIII to XXX (A/7623/Add.7). The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the chapters cited.

71. In addition, the Sub-Committee submitted a report relating to the question of modifying the existing system of meeting records (A/AC.109/L.548). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report is set out in section K, sub-section (6) of this chapter.

72. Further, the Sub-Committee submitted a report entitled "Review of Work (1969)" (see annex II.B to this chapter), covering its discharge of the various tasks assigned to it. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of this report is set out in section E of this chapter.

#### Sub-Committee on Fiji

73. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, the Special Committee, by approving the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), decided, *inter alia*, to take up the question of Fiji as a separate item and consider it 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>16/</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	Norway
Ecuador	United Republic of Tanzania
India	

74. At its first meeting for the year, on 20 August, the Sub-Committee on Fiji elected Mr. Per Ravne (Norway) as Chairman.

75. The Sub-Committee held three meetings, between 20 August and 15 October, and submitted a report to the Special Committee. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of that report is contained in chapter XIII of the present report (A/7623/Add.5 (part I)). The report of the Sub-Committee is annexed to that chapter.

#### Sub-Committee on Oman

76. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, the Special Committee decided to maintain the Sub-Committee on Oman, with the following membership:

Iran	United Republic of Tanzania
Iraq	Venezuela
Mali	

77. Following consultations held during the year, the members of the Special Committee agreed to authorize the Chairman of the Special Committee to make a statement to the Committee, at its 722nd meeting, on 4 November, concerning the work of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/PV.722). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the statement made by the Chairman is set out in chapter XIV of the present report (A/7623/Add.5 (part II)).

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16/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6500/Rev.1), chapter VII, para. 120.

## E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES

78. During the period covered by the present report, the Special Committee considered the following Territories:

<u>Territories</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Southern Rhodesia	658, 659, 662-665, 677-679, 682, 684-686, 689, 695-698
Namibia	660, 661, 680-683, 688-692, 702-704
Ifni and Spanish Sahara	668, 670, 695, 715, 724
Territories under Portuguese administration	672-674, 679, 680, 683, 684, 690-693, 695-697, 700-702
French Somaliland <sup>17/</sup>	715
British Honduras	715
Hong Kong <sup>18/</sup>	715
Gibraltar	715
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	715
Fiji (see paragraphs 73 to 75 above)	719
Oman (see paragraphs 76 and 77 above)	722
<u>Territories referred to Sub-Committee I</u>	
Seychelles and St. Helena	699, 700

17/ 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."

18/ The representatives of Bulgaria, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 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.

Territories referred to Sub-Committee IIMeetings

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands	702, 704
Cuam and American Samoa	702, 704
Niue and the Tokelau Islands	702, 704
New Hebrides	702, 704, 705
Brunei	704, 717
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	718, 719
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands	718, 719, 721

Territories referred to Sub-Committee III

Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	658, 660, 662, 663, 665, 712, 718, 719
Bermuda	695, 716, 717
Montserrat	707, 708
Bahamas	716, 717
British Virgin Islands	716, 717
United States Virgin Islands	716, 717
Cayman Islands	716, 717
Turks and Caicos Islands	716, 717

79. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories listed above, together with the resolutions and/or conclusions and recommendations adopted thereon, is contained in chapters VI to XXXII of the present report. 19/

80. At its 721st meeting, on 29 October, the Special Committee had before it the report of Sub-Committee II entitled "Review of Work (1969)" (see annex II.A to this chapter). The Special Committee took note of the report.

81. At the same meeting, the Special Committee also had before it the report of Sub-Committee III entitled "Review of Work (1969)" (see annex II.B to this chapter). The Special Committee took note of the report.

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19/ See Volumes II to IV.

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

82. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, the Special Committee, by approving the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), 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.

83. In taking that decision, the Special Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, it had stated that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, it would continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies as part of its programme of work for 1969 (A/7200 (part I), chapter I, para. 187). The Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 3 of its resolution 2465 (XXIII), the General Assembly had approved the report of the Special Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee during 1969.

84. At its 713th meeting, on 17 September, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.591) and following a statement by its Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.713), decided that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session might give in that connexion, it would continue its consideration of the item at its next session.

G. MATTERS RELATING TO THE SMALL TERRITORIES

85. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, by approving the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories" and to consider it at its plenary meetings and subsequently by sub-committees, as appropriate.

86. In taking that decision, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII) by paragraph 14 of which 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 steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence". It also took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2430 (XXIII) concerning twenty-four Territories, with which the Committee was concerned.

87. At its 667th meeting, on 16 April, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee agreed that its examination of the item should be limited at that stage to an exchange of views, which would be taken into account later by the sub-committees concerned during their consideration of the Territories referred to them.

88. The exchange of views took place at the 668th to 670th meetings, between 16 and 28 April, during which statements were made, at the 668th meeting, by the representatives of Venezuela, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India,

Poland, Bulgaria, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/PV.668 and Corr.1 and 2); at the 669th meeting, by the representatives of Norway, Iraq, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, the United States of America and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/PV.669 and Corr.1), and, in exercise of their right of reply, by the representatives of the United States and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/PV.668); and by the representative of the United Kingdom and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.670 and Corr.1).

89. The views expressed by members during the meetings referred to in paragraph 88 above were accordingly taken into account by the sub-committees concerned during their consideration of specific Territories referred to them (see annex II.A and B to this chapter) and reflected in the various conclusions and recommendations adopted by them on those Territories. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the sub-committees' conclusions and recommendations in that regard is set out in chapters IX to XXI and XXIII to XXXI of the present report.

#### H. 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

90. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, by adopting the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), the Special Committee 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 Namibia", and to consider it at its plenary meetings. By the same decision, the Committee decided, in order to facilitate its consideration of the item, to request the Secretary-General to submit to it a report enumerating the principal resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Committee itself in the field of decolonization and the measures taken by Member States in implementation of those resolutions.

91. The Special Committee considered the item at its 713th meeting, on 17 September. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII), by paragraph 13 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth 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>20/</sup> in particular, resolutions 2379 (XXIII) and 2383 (XXIII) on the question of Southern Rhodesia, resolution 2395 (XXIII) on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration and resolutions 2403 (XXIII) and 2404 (XXIII) relating to the question of Namibia. Further, the Special Committee took into account Security Council resolution 249 (1969) of 12 August 1969 on the question of Namibia.

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<sup>20/</sup> See paragraph 13 above for a list of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

92. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (see annex III to this chapter) submitted in accordance with the decision of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 90 above.

93. At its 713th meeting, on 17 September and, on the proposal of the representatives of Ethiopia and India (A/AC.109/PV.713), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to defer consideration of the item until its next session, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take in that connexion at its twenty-fourth session, and to transmit to the General Assembly as part of its report the note by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 92 above.

#### I. PUBLICITY FOR THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF DECOLONIZATION

94. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, by approving the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), 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 Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

95. In taking this decision, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 2465 (XXIII), by paragraph 17 of which the General Assembly requested "the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples".

96. In connexion with its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the forty-sixth report of the Working Group (see annex IV to this chapter) submitted in accordance with the Committee's decision referred to in paragraph 94 above, which contained the Working Group's recommendations relating first to the general question of the publicity for the work of the United Nations (ibid., paras. 2-6), and, secondly, to the documentation to be prepared on the subject of decolonization for dissemination in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration (ibid., paras. 7-9). It also had before it information furnished by the Secretariat relating to the financial aspects of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/PV.721).

97. The Special Committee considered the two aspects of the question at its 721st to 723rd meetings, between 29 October and 6 November.

#### General question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization

98. At the 721st meeting, on 29 October, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria, Mali, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States, and by the Committee Secretary (A/AC.109/PV.721) and at the 722nd meeting, on 4 November, by the representative

of the Office of Public Information and by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States, the United Kingdom and Mali (A/AC.109/PV.722).

99. At its 722nd meeting, on 4 November, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to take note of the information furnished by the representative of the Office of Public Information (see annex IV to this chapter and A/AC.109/PV.722), to invite the Secretary-General to ensure that the programme of publications and other activities envisaged by the Office of Public Information would be carried out as soon as possible.

Documentation to be prepared on the subject of decolonization for dissemination in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration

100. At the 722nd meeting, on 4 November, the representative of the Office of Public Information made a statement and replied to questions put to him by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.722). Statements were also made by the representatives of the United States, Mali, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Iraq and the United Kingdom, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.722). At the 723rd meeting, on 6 November, statements were made by the Chairman, by the representative of the Office of Public Information and by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Syria and the United States (A/AC.109/PV.723).

101. At its 723rd meeting, on 6 November, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to indicate to the General Assembly, with reference to the latter's consideration at its twenty-fourth session of agenda item 24, that the documentation recommended for preparation by the Committee in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration would be of an order not exceeding 200 pages and that it would be printed in the form of an official publication, of which a substantial number of additional copies over and above the normal scale would be produced for dissemination by the Office of Public Information.

J. ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: PETITIONS  
FROM THE PEOPLES OF THE COLONIAL COUNTRIES

102. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, by adopting the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries (paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX), part B, and article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination)" and to allocate it for consideration directly at plenary meetings and by the Sub-Committee on Petitions, as appropriate.

103. In doing so, the Special Committee took into account the requests contained in article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which had entered into force on 4 January 1969, and in paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2106 B (XX) of 21 December 1965, to the effect that the Special Committee should:

(a) transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, periodically or at its request, copies of petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries relevant to the Convention, for the comments and recommendations of the said Committee;

(b) transmit to the said Committee copies of reports concerning legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures directly related to the principles and objectives of the Convention applied by the administering Powers in the Territories; and

(c) include in its report to the General Assembly a summary of action taken by it under the terms of that resolution.

104. At its 715th meeting, on 25 September, the Special Committee considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions relating to the first aspect of the item, as indicated in paragraph 103 (a) above. That recommendation was contained in paragraph 10 of the latter's 148th report (see annex V.A. to this chapter) submitted in accordance with the Committee's decision referred to in paragraph 102 above.

105. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, following statements by the representative of the United Kingdom and by its Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.715) approved the above-mentioned recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions. By that decision, the Special Committee agreed that, so far as the current year was concerned, its Chairman should be authorized to undertake, on behalf of the Special Committee, the transmission to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of petitions relevant to the Convention which had been circulated during 1969. In a note dated 24 November 1969 (see annex V.B. to this chapter), the Chairman informed the Special Committee of his intention, pursuant to the above-mentioned decision, to transmit the petitions listed therein to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in early 1970. At its 724th meeting on 2 December, the Special Committee decided to take note of the information furnished to it by the Chairman.

106. As regards the second aspect of the item, as indicated in paragraph 103 (b) above, the Special Committee, at the same meeting, decided, on the proposal of its Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.715) that, in order to meet the intent of paragraph 2 (b) of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, copies of the working papers prepared for it annually by the Secretariat on political, economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories with which it is concerned should be transmitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

107. With regard to the third aspect of the item, as indicated in paragraph 103 (c) above, the Special Committee, at the same meeting, decided, on the proposal of its Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.715), to authorize its Rapporteur to include in the appropriate chapter of its annual report to the General Assembly a summary of the action taken by it under the terms of that resolution.

## K. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS

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

108. In accordance with its mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the Special Committee considered the above item, at its 714th to 716th meetings, between 22 and 29 September. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of this item is contained in chapter XXXIII of the present report (A/7623/Add.8).

### 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

109. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2425 (XXIII), the Special Committee continued its study of this item.

110. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, the Special Committee referred the item to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report. Sub-Committee I presented its report to the Special Committee on 28 October. The Special Committee's report to the General Assembly on the item, together with the report of Sub-Committee I, is contained in document A/7752 and Add.1.

### 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

111. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1969 (A/7200 (part I), para. 187) which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of resolution 2465 (XXIII), the Special Committee continued its study of this item.

112. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, the Special Committee referred the item to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report. Sub-Committee I presented its report to the Special Committee on 28 October. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the item, together with the report of Sub-Committee I, is contained in chapter III of the present report (A/7623 (part II)).

### Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

113. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1969, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"185. ... Further, the Special Committee will bear in mind the provisions of operative paragraph 9 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." 21/

114. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 3 of its resolution 2465 (XXIII), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Committee during 1969, including the Committee's decision referred to in paragraph 113 above.

115. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, the Special Committee, by adopting the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), and in requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, called their attention to the above-mentioned decisions. The sub-committees accordingly took those decisions into account in examining the specific Territories allocated to them for consideration (see annex II.A and B of this chapter). Further, in its consideration of specific Territories, the Special Committee also took those decisions into consideration.

#### Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

116. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its work programme for 1969, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"192. ... 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 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 the 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 provisions for that purpose." 22/

117. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly, by adopting resolution 2465 (XXIII), approved, in paragraph 3, the programme of work envisaged by the Committee during 1969, including the Committee's decision referred to in paragraph 116 above.

118. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, by adopting the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to

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21/ A/7200 (part I), chapter I, para. 185.

22/ Ibid., para. 192.

take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as a separate item and referred it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

119. At its 666th and 667th meetings, on 3 and 16 April, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the forty-first and forty-second reports of the Working Group (see A/7623 (part II), chapter II, annexes I and III), decided to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1969 within the context of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI). In this connexion, it accepted the invitation which had previously been extended to it by the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania and held a number of meetings at their respective capitals during May 1969. An account of these meetings is contained in chapter II of the present report (A/7623 (part II)).

120. At its 713th meeting, on 17 September, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.713), approved the recommendations contained in the forty-fifth report of the Working Group, which, inter alia, related to the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters (A/AC.109/L.591, para. 4). By that decision, the Committee agreed to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, first a statement to the effect that the Committee might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1970, and secondly a recommendation that in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account.

#### Pattern of conferences

121. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March, the Special Committee by adopting the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), decided, inter alia, to request those of its subsidiary bodies which had hitherto been provided with summary records, namely the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Sub-Committees I, II and III, to re-examine, as the first item on their respective agendas for the current year, their need for summary records in the light of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) concerning the pattern of conferences.

122. In taking that decision, the Special Committee was guided by the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned resolution, in particular paragraph 11, by which the General Assembly had requested a number of organs, including the subsidiary bodies of the Special Committee, "to consider, in response to General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, dispensing with summary records for their meetings and to report to their parent bodies as appropriate so as to enable them to make their decisions available to the Committee on Conferences in time for the latter to present its relevant conclusions to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session".

123. At its 666th meeting, on 3 April, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mali, Madagascar, Yugoslavia, Iraq, the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.666) approved the forty-first report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.543). By that decision the Special Committee, in

connexion with its meetings away from Headquarters in 1969, agreed, inter alia, that, following the procedure established in the past and for the duration of the proposed meetings away from Headquarters, the existing arrangements for records of its plenary meetings 23/ should be replaced by a system of composite two-language summary records (English/French) in provisional form only, it being understood that these summary records would be reissued subsequently in all the working languages. At the same meeting, statements on the report of the Working Group were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mali, Madagascar, Syria, Yugoslavia, Iraq, the United States, the United Kingdom and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.666 and Corr.1).

124. At its 705th meeting, on 8 July, the Special Committee, by endorsing the identical recommendations contained in the relevant reports of the Sub-Committee on Petitions (A/AC.109/L.577, paragraph 2), and of Sub-Committees I, II and III (A/AC.109/L.555, L.549 and L.548), decided that the records of the meetings of those bodies should consist of summary records in provisional form only, to which addenda and/or corrigenda would be issued, as appropriate, to cover substantive corrections submitted by delegations.

125. With respect to the programme of its meetings for 1970, the Special Committee, at its 713th meeting, on 17 September, taking into consideration paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) and on the basis of the relevant recommendations contained in the forty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.591, paragraph 7), decided that, in the light of its experience in previous years and taking into account the probable work-load for 1970, it should hold two sessions during 1970, the first from the last week of January to the last week of June, and the second from the middle of July to the first week of September, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its twenty-fourth session. It was the understanding of the Special Committee, in taking the foregoing decision, that the programme of its meetings for 1970 would not preclude the holding of extra-session meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. Further, the first session would include such meetings away from Headquarters as the Committee might decide to hold during 1970 (see paragraph 119 above).

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

##### Security Council

126. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 2465 (XXIII), the General Assembly requested "the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which would assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the

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23/ At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly, by approving in resolution 2465 (XXIII) the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1969, had agreed to the adoption, for the Committee's meeting records, of a system of provisional verbatim records in the working languages (English, French, Spanish and Russian), with effect from the beginning of the latter's 1969 session.

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".

(a) Namibia

127. The last paragraph of a statement on this question, made by the Chairman at its 666th meeting, on 19 March (A/AC.109/PV.666 and Corr.1), read as follows:

"In previous resolutions, the General Assembly has recommended that the Security Council should urgently take effective measures, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the South African presence from Namibia so as to enable the Territory to attain independence in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI). Bearing in mind the increasing gravity of the situation in Namibia and taking into account the growing intransigence of the South African Government as regards the legitimate aspirations of the people of the Territory, the Special Committee considers that the Security Council should take urgent action in the spirit of the recommendations of the General Assembly" (A/7623/Add.2 and Corr.1, chapter VII, para. 28 (7)).

128. Pursuant to a decision taken by the Special Committee at the same meeting, the text of the statement made by its Chairman was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 19 March (S/9097).

129. In the last paragraph of a consensus concerning the question of Namibia, adopted at its 692nd meeting, on 22 May, the Special Committee drew the situation in the Territory to the attention of the Security Council and expressed the hope that the latter, "in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 264 (1969), would meet to determine upon necessary steps or measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter in view of the failure on the part of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of that resolution" (A/7623/Add.2 and Corr.1, chapter VII, para. 29 (9)). The text of the consensus was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 28 May (S/9227).

130. In the last paragraph of a further consensus concerning the question of Namibia, adopted at its 704th meeting, on 3 July, the Special Committee stated: "It is... the view of the Special Committee that the Security Council in pursuance of its resolutions 245 (1968) and 246 (1968), and especially of paragraph 8 of its resolution 264 (1969), should consider urgently effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter in order to obtain the compliance of South Africa with its decisions" (A/7623/Add.2 and Corr.1, chapter VII, para. 30 (4)). The text of the consensus was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 3 July (S/9313 and Corr.1).

(b) Southern Rhodesia

131. At its 698th meeting, on 10 June, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, paragraphs 12 and 13 of which read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

...

"12. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation arising from the intensification of suppressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe and from the danger of aggression against neighbouring States, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

"13. Further draws the attention of the Security Council to the urgent necessity of applying the following measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:

(a) The scope of the sanctions should be widened further to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter with respect to the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia;

(b) Sanctions should be imposed on South Africa and Portugal, the Governments of which have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council;" 24/

...

The text of the resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 10 June (S/7244).

(c) Territories under Portuguese administration

132. At its 701st meeting, on 24 June the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, paragraphs 8 and 9 of which read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

...

"8. Draws the urgent attention of the Security Council to the further deterioration of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, and to the serious consequences of the assistance provided by Portugal through those Territories to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

"9. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the urgent need for adopting the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its resolutions concerning the question, particularly resolution 218 (1965) of

24/ A/7623/Add.1, chapter VI, section B.2.

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;". 25/

...

The text of the resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council, on 25 June (S/7279).

#### Trusteeship Council

133. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, by a letter dated 18 June 1969 (A/AC.109/332), addressed to the Chairman, informed the Special Committee that the Council at its thirty-sixth session had 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 26/ and in its report to the Security Council on the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands. 27/

#### Economic and Social Council

134. In connexion with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international organizations associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) relating to that item, further consultations were held between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee during July 1969 concerning the "appropriate measures [to be taken] for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions". The report on these consultations, submitted by the Chairman at the 710th meeting, on 20 August, is reproduced in chapter V of the present report (A/7623 (part III)).

135. Further, at its 717th meeting, on 2 October, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the same item, by paragraph 10 of which it decided, inter alia, to request its Chairman to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council (A/7623 (part III, chapter V, para. 16)).

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25/ A/7623/Add.3 and Corr.1, chapter VIII, para. 19.

26/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/7604).

27/ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/9400).

(a) Commission on Human Rights

136. During the year, the Special Committee followed closely 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.

137. In its consideration of the Territories in southern Africa with which it was concerned, the Special Committee took into account the "Study of Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in Southern Africa" (E/CN.4/979 and Add.1-8) submitted by Mr. Manouchehr Ganji, the Special Rapporteur appointed under resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 3 E (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the treatment of prisoners in southern Africa (E/CN.4/984), transmitted to the Committee in pursuance of resolution 1424 (XLVI) of the Economic and Social Council (A/AC.109/336 and 337).

(b) Commission on the Status of Women

138. At its 720th meeting, on 29 October, the Special Committee took note of a request addressed to it by the Commission on the Status of Women in the operative paragraph of resolution 3 (XXII) adopted by that Commission on 3 February 1969 concerning the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories, it being understood that the Committee would take appropriate action on that request in the light of any decision that might be taken in that regard by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

139. The Special Committee followed closely 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.

United Nations Council for Namibia

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

## Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

141. Bearing in mind the entry into force on 4 January 1969 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the establishment, in early 1970, of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee took decisions relating to the relevant provisions of the Convention as well as of General Assembly resolution 2106 B (XX). An account of the Committee's action in that regard is set out in paragraphs 102 to 107 above.

### Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

142. Paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of the resolution on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, adopted by the Special Committee at its 701st meeting, on 24 June, contained requests and other references to the specialized agencies (A/7623/Add.3 and Corr.1, chapter VIII, para. 19). On 9 July 1969, the resolution was accordingly transmitted, inter alia, to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

143. Paragraph 10 of the resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, adopted by the Special Committee at its 698th meeting, on 10 June, also contained a request addressed to the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned (A/7623/Add.1, chapter VI, section B.2). The text of the resolution was accordingly transmitted to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the specialized agencies and other international institutions concerned on 10 June.

144. At its 717th meeting, on 2 October, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the question of 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 text of the resolution was transmitted to the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned as well as to the various United Nations programmes. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question is set out in chapter V of the present report (A/7623 (part III)).

### M. REVIEW OF WORK<sup>28/</sup>

145. In its resolution 2465 (XXIII), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to seek suitable means for the

28/ The views or reservations expressed by individual members on matters reviewed in this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are set out in the relevant chapters of the present report (A/7623 (parts II and III) and A/7623/Add.1-8). In addition, the reservations expressed at the 724th meeting on 2 December 1969 by the representative of the United Kingdom on paragraph 169, by the representative of the United States on paragraphs 89, 151, 152, 155, 156 and 169, by the representative of Italy on paragraph 89, by the representative of Norway on paragraphs 89 and 154 and by the representative of Madagascar on paragraph 156 referring to the positions they had taken during discussion of the matters dealt with in these paragraphs are contained in the record of that meeting (A/AC.109/FV.724).

immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. The Assembly further requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security. The Assembly also invited the Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend the most appropriate methods and the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence. In addition, the Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Committee various specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

146. At the commencement of its work for the year, the Special Committee noted that Mauritius, Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea, to which it has given close attention in previous years, had attained independence. <sup>29/</sup> It was also aware that agreement had been reached between the Governments of Spain and Morocco regarding the future of the Territory of Ifni (A/7623/Add.4 and Corr.1 and 2, chapter X). Furthermore, it noted that some constitutional progress had been achieved in certain of the dependent Territories.

147. Nevertheless, it was the feeling of the majority of members that the complete achievement of the goals laid down for colonial peoples in the Charter and in the Declaration had been delayed and that, as regards several Territories, it was still far from early or peaceful realization. In particular, several members concurred in the view expressed by the Secretary-General in his opening address to the Special Committee that the colonial problems afflicting the southern part of Africa had not only increased both in difficulty and in gravity but indeed represented the most serious challenge to the collective will of the United Nations to ensure the elimination of the vestiges of colonial rule. They stressed their concern about the persistent denial of the most fundamental human rights to the indigenous peoples of the Territories in that part of the world and about the increasing resort by the authorities concerned, acting in collaboration with one another, to harshly repressive measures aimed at stifling the desire of those peoples to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

148. Such was the background against which the Special Committee embarked upon the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it for 1969. In the course of its work, it followed up the implementation of the various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning the colonial Territories, reviewed current developments regarding those Territories and formulated appropriate recommendations for action by States and by the competent United Nations organs with a view to accelerating the pace of decolonization and the economic, social and educational advancement of

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<sup>29/</sup> Mauritius attained independence on 12 March 1968, Swaziland on 6 September 1968 and Equatorial Guinea on 12 October 1968.

the inhabitants. The Committee also continued, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2425 (XXIII), its examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the 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 2430 (XXIII) and 2465 (XXIII), it 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. Furthermore, bearing in mind the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), the Committee gave consideration to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In addition, the Committee also examined the question of visiting missions and the matter of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Finally, it fulfilled a number of specific responsibilities assigned to it by the General Assembly in various resolutions, to which reference is made in paragraph 145 above, as well as other tasks arising from its own previous decisions.

149. The numerous problems thus entrusted to the Special Committee had in many cases acquired greater complexity over the past few years and, furthermore, some of them required continuous review, in the light of developments. Nevertheless, by adhering to a heavy schedule of meetings between February and December, the Special Committee was able to give adequate consideration to, and submit recommendations on, most of the items on its agenda and, as regards the remainder, to transmit to the General Assembly information which would facilitate their examination at the twenty-fourth session.

150. As envisaged in its last report to the General Assembly and within the context of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), which authorized the Special Committee "to meet elsewhere than at Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions", the Special Committee held a further series away from Headquarters during May this year. These meetings took place at Kinshasa, Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, at the invitations of the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania respectively. As was anticipated by several members, the session away from Headquarters facilitated the appearance before it of representatives of the national liberation movements who furnished useful information to the Committee on the realities of the situation in the colonial Territories in southern Africa, on the progress of their struggle for freedom and independence, on their efforts to rehabilitate the liberated areas and on their needs for international assistance. The knowledge and understanding thus acquired by the Committee were duly reflected in the resolutions and consensus which it subsequently adopted on the Territories concerned.

151. Accorded high priority in the deliberations of the Special Committee at its sessions both at Headquarters and in Africa was the question of Southern Rhodesia. Members noted that, more than three years after the usurpation of power by the illegal racist minority régime, the sanctions applied by the majority of Member States in response to the relevant United Nations decisions had not yet succeeded in bringing down that régime. It was the general feeling of members that the responsibility for that failure lay with those Governments which had not taken the necessary measures to comply with the above-mentioned decisions, particularly the Governments of Portugal and South Africa. Those two Governments were, furthermore,

collaborating militarily and otherwise with the illegal régime with a view to consolidating their own control over the Territories under their domination. Most members also expressed concern that the illegal régime had intensified its suppressive measures in the Territory, including the trial, conviction and imprisonment of the Reverend N. Sithole, and the assassination or detention of other nationalist leaders. Concern was also expressed at the steps being taken by the illegal régime, under the guise of a so-called new constitution, to entrench its policies of separate racial development in the Territory to the detriment of the legitimate rights of the African population. The Committee accordingly called upon the Government of the United Kingdom, in the discharge of its responsibility as the administering Power, to take effective measures, including the use of force, to put an end to the illegal régime and thereupon to transfer all powers to the people of the Territory on the basis of majority rule. In addition, the Committee called upon all States and international organizations, mindful of the recognition extended by the Security Council to the legitimacy of the struggle of the people to enjoy their right to self-determination and freedom, to extend all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of the Territory. Finally, the Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the urgent necessity, first, of imposing sanctions against Portugal and South Africa for their refusal to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council and, secondly, of extending the scope of the sanctions currently in force to include the application against the illegal régime of all the measures set out in Article 41 of the Charter.

152. As regards the Territories under Portuguese administration, it was a matter of deep regret to the Special Committee that current developments provided no indication of willingness by the Government of Portugal to give effect to the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The majority of members noted with serious disquiet that, in disregard of the above-mentioned United Nations resolutions, the Portuguese Government had persisted in its refusal to give effect to the principle of self-determination in the Territories under its administration. Further, in an effort to stifle the struggle of the people for liberation and availing itself of the economic as well as military assistance which it was receiving from certain Governments, particularly its military allies, it had continued its military operations against the people of the Territory with results that posed a threat to the security and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States. At the same time, most members noted with satisfaction the progress made by the national liberation movements in the Territories both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes. Taking these considerations into account, the Committee once again called upon the Government of Portugal to take the measures enumerated in the various United Nations resolutions concerning the Territories, including the cessation of repressive activities and the transfer of all governmental powers to freely elected and fully representative institutions. The Committee also called upon all States to desist from rendering military assistance of any kind to Portugal and, on the other hand, to give to the people of the Territories the moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights. In addition, the Committee reiterated its appeal to all specialized agencies and international institutions to refrain from granting economic and technical assistance to Portugal and to increase their assistance, especially in the fields of medicine, education and nutrition, to refugees from the Territories.

153. The Special Committee also gave extensive consideration to the question of Namibia within the context of the implementation of the Declaration. Members were gravely concerned by the persistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to recognize or give effect to the resolutions whereby the General Assembly terminated the Mandate and established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the Territory pending its independence. Of no less concern to members was the disregard by that Government of the Security Council resolutions calling for its immediate withdrawal from the Territory and for the release and repatriation of Namibians illegally tried and convicted under the retroactive South Africa Terrorism Act of 1967. Members also deplored the enactment by that Government of new legislation providing for the partitioning of Namibia to the detriment of its unity and territorial integrity, for the further extension to that Territory of apartheid policies, including the creation of separate "homelands" for the non-white population, and for the virtual reduction of the status of the Territory to that of a South African province by means of a transfer of administrative, legislative and financial powers from the territorial authorities to the South African Government. More recently, members of the Committee were distressed to learn that the South African Government had placed on trial a further group of Namibians on charges under the Terrorism Act which could result in the imposition of death sentences, despite the condemnation of such action voiced earlier by the Security Council and the General Assembly. It was the considered view of the Committee that the Security Council should urgently take the necessary measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter in order to obtain compliance by the South African Government with its own decisions and those of the General Assembly.

154. In addition, the Special Committee gave careful consideration to the small Territories which had been commended by the Assembly to the Committee for particular attention. Some members acknowledged that some political advance had taken place in certain of these Territories but in the view of the majority of members little significant progress had been registered in the direction of full participation by the indigenous populations in the management of their own affairs and, generally speaking, the Powers responsible for the administration of those Territories had yet to take effective measures to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions. Some members also felt that considerations such as the extent of the Territory, the size of the population, the availability of natural resources and the degree of economic development, as well as the prospects for economic viability, might give rise to peculiar problems. The majority of members, however, considered that such problems did not derogate from the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination and independence in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the Declaration. In that connexion, reference was made to the responsibility of the administering Powers to encourage open, free and public discussion on the various alternatives open to the peoples of these Territories in their progress towards the objectives of the Declaration and to ensure that those peoples were enabled to exercise their right to self-determination in full knowledge of these alternatives. It was particularly emphasized that any decisions regarding the future political status of these Territories should be based on the full expression of the views of the people, in conditions of manifestly complete freedom, without any restrictions. Further, recalling that the General Assembly had repeatedly affirmed that the United Nations had an obligation to render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their own future, members reiterated their belief in the desirability of active participation by the United Nations in the processes involved in the exercise by these peoples of their right to self-

determination. In addition, most members were agreed on the need for the administering Powers to take action to strengthen the weak economic infrastructure of these Territories and vigorously to promote their social and economic development in the interests of the indigenous population and not, as had been the case in some Territories, for the benefit, principally, of foreign economic interests.

155. The Special Committee also devoted considerable attention to the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. The majority of members considered that the activities of the above-mentioned interests constituted a major obstacle to the attainment by the colonial Territories of political independence, as well as social and economic justice. They noted that these interests, with the encouragement of the colonial Powers, were exploiting the human and material resources of the Territories without regard to the legitimate interests of the indigenous inhabitants and were collaborating with these Powers in their denial to the indigenous people of the most elementary civil and political rights. In making these observations, several members also had in mind the mutually beneficial arrangements under which the administering Powers accorded to international monopolies the liberty to extract the largest possible profits from the Territories without any obligation to contribute to the improvement of their economic and social conditions and, in return, received financial and other kinds of assistance, including assistance for the suppression of national liberation movements. It was further noted that not only had the States concerned not adopted meaningful measures to curb the activities of these foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories, but that, particularly in southern Africa, these activities were on the increase. In addition, the observation was made that the failure of sanctions in respect of Southern Rhodesia was largely due to the support the illegal régime was receiving from foreign economic interests. Similarly, in its refusal to change its policies in the Territories under its domination, Portugal was deriving great encouragement from these interests, as was recently evidenced by the establishment, with assistance from various international companies, of the \$US300 million Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique. In the light of these considerations, the majority of members agreed to recommend, inter alia, that the colonial Powers and States whose nationals were engaged in the activities described above should be urged to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and also to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which run counter to those resolutions.

156. Furthermore, the Special Committee continued its examination of military activities by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. The majority of members reaffirmed that military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories constituted a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration and expressed concern that there had been no abatement in those activities. They noted that, in active co-operation with one another, the Portuguese and South African Governments and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had strengthened their military hold over the Territories in the area with the purpose of maintaining their subjugation of the indigenous people. The belief was expressed that these developments had created a formidable threat to the independence and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States. The majority of members accordingly agreed to call upon all States to withhold all support and assistance, including the supply of arms and military equipment, from the Portuguese and South

African Governments, as well as from the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. In the smaller Territories such as Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Bermuda, the Bahamas and Gibraltar, it was felt that the military establishments maintained by the colonial Powers went far beyond the defence requirements of those Territories. Such military activities and arrangements were an important factor in prolonging colonial rule in such Territories. Furthermore, as they involved considerable alienation of land and other natural resources for military purposes, they tended to obstruct balanced economic development. The majority of members were therefore in favour of the Committee requesting all administering Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in the Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones, and to desist from utilizing the human and material resources of the Territories for the furtherance of military activities contrary to the interests of the colonial peoples.

157. As requested in the relevant General Assembly resolution, 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 conviction that these organizations could make an important contribution to the achievement of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions concerning the colonial Territories, particularly in Africa. Following its consideration of the item, the Committee expressed appreciation of the co-operation which the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and some of the specialized agencies had extended to the United Nations in connexion with the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly resolutions. Recognizing, however, the need for additional and more effective measures, most members of the Committee recommended that the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations system, should take measures individually and jointly to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to such refugees. In that connexion, emphasis was also laid on the importance of introducing the greatest possible measure of flexibility in the procedures followed by those organizations in the field of assistance to refugees. The majority of members also urged that the organizations should, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), give all possible assistance to the peoples struggling to liberate themselves, particularly in the colonial Territories in southern Africa. To that end, the recommendation was made that all the organizations concerned should establish relationship agreements or other special arrangements with the OAU. Further, the specialized agencies, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), were urged to withhold all assistance to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they had renounced their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination. Finally, the majority of members supported a suggestion that the governing bodies or deliberative organs, as appropriate, of the specialized agencies should consider and report on any specific problems which they were encountering in their efforts to give effect to the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

158. Conscious of the vital importance 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, the Special Committee gave renewed consideration to the question of sending visiting missions to the colonial Territories. In doing so, it had before it a report submitted by its

Chairman concerning the consultations which, on behalf of the Committee, he had carried out with representatives of some of the administering Powers. Most members expressed regret that in essence the attitudes of the administering Powers in regard to the dispatch of visiting missions by the Committee remained unco-operative. Several members, indeed, found it difficult to accept that the administering Powers, while attaching great significance to the need for realism and balance in the decisions of the Committee, should at the same time deny to it the means, under United Nations auspices, to acquaint itself more directly with the situation in the Territories. Bearing in mind the constructive role which previous United Nations visiting missions have played in assisting Territories to achieve speedy independence in conditions of peace and stability, the majority of members agreed once again to urge the administering Powers to reconsider their attitudes and to permit access by such missions to Territories under their administration.

159. Finally, the Special Committee devoted attention to the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, in the light of the request addressed by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give effect to its previous decisions on that question. Members were agreed that a sustained, well-balanced and sharply focused information effort by the Secretary-General was necessary to keep world public opinion apprised of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples. Such an effort, in their view, would be of invaluable assistance in mobilizing world opinion in the cause of the objectives set forth in the Declaration. Taking these considerations into account, members generally agreed to invite the Secretary-General to ensure that the programme of publications and other information activities envisaged by the Office of Public Information concerning the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization should be carried out as soon as possible. Finally, the Committee took preliminary decisions, for transmission to the General Assembly, on the scope, nature and volume of the documentation to be prepared by it for dissemination in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration.

#### N. FUTURE WORK

160. Since the adoption nearly nine years ago of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United Nations has done a great deal to encourage and assist dependent peoples throughout the world in their progress towards freedom from colonial rule. Yet, translated in terms of actual accomplishments, the goals set forth in the Declaration, despite the continued endeavours on the part of the United Nations, are still far from early realization, in particular in the Territories in southern Africa where the most conspicuous mass violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the dependent peoples persists. Bearing in mind the serious concern of the Organization with the destiny of over 25 million peoples who are still living in the remaining dependent Territories and who have yet to be given the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), 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.

161. Subject, therefore, to any further directives that the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its twenty-fourth session and bearing in mind that 1970 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee intends during that year to devote close attention to the Territories to which the Declaration applies with a view to their speedy and complete decolonization. In particular, the Committee will keep developments concerning each Territory under review, examine, in the light of operative paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII), the extent of compliance by Member States and in particular by the administering Powers, with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, and submit conclusions and recommendations as to the specific measures necessary for the achievement of the objectives set out in the Declaration.

162. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to take due account of the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2465 (XXIII), by which the General Assembly requested it to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories which were likely to threaten international peace and security. Further, bearing in mind the express wish of the Assembly in that regard, the Committee will recommend, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, 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 addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII), will continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and, taking into account the general exchange of views which it held during the current year on matters relating to small Territories, to recommend to the Assembly the most appropriate methods and also steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence.

163. In addition, taking into account the provisions of resolution 2425 (XXIII) concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration 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, and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee expects to continue its consideration of further ways and means of restraining the 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. Moreover, the Committee proposes to continue, as appropriate, and in the light of its conclusions and recommendations in that regard (see A/7623 (part II), chapter III), 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 paragraph 9 of resolution 2465 (XXIII) and by the relevant provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 2430 (XXIII). Further, as indicated in paragraphs 82 to 84 of this chapter, the Committee will continue at its next session 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.

164. As regards the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee intends, in the light of the consultations held between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 9 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), to continue its consideration of the question during 1970. In doing so, the Committee will take into account the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in particular the relevant provisions of those resolutions relating to the Territories in southern Africa, as well as the results of the further consultations to be held in 1970 between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of relevant decisions by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee itself.

165. In paragraph 15 of resolution 2465 (XXIII), the General Assembly urged the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the colonial Territories in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee. A similar provision is contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2430 (XXIII). As will be noted in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching 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. For that purpose, the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in this respect to enable it to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and to the Territories in Africa. In that connexion, the Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish once again to address an appeal to 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 other decisions in that regard which the Committee may adopt in 1970.

166. In regard to the publicity to be given to the work of the Organization 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 paragraph 17 of resolution 2465 (XXIII), undertook a further examination of this question in close co-operation with the Secretariat. In view of the importance it attaches to the matter, the Special Committee expects to continue, as in 1969, its review of the programme of publications and other information activities envisaged by the Office of Public Information in the field of decolonization. The General Assembly, in that connexion, will no doubt wish once again to invite the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts 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 Organization in the implementation of the Declaration. Further, the Special Committee, recalling that it has already taken certain preliminary decisions in that regard for the attention of the General Assembly, is ready to prepare the documentation envisaged for dissemination in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, subject to any decisions which the General Assembly might take on the subject.

167. In accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2178 (XXIII), 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 1970 (see paragraph 125 above) which it commends for approval by the General Assembly. In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), by which the 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, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in May 1969, decided, as indicated in paragraphs 116 to 120 above, to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1970 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account.

168. The Special Committee suggests that the General Assembly, when it examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at the twenty-fourth 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, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, as well as the various United Nations programmes, to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the General Assembly and by the Security Council in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of decolonization.

169. 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 1970; the sending of visiting groups as envisaged in paragraph 165 above, will, in the estimation of the Committee, give rise to expenditure of the order of \$80,000 and a series of meetings away from Headquarters, should the Committee decide to hold one within the context of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), will result in expenditure of about \$150,000. Further, it is estimated that the programme of publicity envisaged during 1970 for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, as indicated in paragraph 166 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 164 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.

## O. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

170. At its 724th meeting, on 2 December, following statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, Norway, Madagascar and Mali, as well as by the Rapporteur and the Acting Chairman (A/AC.109/FV.724), the Special Committee approved its present report, as a whole, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members on the individual chapters would be reflected in the records of the relevant meetings.

## ANNEX I

## LIST OF PETITIONERS HEARD BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN 1969

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Petitioner</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
Bermuda	Mr. W.G. Brown, General Secretary, Bermuda Constitutional Conference (A/AC.109/PET.1099)	695
Grenada	Mr. W.R.L. Friday, President, Grenada Farmers' Union (A/AC.109/PET.1103/Add.1)	712
Namibia	Mr. Moses M. Garoeb, Director of Information, South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) (A/AC.109/PET.1057/Add.1)	681, 682
	Mr. Sam Nujoma, President, SWAPO (A/AC.109/PET.1057/Add.1)	688
	Miss Jane Gool, representative of the All African Convention (AAC) and Unity Movement of South Africa (A/AC.109/PET.1093)	683
	Mr. T.X. Makiwane, Deputy Director of External Affairs, African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) (A/AC.109/PET.1094)	680
	Mr. Duma Nokwe, Deputy Secretary-General, ANC (A/AC.109/PET.1094)	688
	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	Mr. Jeremiah Gumbs (A/AC.109/PET.1044)
St. Vincent	Mr. E.T. Joshua, Leader of the Opposition and President of the People's Political Party of St. Vincent (PPP), and Mr. Frank Rojas, representative of the PPP (A/AC.109/PET.1043)	658
Southern Rhodesia	Mr. T. Mutizwa, Chief of the Information Office, and Mr. M. Mudzie, Secretary of the Supreme Council, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) (A/AC.109/PET.1073/Add.1)	679
	Mr. L.P. Chihota, Chief Representative, ZANU (A/AC.109/PET.1073/Add.1)	689
	Mr. T.G. Silundika, Publicity Secretary, Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) (A/AC.109/PET.1089)	678

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Petitioner</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
Territories under Portuguese administration		
Angola	Mr. Emmanuel Tulengana, General Chairman, and Mr. Gracia Kiala, General Secretary, <u>Cartel dos Nacionalistas Angolanos (CNA)</u> (A/AC.109/PET.1079/Add.1)	673
	Mr. Holden Roberto, President, <u>Gouvernement révolutionnaire de l'Angola en exil (GRAE)</u> (A/AC.109/PET.1086)	672
	Mr. Carlos Rocha, member of the Executive Committee, <u>Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA)</u> (A/AC.109/PET.1088)	679, 680
	Mr. David Samwimbila, Secretary for Security, <u>União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA)</u> (A/AC.109/PET.1096)	683, 684
	Mr. François Kuta, Political Director, and Mr. Antoine Kiaku, representative, <u>Parti Démocrate Nto-Bako Angola a/</u>	674
Mozambique	Mr. Paulo José Gumane, President, <u>Comité Revolucionario de Moçambique (COREMO)</u> (A/AC.109/PET.1095)	683
	Mr. Uria T. Simango, member of the Central Committee and of the Presidential Council, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, member of the Central Committee, and Mr. Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Presidential Council and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, <u>Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO)</u> (A/AC.109/PET.1097)	690, 691, 692

a/ The communication containing the request for a hearing by this petitioner was not circulated as a petition.

ANNEX II

REVIEW OF WORK (1969)

A. REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE II\*

Chairman: Miss Kongit SINEGJORGIS (Ethiopia)

1. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969, the Special Committee, by approving the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), decided to maintain Sub-Committee II and referred to it, for consideration and report, the following Territories:

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

2. In addition to the above terms of reference, the Special Committee requested the Sub-Committee to carry out specific tasks relating to the Territories as contained in the respective General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 2430 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968. These matters were as follows:

(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;"

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.609.

(b) Matters relating to the small Territories (paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

"14. 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 population of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence;"

(c) Question of sending visiting missions to Territories (paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

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

3. The composition of Sub-Committee II in 1969 was as follows: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iraq, Poland and the United States of America.

4. At its 87th meeting, on 24 March 1969, Sub-Committee II elected Miss Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia) as Chairman and Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan) as Rapporteur.

5. Sub-Committee II held a total of eighteen meetings between 24 March and 9 October 1969, a/ and submitted to the Special Committee the following reports: b/

New Hebrides

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands

Niue and the Tokelau Islands

Guam and American Samoa

Brunei

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

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

6. At its 88th meeting, on 31 March 1969, upon an urgent request by the Special Committee, Sub-Committee II decided, without objection, to recommend in accordance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 that "the records of its meetings should consist of summary records in provisional form only, to which addenda and/or corrigenda would be issued as appropriate to cover substantive corrections submitted by delegations" (A/AC.109/L.549).

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a/ A/AC.109/SC.3/SR.87-104.

b/ These reports appear in chapters XV-XXII of the present report (A/7623/Add.6 (parts I and II)), annex II of each chapter.

7. In its consideration of the Territories referred to it, the Sub-Committee took into account the request of the General Assembly to recommend deadlines for the accession of Territories to independence in appropriate cases as contained in paragraph 14 of its resolution 2326 (XXII).

8. The Sub-Committee also took into account the statements made in the Special Committee during the general exchange of views on matters relating to small Territories (see A/AC.109/PV.667-670).

9. On the question of visiting missions, the Sub-Committee submitted specific recommendations regarding a number of the Territories which it considered. These recommendations are contained in the Sub-Committee's reports listed in paragraph 5 above.

B. REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE III\*

Chairman: Mr. Germán NAVA CARRILLO (Venezuela)

1. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969, the Special Committee, by approving the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), 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
- (5) Bahamas
- (6) Turks and Caicos Islands
- (7) Cayman Islands
- (8) Montserrat

2. In addition to the above terms of reference, the Special Committee requested the Sub-Committee to carry out specific tasks relating to the Territories as contained in the respective General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 2430 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968. These matters were as follows:

(a) Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence (paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967). 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 14 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.608.

"14. 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 population of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence;"

(c) Question of sending visiting missions to Territories (paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

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

3. The composition of Sub-Committee III in 1969 was as follows: Bulgaria, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Norway and Venezuela.

4. At its 119th meeting on 25 March 1969, Sub-Committee III elected Dr. Germán Nava Carrillo (Venezuela) as Chairman and Mr. Farrokh Parsi (Iran) as Rapporteur.

5. Sub-Committee III held a total of twenty meetings between 25 March and 13 October 1969, a/ and submitted to the Special Committee reports covering the following Territories: b/

United States Virgin Islands

British Virgin Islands

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

Bermuda

Bahamas

Turks and Caicos Islands

Cayman Islands

Montserrat

6. At its 120th meeting on 3 April 1969, upon an urgent request by the Special Committee, Sub-Committee III decided, without objection, to recommend, in accordance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, that "the records of its meetings should consist of summary records in provisional form only, to which addenda and/or corrigenda would be issued as appropriate to cover substantive corrections submitted by delegations". The Sub-Committee also requested the Secretariat to issue the summary records within three days after the meeting concerned (A/AC.109/L.548).

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a/ A/AC.109/SC.4/SR.119-138.

b/ These reports appear in chapters XXIII-XXX of the present report (A/7623/Add.7), annex II of each chapter:

7. In its consideration of the Territories referred to it, the Sub-Committee took into account the request of the General Assembly to recommend deadlines for the accession of Territories to independence in appropriate cases as contained in paragraph 14 of its resolution 2326 (XXII).

8. The Sub-Committee also took into account the statements made in the Special Committee during the general exchange of views on matters relating to small Territories (see A/AC.109/PV.667-670).

9. The question of sending visiting missions to Territories was considered by the Sub-Committee at its 121st and 122nd meetings on 14 and 21 April 1969. The Sub-Committee also submitted specific recommendations regarding this question with respect to the Territories which it considered; these recommendations are contained in the Sub-Committee's reports listed in paragraph 5 above.

ANNEX III\*

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

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, paragraph 13 of which reads as follows:

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

2. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969, the Special Committee approved the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537) which contained inter alia the following recommendations:

(a) that the Committee should consider separately in plenary meetings 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", and

(b) that, in order to facilitate its consideration of the item, "the Committee should request the Secretary-General to submit to it a report enumerating the principal resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Committee itself in the field of decolonization and the measures taken by Member States in implementation of those resolutions" (see paragraph 5, A/AC.109/L.537).

3. At the same meeting, and in connexion with the above-mentioned recommendations the Chairman informed the Special Committee that in the absence of detailed directives from the Committee, the Secretariat would submit a report enumerating the resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee since the beginning of 1966 concerning the implementation of the Declaration, the question of Southern Rhodesia, the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration and the question of Namibia, including

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/342.

an indication of the specific paragraphs which requested States to take certain specific measures, and that as regards the measures taken by Member States in implementation of those resolutions, the Secretariat would furnish a list of the documents in which is contained the information submitted by Member States.

4. In accordance with the foregoing, the Secretary-General wishes to make available to the Special Committee the information set out below.

Resolutions/decisions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning the implementation of the Declaration and the questions of Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration and Namibia, and information submitted by Member States on measures taken by them in implementation of those resolutions/decisions: 1966-1968

	<u>Resolutions/ decisions</u>	<u>Paragraphs containing requests ad- dressed to Member States/ States</u>	<u>Number of replies received from Gov- ernments</u>	<u>Report on im- plementation (where requested by body con- cerned)</u>
<u>GENERAL ASSEMBLY</u>				
<u>21st session</u>				
Implementation of the Declaration	2189 (XXI) of 13/12/66	9,10	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	2138 (XXI) of 22/10/66	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	2151 (XXI) of 17/12/66	10	-	-
Territories under Portuguese administration	2184 (XXI) of 12/12/66	6,8,9	-	-
South West Africa	2145 (XXI) of 27/10/66	9	-	-
<u>Fifth special session</u>				
South West Africa	2248 (S-V) of 19/5/67	6, part IV	-	-
<u>22nd session</u>				
Implementation of the Declaration	2326 (XXII) of 16/12/67	8,9	48	A/7200 (Part I), chap. II, annex I
Southern Rhodesia	2262 (XXII) of 3/11/67	9,10,16	-	-
Territories under Portuguese administration	2270 (XXII) of 17/11/67	8,12	-	-
South West Africa	2324 (XXII) of 16/12/67	3	85	A/7045 and Add.1-26

	<u>Resolutions/ decisions</u>	<u>Paragraphs containing requests ad- dressed to Member States/ States</u>	<u>Number of replies received from Gov- ernments</u>	<u>Report on im- plementation (where requested by body con- cerned)</u>
<u>GENERAL ASSEMBLY</u>				
(continued)				
South West Africa	2325 (XXII) of 16/12/67	6	-	-
South West Africa	2372 (XXII) of 12/6/68	9,10	42	A/7171 and Add.1-6
<u>23rd session</u>				
Implementation of the Declaration	2465 (XXIII) of 20/12/68	5-8	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	2379 (XXIII) of 25/10/68	2	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	2383 (XXIII) of 7/11/68	8,14	28	A/AC.109/308 and Add.1-3
Territories under Portu- guese administration	2395 (XXIII) of 29/11/68	5,6,9,13	-	-
Namibia	2403 (XXIII) of 16/12/68	-	-	-
<u>SECURITY COUNCIL</u>				
<u>Twenty-first year</u>				
Southern Rhodesia	221 (1966) of 9/4/66	4	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	232 (1966) of 16/12/66	2,3,5-8	117	S/7781 and Add.1-5
<u>Twenty-third year</u>				
South West Africa	245 (1968) of 25/1/68	3	-	-
South West Africa	246 (1968) of 14/3/68	3,4	36	S/8506 and Add.1-5
Southern Rhodesia	253 (1968) of 29/5/68	3-9,11,13-16, 18,22	103	S/8786 and Add.1-10

	<u>Resolutions/ decisions</u>	<u>Paragraphs containing requests ad- dressed to Member States/ States</u>	<u>Number of replies received from Gov- ernments</u>	<u>Report on im- plementation (where requested by body con- cerned)</u>
<u>SPECIAL COMMITTEE</u>				
<u>1966 session</u>				
Implementation of the Declaration	22/6/66 (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. II, para. 619)	8	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	21/4/66 (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. III, para. 587)	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	31/5/66 (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. III, para. 1097)	10	-	-
Territories under Portuguese administration	22/6/66 (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. V, para. 675)	5,7	-	-
South West Africa	9/6/66 (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. IV, para. 306)	8	-	-
<u>1967 session</u>				
Implementation of the Declaration	20/6/67 (A/6700/Rev.1, chap. II, para. 744)	12	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	9/6/67 (A/6700/Rev.1, chap. III, para. 609)	11	-	-
Territories under Portuguese administration	20/6/67 (A/6700/Add.3, chap. V, para. 1024)	9	-	-
South West Africa	19/6/67 (A/6700/Rev.1, chap. IV, para. 185)	-	-	-
South West Africa	12/9/67 (A/6700/Rev.1, chap. IV, para. 232)	-	-	-

	<u>Resolutions/ decisions</u>	<u>Paragraphs containing requests ad- dressed to Member States/ States</u>	<u>Number of replies received from Gov- ernments</u>	<u>Report on im- plementation (where requested by body con- cerned)</u>
<u>SPECIAL COMMITTEE</u>				
<u>(continued)</u>				
<u>1968 session</u>				
Southern Rhodesia	7/3/68 (A/7200/ Add.1, chap. VI, section II)	-	-	-
Territories under Portu- guese administration	26/6/68 (A/7200/ Add.3, chap. VIII, section II)	8,13	-	-
Territories under Portu- guese administration	23/9/68 (A/7200/ Add.3, chap. VIII, section II)	3	-	-
Namibia	15/2/68 (A/7200/ Add.2, chap. VII, section III)	-	-	-
Namibia	30/4/68 (A/7200/ Add.2, chap. VII, section III)	-	-	-

ANNEX IV\*

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

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

Acting Chairman: Mr. Germán NAVA-CARRILLO (Venezuela)

1. The Working Group held its 70th meeting on 21 October 1969.

Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization

2. At that meeting the Working Group, in accordance with the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969 and having regard to the provisions of paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, considered the item entitled "Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization".
3. In its consideration of the item, the Working Group took into account the report submitted by the Bureau, a/ of which the Special Committee decided to take note at its 649th meeting, on 8 November 1968, concerning the programme of publications and other activities, including radio, film and television coverage, envisaged by the Office of Public Information on the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.
4. Further, the Working Group noted that in its report to the General Assembly at the twenty-fourth session (A/7684) the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had recommended that "the Secretary-General should be invited to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal ... to give widespread and intensified publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories, and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples". In the same connexion, the Working Group noted that in a report to the Preparatory Committee (A/AC.140/2), the Secretary-General had recalled that a relevant item was on the agenda of the Special Committee and that it was accordingly his intention to submit the required report on the administrative and financial implications to the latter Committee when its proposals concerning the item became available.
5. The Working Group also heard a statement by the representative of the Office of Public Information, a copy of which is appended to the present report, concerning

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.612.

a/ A/7200 (part I), annex VIII.

the action so far taken by that Office in connexion with the programme mentioned in paragraph 3 above as well as on its plans for future activities.

6. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed that the information furnished by the representative of the Office of Public Information should be brought to the attention of the Special Committee. The Working Group further decided to recommend to the Committee that it should invite the Secretary-General to ensure that the programme of publications and other activities envisaged by the Office of Public Information was carried out as soon as possible.

Documentation to be prepared on the subject of decolonization for dissemination in connexion with the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew the attention of the Working Group to the recommendation contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration (A/7684) to the effect that the General Assembly, in connexion with that anniversary, should request the Special Committee to prepare

"a succinct analytical study /which should be given the widest possible dissemination by the Secretary-General/ on the subject of decolonization with a view to mobilizing public opinion as well as the international community towards the full implementation of the Declaration. Such a study should contain, inter alia, an analysis of the various aspects and manifestations of colonialism and of the obstacles which are standing in the way of decolonization, a review of the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, as well as recommendations regarding concrete ways and means of achieving the full implementation of the Declaration without any further delay ...".

8. The Chairman also drew attention to the following extract from the report (A/AC.140/2) submitted by the Secretary-General to the Preparatory Committee concerning the financial implications of the above-mentioned recommendation.

"In the absence of full details as to the scope, nature and volume of the documentation to be prepared and on the form and manner of its dissemination, it is not possible at this stage to furnish the Preparatory Committee with an estimate of the costs which would be incurred in the event of the adoption of the recommendation ... It is realized that these particulars may not become available until the Special Committee gives active consideration to the matter at its session early in 1970. The Secretary-General wishes to stress, nevertheless, that it would be desirable to secure the inclusion in the budget appropriations for 1970 of at least a general provision for these purposes and would accordingly suggest that the above-mentioned recommendation be brought to the attention of the Special Committee in order that the requirements to which it is likely to give rise might be considered in conjunction with that Committee's determination of its programme of work for 1970 and the related global provision which might be included in the budget appropriations for that year."

## APPENDIX

### STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR, PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, ON THE ACTIVITIES OF OPI IN THE FIELD OF DECOLONIZATION AND THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FOUR

Made before a meeting of the Working Group of the Committee,  
21 October 1969

1. Regarding the coverage arrangements for the African visit of the Special Committee, from 5-23 May 1969, two press officers accompanied the Committee for its meetings in Kinshasa, Lusaka and Dar es Salaam.
2. The Press Officers issued a background release at Headquarters on the eve of the Committee's departure, stating why the Committee was visiting Africa, which countries it would visit, what it would do there and which members would go. The story was cabled by the Briefing Section to the United Nations Information Centres in the field.
3. On arrival in Africa, the press officers issued an adapted backgrounder rewritten for each of the three cities visited. Press releases giving a running account of the proceedings on each meeting were issued locally with the aid of a typist loaned by the mission secretariat. At the end of each day, regardless of whether one or more meetings were held that day, the press officers filed one consolidated cable to Headquarters on the Committee's discussion for that day. On conclusion of the meetings in Africa, a round-up of the entire trip was issued locally and cabled to Headquarters. In all, thirty-five releases were issued locally in the course of the three-week trip, which covered approximately sixteen working days, not counting travel time.
4. In Kinshasa, the press releases were also issued in French. The daily cables to Headquarters, which represented a shortened version of the releases issued locally, averaged 1,000 words each. In addition, weekly summaries were cabled to New York for transmission to selected Information Centres.
5. Apart from coverage, the press officers maintained close liaison with local correspondents, supplying them with needed background information and facilitating their access to and coverage of meetings.
6. To ensure that the releases issued locally reached the local information media in time for use in daily papers and radio programmes, the press officers had the driver of the car assigned to them deliver the releases to newspapers and radio stations twice a day.
7. Past experience has demonstrated the value of assigning two press officers for any future mission of this kind, one being always available for actual coverage of meetings while the other maintains liaison with the local information media and supervises the production of press releases and other information material.

8. In the field of printed publications OPI earlier this year published a twelve-page leaflet in nine languages explaining the work of the Committee of Twenty-Four - "What It Is, What It Does, How It Works". Also published was a thirty-two-page pamphlet in eight languages entitled "Foreign Economic Interests and Decolonization". The first of a series of booklets entitled "A Principle in Torment", dealing with the subject of the United Nations and Southern Rhodesia, is now at the printers. This seventy-six-page booklet will be issued this year in six languages. The second in the series covering Territories under Portuguese administration, has been completed and publication is expected before the end of the year. The third will relate to Namibia and will be issued in 1970.

9. In addition, OPI plans to devote a special issue of the new periodical Objective: Justice to the subject of decolonization early in 1970. The special issue would be entitled "A Decade of Decolonization". The style and format of this magazine-type publication offers many advantages over a pamphlet and its production in language versions (for budgetary reasons Objective: Justice is produced only in English at present) would involve an additional financial implication of about \$20,000.

10. Concerning Radio and Visual Services of OPI, based on newsreel material collected and distributed by OPI during the 1969 African trip of the Committee of Twenty-Four, Radio Visual Services is preparing a feature film on decolonization. In connexion with the United Nations twenty-fifth anniversary next year, Radio Visual Services will also produce a film on the work of the United Nations to bring dependent peoples to self-government. This will include the activities of the Committee of Twenty-Four and the Trusteeship Council.

11. As with Press and publications, Radio and Visual Services will continue to cover all of the activities of the Committee of Twenty-Four and related United Nations efforts in the field of decolonization.

ANNEX V

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: PETITIONS  
FROM THE PEOPLES OF THE COLONIAL COUNTRIES

A. ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS\*

Chairman: Mr. Rafic JOUEJATI (Syria)

...

Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries

8. The Sub-Committee recalled that the Special Committee, at its 659th meeting, on 14 March, decided, by approving the fortieth report of its Working Group, to include in its agenda for the current year an item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries (paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX), Part B, and article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination)" and allocated it for consideration directly at plenary meetings and by the Sub-Committee as appropriate.

9. The Sub-Committee noted that in article 15 of the above-mentioned Convention and in paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX), Part B, the Special Committee had been requested:

(a) To transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, periodically or at its request, copies of petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries relevant to the Convention, for the comments and recommendations of the said Committee;

(b) To transmit to the said Committee copies of reports concerning legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures directly related to the principles and objectives of the Convention applied by the administering Powers in the Territories; and

(c) To include in its report to the General Assembly a summary of action taken by it under the terms of that resolution.

10. As regards the aspect of the item mentioned in paragraph 9 (a) above, the Sub-Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the Special Committee that, so far as the current year was concerned, the Chairman of the Special Committee should be authorized to undertake, on behalf of the Committee, the transmission to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of the petitions relevant to the Convention which had been circulated during 1969. It was the understanding of the Sub-Committee in making that recommendation that the other aspects of the item mentioned in paragraph 9 (b) and (c) above would, in accordance with the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 659th meeting, be considered directly at plenary meetings of the Committee.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.595.

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

B. NOTE BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN\*

1. At its 715th meeting on 25 September 1969, the Special Committee, in connexion with its consideration of the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination: petitions from the peoples of colonial territories", examined, inter alia, the request contained in the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2106 (B) of 21 December 1965 and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to the effect that it should transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, periodically or at the latter's request, copies of petitions from the peoples of the colonial countries relevant to the Convention, for the comments and recommendations of the said Committee.

2. In doing so, the Special Committee had before it the 148th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions (see annex V A, above) in which was contained the recommendation of that Sub-Committee on the matter.

3. By adopting at the same meeting the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, the Special Committee decided, inter alia, that its Chairman should be authorized, so far as the current year was concerned, to undertake on behalf of the Special Committee the transmission of the petitions relevant to the Convention to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

4. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision, the Acting Chairman wishes to inform the Special Committee that it is his intention to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the following written petitions which have been circulated as documents of the Special Committee in 1969:

<u>Petition concerning</u>	<u>Document symbol</u>
Namibia	A/AC.109/PET.1056
	" 1057
	" 1058
	" 1094
	" 1111
Territories under Portuguese administration	A/AC.109/PET.1083
	" 1083/Add.1
Southern Rhodesia	A/AC.109/PET.1073
	" 1075
	" 1076
	" 1076/Add.1
	" 1092
	" 1098
Territories in southern Africa	A/AC.109/PET.1107

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/346.

ANNEX VI\*

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

AFGHANISTAN

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Abdur-Rahman PAZHWAQ  
Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS  
Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab SIDDIQ  
Mr. Abdul Ahad NASSER-ZIAYEE

BULGARIA

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Milko TARABANOV  
Mr. Luben PENTCHEV (since May)  
Mr. Dimitar SABEV (until March)  
Mr. Dimitar S. STANCEV (since March)

ECUADOR

Representative: H.E. Sr. Leopoldo BENITES

Advisers: Sr. Hugo JATIVA (until August)  
Srta. Leticia GUERRERO (until August)  
Lic. Horacio SEVILLA-BORJA (from 6 August)

ETHIOPIA

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

Alternate Representatives: Miss Konjit SINEGIORGIS  
Mr. Berhane DERESSA (from 1 April)

HONDURAS

Representatives: Lic. F. Salomón JIMENEZ-MUNGUIA  
Sra. Luz Bertrand de BROMLEY

INDIA

Representative: H.E. Mr. S. SEN

Alternate Representatives: Mr. A.S. GONSALVES  
Mr. S.M.S. CHADHA

Adviser: Mr. K.P. SAKSENA

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/INF.7.

IRAN

Representatives: Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY (until February)  
Mr. Hooshang AMIRMOKRI

Alternate Representative: Mr. Farrokh PARSI

IRAQ

Representatives: Mr. Adnan RAOUF  
Mr. Mohamed R. al-JABIRI  
Mr. Ayad MUNIR

ITALY

Representative: H.E. M. Piero VINCI

Alternate Representatives: M. Massimo CASTALDO  
M. Alessandro QUARONI  
M. Mario Vittorio ZAMBONI

IVORY COAST

Representatives: H.E. M. Siméon AKE  
M. Amadou TRAORE  
Mr. Koffi KCUAME

MADAGASCAR

Representative: M. Blaise RABETAFIKA

Alternate Representatives: M. Raymond RAOELINA (until March)  
M. Gabriel RAKOTONIAINA (from 27 March)

MALI

Representatives: H.E. M. Mamadou Boubacar KANTE  
M. Mohamed Mahmoud CULD ALY (until August)  
M. Zana DAO (from 27 August)  
M. Adama MAIGA (from 27 August)

NORWAY

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Edvard HAMBRO  
Mr. Per Galby RAVNE  
Mr. Per E.S. TILSSELT

POLAND

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Bohdan TOMOROWICZ  
Mr. Jan SLOWIKOWSKI (until June)  
Mr. Tadeusz STFULAK (since June)

Alternate Representative: Mr. Edward SABIK

SIERRA LEONE

Representatives: H.E. Dr. Davidson S.H.W. NICOL, C.M.G.  
Mr. Malcolm O. COLE (until February)  
Mr. Freddie B. SAVAGE (since March)  
Mr. Charles E. WYSE (since April)

SYRIA

Representatives: H.E. Dr. George J. TOMEH  
Mr. Rafic JOUEJATI  
Mr. Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL

Alternate Representatives: Mr. A.F. EL-MASRI  
Mr. Issa AWAD  
Mr. Najdi EL-JAZZAR

TUNISIA

Representatives: H.E. M. Mahmoud MESTIRI (until August)  
M. Ahmed CHTOUROU  
M. Mohamed FOURATI  
M. Hichem AYOUB  
M. Hédi DRISSI  
M. Radwan FOUHAILY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative: Dr. Viktor Levonovich ISSRAELYAN  
Alternate Representative: Mr. Pavel Fedorovich SHAKHOV  
Advisers: Mr. Ivan Guryevich NEKLESSA (since July)  
Mr. Vladimir Ivanovich USTINOV (until June)  
Mr. Viatcheslav Vasilyevich KUZMIN

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Representative: H.E. The Right Hon. The Lord CARADON,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.  
Alternate Representatives: Mr. D.H.T. HILDYARD, C.M.G., D.F.C.  
Mr. J.D.B. SHAW, M.V.O.  
Advisers: Mr. D.N. LANE  
Mr. P.J.S. MOON  
Mr. R.A.C. BYATT  
Mr. P.C. PETRIE (since June)  
Miss S.E. HARDEN, M.B.E.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Akili B.C. DANIELI  
Mr. M.A. FOUM (until August)  
Mr. W.E. WALDRON-RAMSEY  
Mr. C.S.M. MSELLE (since June)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative: H.E. Mr. Seymour Maxwell FINGER

Alternate Representatives: Mr. John EAVES, Jr. (until July)  
Mr. Frederick H. SACKSTEDER, Jr.

Adviser: Mr. Ernest C. GRIGG, III

VENEZUELA

Representatives: H.E. Sr. Manuel PEREZ GUERRERO (until February)  
Dr. Germán NAVA CARRILLO

Alternate Representative: Dr. Pedro Emilio COLL

Adviser: Lic. Franca BARONI GERODETTI

YUGOSLAVIA

Representative: H.E. Dr. Anton VRATUSA

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Živojin JAZIĆ  
Mr. Dragoslav PEJIĆ (until July)  
Mr. Aleksandar PSONČAK (since July)

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Representative: Mr. A.A. SHAHEED

Alternate Representative: Mr. R.F. JONKER

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Representatives: Mr. Donald W. WOODWARD  
Mr. Morris GREENE

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION  
UNION

Representative: Mr. R. BUTLER

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION

Representative:

Mr. Alfonso de SILVA

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Representative:

Dr. R.M. MALAN

CHAPTERS II-IV

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## CHAPTER II

### MEETINGS HELD AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session,<sup>1/</sup> the Special Committee envisaged, as part of its programme of work for 1969, the possibility of holding another series of meetings away from Headquarters during that year within the context of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVII) of 27 November 1961 which, in establishing the Committee, authorized it "to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters wherever and whenever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions". In reaching that decision, the Committee was mindful of the constructive results achieved by its previous sessions away from Headquarters. It also 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.

2. By paragraph 3 of resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, the General Assembly approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1969, including the possibility of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters. Within the context of the programme thus approved, the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia extended invitations to the Committee by letters dated 5 March and 11 March respectively (A/AC.109/309 and 310) to hold meetings at their respective capitals during 1969. In a letter dated 4 April, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo also extended an invitation to the Committee (A/AC.109/312) to hold meetings at its capital during 1969.

3. During the discussions on the organization of the work of the Special Committee, which took place at its meetings held between 13 February and 28 April,<sup>2/</sup> the importance of holding meetings in Africa was stressed by several members. These members considered that a further session away from Headquarters would enable the Committee to assess the efforts which the African peoples under colonial rule were making to achieve liberation and to assess the contributions and the new initiatives that the Committee could take in the future to assist those peoples in attaining freedom and independence. The Committee would also be enabled to renew its contacts with the liberation movements and to hear petitioners who would otherwise not be able to appear before the Committee in New York. The Committee would thus enhance its capacity to make an even more effective contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

4. At its 666th meeting, on 3 April, the Special Committee considered recommendations for the holding of a series of meetings away from Headquarters which were contained in the forty-first report of the Working Group (see annex I to this chapter). The Committee also had before it a report by the Secretary-

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<sup>1/</sup> A/7200 (part I), chapter I, para. 192.

<sup>2/</sup> A/AC.109/PV.652-657, 659, 661 and Corr.1 and 2, 670 and Corr.1.

General on the administrative and financial implications of these recommendations (see annex II to this chapter). At the same meeting, and following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mali, Madagascar, Syria, Yugoslavia, Iraq, the United States of America, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.666 and Corr.1), the Committee decided to adopt the report of the Working Group, it being understood that the comments and reservations expressed by some members would appear in the record of the meeting.

5. By adopting the report, the Special Committee decided that it would accept, with an expression of its appreciation, the invitations extended to it by the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, to hold meetings at their respective capitals; that the Committee should travel away from Headquarters for the purpose of these meetings during the first week of May; and that it should hold meetings at the capitals concerned in the following order and for the approximate duration indicated, beginning on 5 May:

Lusaka . . . . . eight working days

Dar es Salaam . . . . . eight working days

6. The Special Committee also decided that the agenda for its meetings in Africa in 1969 should include the questions of Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration and Namibia, it being understood that priority would be given to the hearing of petitioners; the agenda for these meetings could also include, as appropriate, such reports of Sub-Committees I, II and III as might become available. At the same time, the Special Committee noted the indication contained in the report of the Working Group to the effect that the delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States of America would be unable to participate in the proposed meetings away from Headquarters.

7. Following the adoption of these decisions on 3 April, the Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, issued on the same date a communiqué for dissemination by the Office of Public Information concerning the forthcoming meetings of the Committee in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam.

8. In a letter dated 3 April, the Chairman also transmitted a copy of the communiqué to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The latter, in a reply dated 16 April (A/AC.109/317), advised that a representative of the OAU would participate in the Committee's meetings at Lusaka and Dar es Salaam.

9. At its 667th meeting, on 16 April, the Special Committee, in the light of the additional invitation received from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see para. 2 above), considered further recommendations regarding the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in 1969 which were contained in the forty-second report of the Working Group (see annex III to this chapter). At the same meeting, and following statements by the representatives of Syria, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, the United Republic of Tanzania and Honduras, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.667), the Committee decided to adopt the recommendations contained in that report. By so doing, the Committee agreed to accept, with an expression of its appreciation, the invitation extended to it by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to hold meetings at Kinshasa.

10. By adopting the report, the Special Committee also decided, in modification of the decision set out in paragraph 5 above, to hold meetings at the capitals concerned in the following order and for the approximate duration indicated, beginning on 5 May 1969:

Kinshasa . . . . . four working days  
Lusaka . . . . . six working days  
Dar es Salaam . . . . six working days

11. On the basis of the above-mentioned decision adopted on 16 April, the Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, issued on the same date a revised version of his earlier communiqué, concerning the forthcoming meetings of the Committee in Kinshasa, Lusaka and Dar es Salaam. The text of the revised communiqué, which was given wide dissemination by the Office of Public Information, is appended to this chapter (see annex IV).

12. Members of the Special Committee<sup>3/</sup> arrived at Kinshasa on 4 May. The Committee met in Kinshasa from 5 to 8 May, at the Palais de la Nation; it arrived at Lusaka on 9 May and held meetings there from 9 to 16 May, at the Evelyn Hone College of Further Education; it arrived at Dar es Salaam on 17 May and held meetings there from 19 to 23 May at University College.

13. During its session in Africa, the Special Committee held twenty-four plenary meetings and the Sub-Committee on Petitions held six meetings. The Committee heard fifteen groups of petitioners and circulated five written petitions as official documents, exclusive of requests for hearing.

14. During their stay in Kinshasa, several members of the Special Committee, at the invitation of the Gouvernement révolutionnaire de l'Angola en exil (GRAE), visited a reception camp for refugees from Angola established by that organization at Franquetti. Some members of the Special Committee also visited a training camp operated by the same organization in the vicinity of Kinshasa.

15. Statements of a general character were made on the occasion of the opening and closing of the Special Committee's meetings at the three capitals as follows:

<u>Capital</u>	<u>Opening of meetings</u>	<u>Closing of meetings</u>
Kinshasa	His Excellency Mr. Justin Marie Bomboko, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and External Trade, on behalf of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the Chairman; and the representatives of Syria, Ethiopia, Ecuador, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Italy and India (A/AC.109/SR.671)	His Excellency Mr. Justin Marie Bomboko, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and External Trade, on behalf of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.675)

<sup>3/</sup> A list of the representatives present at the meetings away from Headquarters appears in annex V to this chapter.

<u>Capital</u>	<u>Opening of meetings</u>	<u>Closing of meetings</u>
Lusaka	His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia; the Chairman; and the representatives of India, Sierra Leone, Honduras, Poland, Norway and the representative of the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (A/AC.109/SR.676)	His Excellency Mr. Elija Mudenda, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the President of Zambia; and the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.686)
Dar es Salaam	His Excellency Mr. Stephen Mhando, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania; the Chairman; and the representatives of Mali, Afghanistan, Venezuela, Bulgaria and Italy (A/AC.109/SR.687 and Corr.1)	His Excellency Mr. Stephen Mhando, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania; the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.693)

16. In accordance with decisions taken by the Special Committee in response to requests addressed to it, as indicated below, representatives of the following Governments participated in the meetings of the Committee away from Headquarters in an observer capacity:

<u>Requesting Government</u>	<u>Meeting and date at which request was granted</u>
Argentina (A/AC.109/313)	671st meeting on 5 May (A/AC.109/SR.671)
Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/318 and Add.1-2)	672nd, 677th and 687th meetings on 6, 12 and 19 May (A/AC.109/SR.672, 677 and 687 and Corr.1)
Nigeria (A/AC.109/319)	674th meeting on 7 May (A/AC.109/SR.674)
Uganda (A/AC.109/320)	675th meeting on 8 May (A/AC.109/SR.675)
Zambia (A/AC.109/321)	676th meeting on 9 May (A/AC.109/SR.676)
Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/AC.109/323)	687th meeting on 19 May (A/AC.109/SR.687 and Corr.1)

Requesting Government

Meeting and date at which  
request was granted

Cuba (A/AC.109/324)

688th meeting on 20 May  
(A/AC.109/SR.688)

Romania (A/AC.109/325)

690th meeting on 21 May  
(A/AC.109/SR.690 and Corr.1)

Representatives of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) also participated, with the Committee's permission, in the meetings held at Lusaka and Dar es Salaam.

17. Following the hearing of petitioners concerning Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Special Committee held a general debate concerning each of these items. Taking into consideration the information furnished by the petitioners and in the light of the views expressed during that debate, the Committee adopted the following consensi and resolutions on those items:

- (a) Two consensi concerning the question of Namibia at its 692nd meeting, on 22 May, at Dar es Salaam and at its 704th meeting, on 3 July, on its return to Headquarters;
- (b) Resolution concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, at its 698th meeting, on 10 June, on its return to Headquarters;
- (c) Resolution concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, at its 701st meeting, on 24 June, on its return to Headquarters.

An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned items, including the statements made to it by petitioners, together with the texts of the consensi and resolutions adopted thereon, is contained in chapters VI, VII and VIII of the present report. 4/

18. At the conclusion of its session away from Headquarters, the Special Committee, at its 693rd meeting, on 23 May, unanimously adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/327) expressing its appreciation to the host Governments. That resolution reads as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having held meetings from 5 to 23 May 1969 successively at Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Lusaka (Zambia) and Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), and having heard the statements by the spokesmen for those Governments,

4/ See A/7623/Add.1, chapter VI (Southern Rhodesia), section B.2; A/7623/Add.2, chapter VII (Namibia), paras. 29 and 30; A/7623/Add.3 and Corr.1, chapter VIII (Territories under Portuguese administration), para. 19.

"Expresses its profound gratitude to the Governments and peoples of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania for inviting the Special Committee to hold meetings at Kinshasa, Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, for providing the Committee with the necessary facilities for its meetings, and for their generous and kind hospitality."

19. On 13 June, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the host Governments to the United Nations for the attention of their respective Governments.

ANNEX I\*

FORTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud MESTIRI (Tunisia)

1. The Working Group held its 64th to 65th meetings on 26 and 28 March 1969, respectively.

Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

2. At these meetings, the Working Group, in accordance with the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969, considered the question of the Committee holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters this year, in the light of the invitations extended to the Committee in that connexion by the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia (A/AC.109/309 and 310).

3. At the outset of its consideration of the question, the Chairman informed the Working Group that the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America had indicated to him that, should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters this year, their respective delegations would be unable to participate in these meetings.

4. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group, at these meetings, adopted a consensus by which it recommended to the Special Committee that:

(a) It should decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters this year and to accept, with an expression of its appreciation, the invitations extended to it by the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia;

(b) The agenda for these meetings should include the questions of Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration and Namibia, it being understood that priority would be given to the hearing of petitioners; the agenda for these meetings could also include, as appropriate, such reports of Sub-Committees I, II and III as might become available;

(c) It should travel away from Headquarters for the purpose of these meetings during the first week of May 1969;

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.543.

(d) Taking the foregoing into account, it should hold meetings at the capitals concerned in the following order and for the approximate duration indicated, beginning on 5 May 1969:

Lusaka - eight working days;

Dar es Salaam - eight working days.

5. The Working Group also decided to recommend that the Special Committee request its Chairman first to prepare a press release concerning the proposed meetings, which should be disseminated as widely as possible by the Office of Public Information, particularly in the area to be visited, in order that petitioners wishing to appear before the Committee might be apprised of its plans and, secondly, to invite the two Governments to publicize as widely as possible the Committee's plans to hold meetings in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam. The Working Group further decided to recommend that full publicity coverage (Press, radio, film and still photography) should be provided by the OPI for the proposed meetings away from Headquarters.

6. In addition, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the Special Committee that:

(a) Following the procedure established in the past and for the duration of the proposed meetings away from Headquarters, the existing arrangements for records of its plenary meetings should be replaced by a system of composite two-language summary records (English/French) in provisional form only, it being understood that these summary records would be reissued subsequently in all the working languages;

(b) In order to avoid delays in the preparation of these records, communications received from petitioners during the proposed meetings away from Headquarters, should, as a rule, be distributed only in the language in which they are submitted, it being understood that delegations would be free to request an oral translation of such communications during the course of meetings and that those communications which the Sub-Committee on Petitions might decide to circulate as official documents would subsequently be issued in all the working languages.

ANNEX II\*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. In terms of regulation 13.1 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Secretary-General is required to submit to the Special Committee, prior to its decision, a report on the administrative and financial implications of the recommendations of the Working Group to the effect that the Committee should accept the invitations extended to it by the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to hold meetings at their respective capitals. The Working Group recommended that the Special Committee should hold these meetings beginning on 5 May 1969 for the approximate durations indicated:

Lusaka - eight working days;

Dar es Salaam - eight working days.

2. On the assumption that the visit to Africa will not exceed a total period of four weeks during May 1969, including travel time, and subject to the reservations made in paragraph 3 below, the minimum costs involved are estimated at \$142,000, under the following main headings:

Travel and subsistence of 21 representatives . . . . .	\$39,200
Travel and subsistence of 48 staff members:	
(7 substantive officers and 3 secretaries, 1 administrative officer, 1 finance officer, 1 secretary, 1 conference officer, 8 interpreters, 2 revisers, 8 translator/precis writers, 10 typists, 2 press officers, 1 radio officer and 3 film and sound crew) . . . . .	72,000
Salaries for temporary staff recruited by the Geneva Office and contractual OPI staff . . . . .	18,000
General expenses (including cables, transportation of equipment, OPI production costs and miscellaneous supplies) . . . . .	<u>12,800</u>
	\$142,000

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.547.

3. The above estimates have been based on the following assumptions:

(a) That all the necessary equipment and supplies listed below are available and will be at the disposal of the United Nations without cost, at the place of meetings:

- (i) Typewriters, paper, stencils, etc.
- (ii) Mimeograph machines, supplies and operators
- (iii) Microphones
- (iv) Interpreters' booths and relevant equipment
- (v) Local transportation
- (vi) Office supplies and adequate conference rooms

(b) That the records of the Committee's meetings will consist of composite two-language summary records (English/French) in provisional form only, and that these summary records would be reissued subsequently in all the working languages.

4. The above expenses can be met from within the appropriation approved by the General Assembly which included a provision of \$200,000 for the activities of the Special Committee in 1969.

ANNEX III\*

FORTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud MESTIRI (Tunisia)

1. The Working Group held its 66th meeting on 15 April 1969.

Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

2. At this meeting, the Working Group considered the further recommendations to be made to the Special Committee regarding its meetings away from Headquarters this year, in the light of the invitations extended to the Committee in that connexion by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/AC.109/312).

3. The Working Group recalled that the Special Committee had, on the recommendation of the Working Group, decided at its 66th meeting, on 3 April, to accept the invitation extended to it by the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to hold a series of meetings, beginning on 5 May 1969, for approximately eight working days at each of the capitals concerned.

4. Following an exchange of views, the Working Group adopted a consensus by which it recommended to the Special Committee that:

(a) It should decide to accept, with an expression of its appreciation, the invitation extended to it by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(b) It should, in modification of the above-mentioned decision (see para. 3 above), decide to hold meetings at the capitals concerned, subject to the convenience of the host Governments and to the availability of the flight schedules, in the following order and for the approximate duration indicated, beginning on 5 May:

Kinshasa - 4 working days;

Lusaka - 6 working days;

Dar es Salaam - 6 working days.

5. In taking these decisions, the Working Group noted that the duration of the Committee's meetings away from Headquarters remained unchanged and that the proposed modification in its travel plan would not give rise to any additional expenditure beyond the financial implications (see annex II to this chapter) which had already been approved by the Committee.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.552.

#### ANNEX IV

### REVISED TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 16 APRIL 1969 BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE COMMITTEE'S VISIT TO AFRICA

Availing itself of invitations extended to it by the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Committee of 24 has decided to hold a series of meetings this year in Dar es Salaam, Lusaka and Kinshasa.

This decision, like the decisions taken by the Special Committee in previous years to hold meetings at various African capitals, was taken in the context of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, which in establishing the Special Committee authorized it "to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions". It should be recalled, in this connexion, that the Special Committee, in its report to the General Assembly at the twenty-third session, informed the Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters in 1969. Following its consideration of the Committee's report, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, approved the report, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee during 1969.

In deciding to hold another series of meetings away from Headquarters this year, the Special Committee was particularly mindful of the constructive results achieved by its previous sessions in Africa. While it remains the desire of the Special Committee to visit the colonial Territories themselves and to gain first-hand experience of the realities of the situation there, this desire has regrettably been frustrated by the negative attitude of the administering Powers concerned. Nevertheless, by reason of the proximity afforded by its previous sessions in Africa and of the availability of representatives of national liberation movements from the colonial Territories, the Special Committee was enabled to acquire more direct knowledge than before of conditions in these Territories and deeper understanding of the wishes and aspirations of their peoples. The knowledge and understanding thus obtained by the Special Committee were duly reflected in a number of concrete and important resolutions which were the basis of the relevant decisions taken by the General Assembly at succeeding sessions.

Also valuable to the work of the Special Committee during its previous sessions away from Headquarters was the co-operation it established with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) through the participation of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa as well as of its Administrative Secretary-General, and with the League of Arab States through the participation of its acting Secretary-General.

The Special Committee is increasingly concerned 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 eight years ago. In particular, the serious colonial problems that remain in southern Africa have shown no perceptible movement towards peaceful solution within the context of the Declaration.

The forthcoming session of the Special Committee in the above-mentioned countries will therefore serve not only to underline once again the active solidarity of the United Nations with colonial peoples in their legitimate struggle to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. In addition, the session will further enhance the capacity of the Special Committee to assist these peoples in realizing their aspirations, which are enshrined in the Charter, to freedom and independence. Finally, in the light of past experience the session will facilitate the appearance before the Special Committee of representatives of national liberation movements wishing to express their views regarding the future of their countries, who would otherwise find it impossible to travel to New York.

The programme of the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters will be as follows:

- Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo - between 5 and 8 May 1969
- Lusaka, Zambia - between 9 and 16 May 1969
- Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania - between 17 and 23 May 1969

The agenda for these meetings will include the question of Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration and Namibia, on the understanding that priority would be given to the hearing of petitioners.

ANNEX V

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES WHO ATTENDED THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S  
MEETINGS AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Mahmoud MESTIRI	(Tunisia)
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Germán NAVA CARRILLO	Venezuela
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS	Afghanistan
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. Luben PENTCHEV	Bulgaria
	Mr. Leopoldo BENITES	Ecuador
	Mr. Berhanu BAHTA )	Ethiopia
	Mr. Berhane DERESSA )	
	Mr. Humberto Lopez VILLAMIL	Honduras
	Mr. S.M.S. CHADHA	India
	Mr. Farrokh PARSI	Iran
	Mr. Ali AL-HILLI	Iraq
	Mr. Massimo CASTALDO	Italy
	Mr. Koffi KOUAME	Ivory Coast
	Mr. Raymond RAOELINA	Madagascar
	Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud OULD ALY	Mali
	Mr. Per G. RAVNE )	Norway
	Mr. Ketil BOERDE )	
	Mr. Stanislaw PAWLISZEWSKI )	Poland
	Mr. Edward SZYMANSKI )	
	Mr. Freddie SAVAGE	Sierra Leone
	Mr. Rafic JOUEJATI	Syria
	Mr. Hédi DRISSI	Tunisia
	Mr. Pavel Fedorovich SHAKHOV )	Union of Soviet
	Mr. A.I. SHECHKOV )	Socialist Republics
	Mr. Vladimir I. USTINOV )	
	Mr. A. Diria HASSAN )	United Republic of
	Mr. Mbutta MILANDO )	Tanzania
	Mr. B.T. NDERUMAKI )	
	Mr. Christopher NGAIZA )	
	Mr. Dragoslav PÉJIC	Yugoslavia

## CHAPTER III

### 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. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969, the Special Committee, by adopting the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), decided to take up separately the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and to refer it to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 720th meeting, on 29 October.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolutions: 2465 (XXIII), of 20 December 1968 concerning the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2430 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning twenty-four Territories with which the Committee is concerned. By resolution 2465 (XXIII), the General Assembly, in paragraph 3, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1969, 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, and, in paragraph 9, requested "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". By resolution 2430 (XXIII), the General Assembly, in paragraph 4, reiterated "its declaration that any attempt aimed at... 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)".
4. At the 720th meeting, on 29 October, the Chairman of Sub-Committee I, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.720), introduced the report of that Sub-Committee on the item (see annex to this chapter). The Sub-Committee's report included ten working papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of that Sub-Committee, which contained information on military activities and arrangements in a number of Territories.
5. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Iran and Venezuela (A/AC.109/PV.720).

6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee I by 16 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. These conclusions and recommendations are set out in paragraph 7 below.

#### B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

7. The text of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee at its 720th meeting on 29 October, to which reference is made in paragraph 6 above, is reproduced below:

##### Conclusions

(a) The structure, objectives and purposes of military establishments in colonial countries remain essentially the same as those outlined in its report of the previous year. 1/ The Special Committee is therefore compelled to reaffirm the conclusions drawn from its study of the question in 1968 and to re-emphasize that those military arrangements and activities constitute one of the most serious impediments to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(b) After having re-examined fully the situation in more than sixteen colonial Territories, the Special Committee notes with regret that none of the States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories has complied with the provisions of paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, whereby the General Assembly requested all colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones. Consequently, the grave and ever-increasing threat to international peace and security created in several cases by the military activities of the colonial Powers, as stated in the report of the Special Committee for the previous year, remains unabated. On the basis of information available to it, the Special Committee is compelled to reaffirm its earlier conclusions and to stress that, far from decreasing, military activities have actually increased in the Territories.

(c) The Special Committee wishes to draw particular attention to the situation in southern Africa which, in its present form, poses an even greater threat to international peace and security. In Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, the Special Committee notes that the Governments of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia have strengthened their military hold over the African Territories and peoples and still deny them their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

(d) In Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, the Portuguese authorities have further intensified their war of colonial repression against the liberation movements in the Territories. It was estimated that Portugal had increased its military budget for 1968-1969 by \$50 million compared

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1/ A/7200 (part II), chapter IV.

with the figure for 1967-1968, bringing it to a total of \$400 million. Most of that expenditure was directed against Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea. According to conservative estimates, there are now 130,000 Portuguese soldiers fighting in the African Territories under Portuguese administration. The Special Committee also notes that Portugal continues to receive arms from its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and that Portugal alone, without the aid of its allies, would be incapable of holding Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, for so long.

(e) In Southern Rhodesia, the illegal régime has also increased its activities against the African people and the national liberation movement. It is estimated that there are now 3,000 members of the South African security forces fighting alongside the security forces of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. Although no figures are available, it is believed that the security forces of the illegal régime have increased considerably since 1968.

(f) In Namibia, the Republic of South Africa, in defiance of the United Nations, is holding down the Territory by the sheer force of its military might and is further enhancing its capabilities in the production of various kinds of advanced weapons. It is reported that South Africa is now equipped with missiles of all kinds.

(g) As regards southern Africa as a whole, the Special Committee notes that South African forces have joined their Rhodesian and Portuguese counterparts in the fighting on all fronts in southern Africa, creating a formidable threat to the independence and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States, thus giving further evidence of their military entente and intensive co-operation against the liberation movements. Petitioners who addressed the Special Committee in 1969 laid strong stress on the military and economic support these régimes receive from various Western countries, all members of NATO.

(h) In the case of smaller Territories such as Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Bermuda, the Bahamas and Gibraltar, it is obvious that the military personnel, equipment, naval and air force facilities, and bases maintained by the colonial Powers go far beyond the defence requirements of these small Territories and that they are directed against third parties in the global military strategy of the colonial Powers and their allies. The net result of these arrangements in the smaller Territories is that the military and strategic requirements of the administering Powers and their allies are prevailing over the interests of the peoples of these Territories.

(i) From the above information, the Special Committee wishes to reaffirm once again its conclusions of the previous year regarding military activities by the colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. It wishes to emphasize in particular that, such activities, in addition to creating a threat to international peace and security, also present a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration and affect adversely the economic, social and political advancement of the Territories and have resulted in alienation of the land and natural resources of colonial peoples.

#### Recommendations

(a) The Special Committee reaffirms the recommendations contained in its report of 1968 (A/7200 (part II)) and emphasizes that, on the whole military

activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration constitute a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(b) The Special Committee condemns once again the military entente between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia aimed at suppressing by armed force the inalienable right of the oppressed people of the area to self-determination and independence; and calls once again upon all States to withhold all support and assistance, including the supply of arms and military equipment, to those régimes whose existence and activities run counter to the interests of international peace and security.

(c) The Special Committee deplures the attitude of all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories, which have not complied with the General Assembly resolutions requesting all colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

(d) The Special Committee requests all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories to comply unconditionally with the provisions of paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, and paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, whereby the General Assembly requested all colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

(e) The Special Committee once again requests the colonial Powers to cease forthwith alienating land belonging to the people of the Territories for the construction of military bases and installations and to return such land already alienated to its rightful owners and also to desist from utilizing the economic resources and manpower of the Territories for the furtherance of military activities against the legitimate interests of the colonial peoples.

ANNEX\*

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I

Chairman: Mr. Rafic JOUEJATI (Syria)

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.604.

## A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

1. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969, the Special Committee, by adopting the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), decided to include in its agenda for 1969 an item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". The Committee also decided to refer this item to Sub-Committee I for consideration.
2. The Sub-Committee accordingly considered the item at its sixty-ninth to seventy-second meetings held between 23 August and 22 September 1969.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Sub-Committee had before it ten working papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Committee containing information available to the Secretariat concerning military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Namibia; Territories under Portuguese administration; Southern Rhodesia; Gibraltar; Seychelles; Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea; Guam; the Bahamas; Bermuda, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (see appendices I to X).
4. In addition, the Sub-Committee had available to it relevant extracts from statements by petitioners who had appeared before the Special Committee in 1969 which related to military activities in colonial Territories (A/AC.109/SR.672, 673, 677 to 681, 683, 684 and 688 to 691).
5. In formulating conclusions and recommendations on the question under consideration, the Sub-Committee also took into account additional relevant information provided by its members.

## B. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

6. The Sub-Committee, having considered the question and having studied the documentation and other information available to it, unanimously adopted the following conclusions and recommendations a/ at its seventy-second meeting on 22 September 1969.

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a/ The conclusions and recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee I for consideration by the Special Committee were adopted by the latter body without modification. They are reproduced in paragraph 7 of this chapter.

APPENDICES

WORKING PAPERS PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT AT THE  
REQUEST OF SUB-COMMITTEE I ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES  
UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION

## APPENDIX I

### NAMIBIA

#### Military and police forces

1. On 13 November 1968, Mr. P.W. Botha, South Africa's Minister of Defence, announced in Pretoria that military command boundaries were to be altered to correspond with those of the Divisional Commissioners of the South African Police and that Walvis Bay (which forms an enclave in Namibia and is in fact a part of the Cape of Good Hope administered by the Territory) would henceforth become part of the "South West African Command". He also announced that each command would be headed by a brigadier and that the officer commanding the "South West African Command", Col. A.J. van Deventer SM, had accordingly been promoted to the rank of brigadier.
2. At Walvis Bay, an area has been set aside for exercises by the South African Defence Force. Information published by the South African Government indicates that in this area small arms and artillery practice was carried out frequently during 1968 and early 1969.
3. In 1968, the South African military forces were for the first time given special training in anti-insurgent warfare. Two anti-guerilla exercises were organized in the Republic during August and September, lasting respectively nine and twelve days; in the first exercise 5,000 men participated and in the second, 2,000 men. There were no reports of such manoeuvres having been conducted in Namibia.

#### Military equipment and facilities

4. As stated previously, the units of the South African armed forces stationed in Namibia are part of the South African military establishment, the deployment of which varies from time to time. No separate information is therefore available concerning their composition or equipment. The only exception is the Windhoek Regiment, which is a unit of the Armoured Corps of the South African Citizens Force, whose members serve only part-time except when mobilized for a special reason.
5. A significant development during 1968 was the greatly increased manufacture in South Africa of military equipment which formerly had to be imported. According to a statement made in March 1968 by Mr. Botha, South Africa's Minister of Defence, South Africa is already self-sufficient in a wide range of light weapons, including rifles, mortars, grenades, bombs and other explosives. Speaking in the South African House of Assembly on 8 May, Mr. Botha said that the Government was determined to speed up its programme of making South Africa relatively, if not entirely, self-supporting in the supply of armaments and would welcome the establishment of armaments factories in the Republic by approved overseas industrialists, provided that control was vested in South Africa.

6. In order to meet South Africa's armaments requirements, a law (Act No. 57 of 1968) enacted during the year provides for the establishment of an Armaments Development and Production Corporation with an initial capital of R100 million. The corporation is authorized to take over any undertaking for the manufacture of armaments from the Armaments Board, which was set up by another law (Act No. 63 of 1968), also enacted during the year, to exercise control over the manufacture, acquisition or supply of armaments.

7. Speaking at a symposium on "South Africa and the International Power Struggle" in Potchefstroom at the end of August, Mr. Botha said that his country was now much better equipped for its military task and that the new measures would result in effective co-operation by the industrial sector in the country's armaments requirements.

8. At the annual congress of the Newspaper Press Union held in early October at Uvongo, in Natal, Mr. Botha announced that South Africa would establish its first missile range for experimental tests and launching near St. Lucia Lake on the Zululand coast (in South Africa). It had previously been reported that experimental tests in rocketry had been conducted at Tsumeb in Namibia, a report which had been denied by the representative of South Africa in the First Committee of the General Assembly. a/ The first South African guided missile was successfully launched from the new range on 17 December 1968 and reportedly travelled about three miles. Later, a second missile was successfully fired on a four-mile flight. Before the launching Mr. Botha told the assembled guests that the St. Lucia range was essential equipment for the Defence Force, and that fears that South Africa would expand the range so that it could be used for the testing of inter-continental rockets were totally unfounded.

9. Efforts have been made to promote the development of the shipbuilding industry in South Africa. Sir Eric Yarrow, the British shipping magnate, was reported to have stated in March 1968 that it was very likely that his interests in South Africa could ultimately expand to include the construction of warships. The South African Minister of Community Development, Mr. Blaar Coetzee, said in Cape Town on 2 December that his country would build its own submarines if the circumstances required it. Meanwhile, the South African Government has purchased such vessels from France. On 19 March 1969, one of the three Daphne-type, deep-diving, conventionally powered submarines ordered by South Africa was launched at Nantes, in France. Each of these vessels, which are 190.3 feet long and 22.3 feet wide, carries twelve 550 millimetre torpedo tubes and a crew of six officers and thirty-nine men trained in France.

#### Use of force against Namibian freedom-fighters

10. Details regarding outbreaks of fighting between South African police and Namibian freedom-fighters, mainly in the Eastern Caprivi Strip during June-December 1968, were given in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat relating to the Territory. b/

a/ See A/7200 (part II), chapter IV, annex, appendix I, para. 19.

b/ See A/7623/Add.2, chapter VII, annex, paras. 72-78.

## Military co-operation with other countries

11. Relations with France. Between January and March, various press reports indicated that South Africa would seek to purchase large quantities of arms from France and that French arms manufacturers were ready to sell arms to South Africa if permission was granted by the French Government. It was reported in January 1968 that in a letter to the President of France, the British Liberal Party had expressed concern at reports that France might agree to supply South Africa with the armaments which the latter had failed to obtain from the United Kingdom.

12. Relations with Portugal and Southern Rhodesia. Addressing a reunion of officers at Voortrekkerhoogte, near Pretoria, on 20 July 1968, the South African Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha, referred to the recent death of a South African policeman in a clash with "terrorists" in Southern Rhodesia in the following terms:

"At the moment we are threatened by unconventional warfare; we had proof of this with the death of a South African. But if 'terrorism' should succeed, a greater conventional threat will tax our powers. For this reason, South Africa has an interest in what happens in Angola, Rhodesia and Mozambique, without it being necessary for us to interfere in their domestic affairs. The onslaughts there are aimed at the Republic of South Africa in the final instance. About that we can have no illusion. In the words of the Prime Minister, I say 'true friends need no signed treaties.'"

13. Information concerning military co-operation between Portugal, South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia is contained in appendices II and III below. c/

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c/ See also A/7623/Add.1, chapter VI, annex I, para. 88, A/7623/Add.3, chapter VIII, annex I, paras. 83-86 and 94.

## APPENDIX II

### TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

#### General military organization

1. There have been no major changes in the general military organization the Territories under Portuguese administration. Since the last report, however, there have been a number of changes in the Portuguese military command. In early September 1968, in a cabinet change, Mr. Salazar made new appointments to the posts of Army and Navy Ministers. Later in September, after taking office, Prime Minister Marcello Caetano appointed General Sá Viana Rebelo as Minister of Defence, to succeed General Gomes de Araújo, and General Venâncio Deslandes, former Governor-General of Angola, as Chief of Staff of the armed forces. As regards the Territories, in May 1968, Brigadier António Spínola was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, to succeed General Arnaldo Schulz who had completed his two-year term; and in July, following the appointment of a non-military Governor-General in Mozambique for the first time, General António Augusto dos Santos was named Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in Mozambique. New appointments made by the Government of Prime Minister Caetano include, in 1968, those for the posts of air commander and naval commander in Angola; in January 1969, the appointment of General Kaulza de Arriaga as commander of the Mozambique military region to replace General Costa Gomes in mid-1969; and in March 1969 a new appointment to the post of Naval Defence Commander of Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea.

#### Military expenditure

2. No figures are yet available for Portugal's total actual military expenditure in 1968. The original total estimates for the year amounted to 8,259 million escudos, a/ but additional allocations made during the year amounted to over 2,891 million escudos, bringing the total for the year to 11,150 million escudos b/ or almost \$US400 million, instead of the \$US350 million anticipated last year. While the original 1969 budget allocation for military and security expenditure amounts to only 6,339.9 million escudos, if the wars in the African Territories continue on the same scale, actual expenditure this year may be double this amount, as previous experience has shown, and therefore closer to 13,500 million escudos.

3. Table 1 below shows that since 1962, Portugal's actual expenditure on "Extraordinary Overseas Forces" has each year accounted for slightly less than

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a/ One escudo equals \$US.035; 28.5 escudos equals \$US1.00.

b/ In December 1968, the Government authorized an expenditure of 170 million escudos over the period 1968-1970 for spare parts and other hardware for the air force from domestic and foreign concerns. This sum, however, is to be charged only to the 1970 ordinary budget (see para. 23 below).

half of the total military and defence expenditure which rose by 60 per cent, from 6,117 million to 10,233.4 million escudos in 1967. These figures show that the annual cost of the war, at nearly 80 per cent of the country's total ordinary expenditure, in 1967 amounted to 1,080 escudos (\$US38) per capita for Portugal's 9.5 million inhabitants.

Table 1

Portugal: actual military and security expenditure  
1962-1967  
 (million escudos)

Year	Extraordinary overseas forces	Total military and security expenditure	Total ordinary expenditure
1962	3,264.5	6,116.6	8,295.7
1963	3,354.9	6,275.3	8,886.5
1964	3,592.3	6,983.2	9,594.7
1965	4,155.7	7,705.2	10,585.9
1966	4,466.9	8,441.6	11,585.9
1967	5,754.0	10,233.4	13,078.6

Source: Portugal. Conta Geral do Estado for the respective years.

4. Information on the 1969 military budgets of the Territories under Portuguese administration is shown in table 2 below. During 1968, supplementary allocations considerably increased the original military budgets of Angola and Mozambique. In Angola the increases amounted to 195.3 million escudos, bringing the total military budget to 1,147 million escudos. In Mozambique, the supplementary allocations amounted to 134.4 million escudos, bringing the total to 1,044.7 million escudos. Other military, para-military and security allocations for 1968 are shown in table 3 below.

Table 2

Military budgets of the overseas Territories for 1967 - 1969  
 (distribution between the three armed services and share of  
 costs between the Territories and Portugal)  
 (million escudos)

Year and Territory	Army	Air Force	Navy	Total	Total	
					Of which territorial revenue	Complement paid by Portugal
<b>Angola</b>						
1967	533.0	180.0	69.0	782.0	782.0	-
1968	678.9	200.5	71.9	951.3	951.3	-
1969	974.7	220.0	94.9	1,289.6	1,289.6	-
<b>Mozambique</b>						
1967	609.4	166.0	63.0	838.4	838.4	-
1968	667.3	180.0	63.0	910.3	910.3	-
1969	674.0	202.0	69.0	945.0	945.0	-
<b>Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea</b>						
1967	30.1	32.2	26.1	88.4	12.1	76.3
1968	30.5	35.3	27.0	92.8	12.2	80.6
1969	34.8	36.4	34.9	106.1	2.1	104.0
<b>Cape Verde</b>						
1967	15.0	1.4	3.3	19.7	4.3	15.4
1968	16.1	1.5	7.6	25.2	4.5	20.7
1969	21.3	1.9	10.6	33.8	5.3	28.5
<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>						
1967	7.4	0.8	2.3	10.5	5.5	5.0
1968	7.0	1.1	2.3	10.4	5.1	5.3
1969	6.9	1.8	2.7	11.4	5.2	6.2
<b>Macau and dependencies</b>						
1967	26.9	-	1.2	28.1	28.1	-
1968	28.7	-	0.9	29.6	29.6	-
1969	25.7	-	1.3	27.0	27.0	-
<b>Timor and dependencies</b>						
1967	21.5	-	1.8	33.3	5.1	28.2
1968	31.6	-	1.8	33.4	5.1	28.3
1969	32.7	-	2.2	34.9	3.1	31.8
<b>Total</b>						
1967	1,253.3	380.4	166.7	1,800.4	1,675.5	124.9
1968	1,460.1	418.4	174.5	2,053.0	1,918.1	134.9
1969	1,770.1	462.1	215.6	2,447.8	2,277.3	170.5

Source: Portugal. Diário do Governo, Series 1, 1967 and 1968  
 For 1969: Ibid., 22 and 29 January and 8 February 1969  
EM "Economia de Moçambique" Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1969

Table 3

Angola and Mozambique: military and security budgets for 1968  
(million escudos)

	Angola	Mozambique
Military expenditure	1,147.1	1,044.7
Original estimates	951.3	910.3
Supplementary	195.8	134.4
Territorial Naval Department	27.4	95.0
Security expenditure	268.7	180.9
Public Security Police (PSP)	221.4	75.2
Public security	-	61.7
Policia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado (PIDE)	33.3	35.0
Volunteer Corps	14.0	9.0
	<u>1,443.2</u>	<u>1,320.6</u>
	<u>Total</u>	

Sources: Portugal, Diário do Governo, Series I, 1968; Angola, Boletim Oficial, Series I, 1968; and Mozambique, ibid., Series I, 1968.

Armed forces

5. Recent information on Portugal's armed forces shows that there has been a substantial increase in the army, navy and air force personnel in the last two years. Comparative figures for 1967-1968 and 1968-1969 from The Military Balance c/ are shown below:

	<u>1967-1968</u>	<u>1968-1969</u>
Army	120,000	150,000
Navy	15,000	15,000
Marines	500	2,500
Air Force	13,500	17,500

c/ Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance, 1967-1968; ibid., 1968-1969, London, n.d.

6. At 120,000 men, the army was reported to comprise the following units: 15 regiments of infantry; 3 battalions of infantry; 6 battalions of caçadores; 5 regiments of field artillery; 2 regiments of heavy artillery; 1 regiment of coastal artillery; 1 regiment of AA; 2 mixed battalions of coastal/AAA; 6 regiments of cavalry; 1 armoured battalion; 2 regiments of engineers; 2 communications battalions; 1 railway battalion; 2 medical battalions; 2 quarter-master battalions and 1 ordnance company.

7. According to another source, Portugal's armed forces totalled 182,500 and in addition there were over 15,000 para-military forces, and 500,000 trained reservists in 1968. Men of military age (i.e., between eighteen and forty-five) totalled 1,820,000 so that the ratio of regular armed forces to men of military age was one to ten.

8. There are no definite figures for the number of troops in the three African Territories. In 1968, the total number was variously reported as between 120,000 to 150,000, with 40,000 to 80,000 in Angola, 40,000 to 70,000 in Mozambique, and 15,000 to 30,000 in Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, which was increased by some 7,000 men towards the end of the year. In a recent statement, Prime Minister Caetano stated that there were 130,000 troops in Africa. It is not clear whether any of these figures include the growing number of Africans recruited into the army, which are reported to total between 27,000 and 31,000 in Angola and Mozambique alone, with 15,000 to 19,000 in Angola and 12,000 in Mozambique.

9. During 1968, the Government introduced various measures to improve the conditions of service and training opportunities for the armed forces. In March, troops recruited in the overseas Territories were granted pensions in line with those recruited in Portugal (Decree No. 48,273, 12 March); in August primary education was made compulsory in the armed forces in the overseas Territories, and military commands were authorized to establish special regimental schools for this purpose (Portaria Order No. 23,557, 26 August 1968); in December salary scales for the troops serving overseas were unified into a common system based on the scale used in Mozambique (Decree No. 48,727, 4 December 1968); salaries of the lower echelons in the army and the air forces were increased (Decree No. 47,730, 4 December 1968); and the cost of living subsidy previously paid to civil servants and armed forces personnel in Portugal was extended to armed forces personnel serving in the Territories (Decree No. 48,726, 4 December 1968). Training in all military skills, excepting judo as a sport, was placed under the supervision of the Department of National Defence (Decree No. 48,462, 2 July 1968) and conditions of service of the militia have been brought more in line with those of the regular troops. For instance, provisions have been made for the admission of militia personnel into the military academy (Decree Law No. 48,254, 21 February 1968) and for the application of the amnesty provisions for the regular armed forces to the forças militarizadas, including the Public Security Police (PSP) (Decree Law No. 48,456, 26 June 1968, which revises Decree Law No. 47,702, 15 May 1967). Early in 1969 an amnesty was offered to all persons who had emigrated without completing their military service if they voluntarily registered with the authorities (Decree Law No. 48,861, 22 January 1969).

## Equipment and installations

10. In May 1968, the Government authorized an allocation of 2,000 million escudos for the extraordinary re-equipment of the army and the air force in 1968 and 1969 (Decree Law No. 48,368, 4 May 1968), with half of the sum to be spent each year. As reported in the general working paper submitted by the Secretariat on Territories under Portuguese administration, d/ although part of the 1968 funds were apparently committed for the purchase of Alouette helicopters from France, there is no information on the re-equipment of the army. Another allocation of 1.70 million escudos was made in December 1968 (to be charged to the 1970 budget) for the purchase of spare parts and bombs, ammunition, explosives, both incendiary and smoke producing, military pyrotechnics and soundbuoys; also goods and services for the maintenance supply and support of airplanes and helicopters, including vehicles, spare parts, electronic and other equipment (Decree No. 48,728, 4 December 1968). This provision especially authorizes the Secretary of State for Air to contract for these goods and services with national and foreign enterprises.

11. The Portuguese naval expansion programme begun in 1964 is expected to be completed in 1973. However, there are already indications that a further expansion is being considered. In an interview in February 1969, the Minister for the Navy outlined some steps for the future expansion of the navy. He suggested that further additions, depending on the military situation, might include a helicopter carrier, warships of heavier tonnage and greater firing power, including missile-launching equipment. He also noted the need to bring in younger officers who were needed especially in the overseas naval commands.

12. According to Jane's Fighting Ships, 1967-1968, Portugal's navy comprises 3 submarines, 1 destroyer, 13 frigates, 16 patrol vessels, 6 ocean minesweepers, 12 coastal minesweepers, 35 patrol boats and 60 supporting ships and service craft. Data from other sources for 1968 differ slightly from these figures, probably because new ships continue to be added. e/

13. Under the present building programme it is expected that by the end of 1970 the Portuguese Navy will have in service 18 modern units consisting of 8 frigates (of which 7 will be new and 1 reconditioned), 4 submarines and 6 corvettes, and a considerable number of new patrol ships and landing craft. In May 1968, the Minister for the Navy stated that the navy already had in service 2 of the 4 submarines, 4 of the 8 frigates, 6 patrol launches and 3 LDM

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d/ A/7623/Add.3, chapter VIII, annex I, para. 55.

e/ The Defence Handbook of the Armed Forces of the World (second edition), 1968 gives the total fleet size as 140 vessels: 1 destroyer; 13 frigates; 3 submarines; 46 ocean-going minesweepers; 2 minesweeping trawlers; 16 patrol vessels; 12 coastal minesweepers; 1 gunboat; 20 patrol launches; 1 training ship; 6 survey vessels; 5 fishery protection vessels; 2 river gunboats; 2 fleet oilers; 1 lighthouse tender; 1 diving tender; 1 depot ship; 7 landing craft.

landing craft. At that date there were under construction 2 submarines, 3 frigates, 6 corvettes, 1 surveyor-ship, 10 patrol launches and 8 landing craft (3 LDM, 1 LDG and 4 LDP). Among the ships commissioned during the year were several landing craft; one of the four patrol ships ordered in 1967; two of the submarines built in France under the 1964 agreement, f/ one frigate, the João Belo; one destroyer, the Almirante Magalhães Correia, the third of three destroyers built under the 1960 mutual assistance agreement with the United States of America (the other two, the Almirante Gago Coutinho and Almirante Pereira da Silva, are already in service).

14. Figures published in The Military Balance, 1968-1969 for mid-1968 show that the Portuguese Air Force has undergone some changes since the previous annual survey for 1967-1968. The comparative figures are set out below:

Table 4

Portuguese Air Force

	<u>1967-1968</u>	<u>1968-1969</u>
Personnel	13,500	17,500
Combat aircraft	140	100
B-26 piston engine bombers	20	20
F-86F Sabre squadrons	2	1
F-84G Thunderjet squadrons	2	1
Lightstrike G-91 squadrons	2	2
ASW reconnaissance squadron with P-2 Neptune	1	1
Transport group with Noratlas, C-47s, C-54s and DC-6s	1	a/
Paratroop regiment <sup>b/</sup>	3,000	4,000

Source: The Military Balance, 1967-1968, p. 56; ibid., 1968-1969, p. 57.

a/ About 60 medium transport planes, including 12 Noratlas, 40 C-47s, C-54s and DC-6s.

b/ With one battalion in each of the three African Territories.

15. In 1968, according to the Defence Handbook of the Armed Forces of the World (second edition, the Portuguese Air Force had approximately 650 operational aircraft. The type of aircraft and their origin are shown in table 5 below:

f/ See A/7200 (part II), chapter IV.

Table 5

Listing of aircraft in 1968, by manufacturer and nationality

<u>Type of aircraft</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
D.H. Chipmunk trainers	De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Canada/United Kingdom <sup>a/</sup>
D.H. Vampire trainers	De Havilland Aircraft Col, Ltd.	Canada/United Kingdom <sup>a/</sup>
Junkers J-52 transports	Junkers Flugzeug-und Motorenmerke GmbH	Fed. Rep. of Germany
Dornier Do 27 liaison	Dornier GmbH	Fed. Rep. of Germany
Alouette helicopters	Sudaviation	France
Holste Broussard liaison	Société des Avions Max Holste	France
Nord 2502 transports	Nord-Aviation-Société Nationale de Constructions Aéronautiques	France
Fiat G.91R fighters	Società per Azioni Fiat	Italy
NAA F-86F	North American Aviation, Inc.	United States
NAA AT-6 trainers	North American Aviation, Inc.	United States
C-47 transports	Douglas Aircraft Company	United States
C-54 transports	Douglas Aircraft Company	United States
DC-6 transports	Douglas Aircraft Company	United States
B-26 light bombers	Douglas Aircraft Company	United States
Douglas C-45D	Douglas Aircraft Company	United States
P-2E Neptune ASW patrol	Lockheed Aircraft Corporation	United States
Lockheed T-33 trainers	Lockheed Aircraft Corporation	United States
Lockheed PV-2 Harpoon	Lockheed Aircraft Corporation	United States
Beech C-45 transports	Beech Aircraft Corporation	United States
Beech T-11 trainers	Beech Aircraft Corporation	United States
Cessna T-37 trainers	Cessna Aircraft Company	United States
Boeing B-17G	The Boeing Corporation	United States
Piper L-21 liaison	Piper Aircraft Corporation	United States
F-84G	The Republic Aviation Corp.	United States
Sikorsky VH-19 helicopters	Sikorsky Aircraft - Division of United Aircraft Corporation	United States
Grumman Albatross	Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation	United States

Sources: Jane's All the World's Aircraft, compiled and edited by John W.R. Taylor, B.P.C. Publishing Ltd., London, 1968-69, and previous editions; The Defence Handbook of the Armed Forces of the World (2nd edition), 1968; and The United States Air Force Dictionary, edited by Woodford Agee Heflin, Air University Press, Washington, 1956.

<sup>a/</sup> Parent company is De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., United Kingdom.

16. In Mozambique, where there are now more than 300 airfields, about 100 minor airports and landing strips are located in the three northern districts of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Tete. The larger population centres in the north served by commercial airlines include Marrupa and Vila Cabral in Niassa, Mueda, Nacala and Nampula in Cabo Delgado and Moatize in Tete. Many of the airstrips are, however, used essentially for military purposes. During 1968, work continued on the expansion and extension of airports and airfields, including facilities at the Beira airport and the airfield at Moatize to accommodate traffic expected in connexion with the building of the Cabora Bassa dam. The expansion of the Lourenço Marques airport to accommodate Boeing 707s and 727s and enlargement of the airports at Quelimane and Porto Amélia have also been authorized.

17. In Angola, where there are more than 400 airports and landing fields, it appears that at least 40 are used for regular commercial flights. Of these, by district, there are 6 each in Cuanza North and Huila; 5 in Uige; 4 each in Benguela and Zaire; 3 each in Lunda and Moxico; 2 each in Cuanza-North, Luanda, Huambo and Moçâmedes; and one each in Malanja and Cuando-Cubango. Since the outbreak of guerrilla activities on the eastern border, the number of airfields and airstrips in that part of the Territory has increased. According to one source, in September 1967 there were already 23 airfields in south-eastern Angola.

18. Although there is no information on the number of airfields in Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea (see A/7623/Add.3, chapter VIII, annex IV), descriptions of the war contained in various newspapers show that even more than in Angola and Mozambique, the continued occupation of the Territory by Portuguese troops depends mainly on the air force both in direct attacks against the guerrillas and in the supply of isolated Portuguese military barracks.

19. In Cape Verde, the international airport on Sal and the airport on São Tomé continue to be used as strategic stop-over points between Portugal and Angola and Mozambique. In 1967 the airport on Sal was used for 1,129 flights, an increase of 43.6 per cent over the previous year. The airport on São Tomé has also been used for flights to Biafra.

#### Para-military and internal security forces in the overseas Territories

20. In Angola (see A/7623/Add.3, chapter VII, annex II, paras. 32-42), the Government became increasingly concerned in 1968 over the question of internal "subversion". As a result, various measures were taken to strengthen the para-military and internal security forces, including the creation of special railway brigades to defend the railways, and an increase in the number of Public Security Police (PSP) and the ~~FIDE~~.

21. In Mozambique and in Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, para-military and security forces have also been strengthened. As indicated in paragraph 9 above, in 1968, the Government took special measures to extend to the militia and other para-military personnel privileges granted the regular armed forces. In all three Territories also, the PSP is becoming an integral part of the Portuguese military establishment. It is under the command of army and air force officers and is considered under Portuguese legislation as one of the forças militarizadas. Furthermore, it is organized into regional commands on

the same pattern as the military commands and, although intended primarily as a security police force, with responsibility for the "defence" of agricultural, industrial or mining enterprises, the PSP may be requested to assist in various military activities.

#### Portuguese military policy concerning the overseas Territories

22. As previously reported (see A/7623/Add.3, chapter VIII, annex I, para. 11), since taking office Prime Minister Caetano has reaffirmed his Government's "constancy to the major outlines of Portuguese policy" including its policy concerning the overseas Territories. He takes the position that Portugal cannot abandon its overseas populations and Portuguese action in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, is aimed at defending, on behalf of the African populations "a firm and sure evolution" towards full economic and cultural development and participation in the administration.

23. In a recent interview published in the Brazilian newspaper, O Estado de S. Paulo, when asked whether Portugal could go on indefinitely supporting the war, which was costing so much both in manpower and in money, Dr. Caetano said that the 130,000 troops in the overseas Territories were far from being excessive for the areas concerned and, in fact, would have been insufficient had it not been for the support of the great majority of the local populations. He admitted that military expenditure was large but, he said, it was not beyond the means of the country which was continuing its normal life and was going ahead with the Third National Development Plan for 1968-1973. In April 1969, Dr. Caetano said in a radio broadcast that his forthcoming trip to the overseas Territories in Africa was to reassure them that the Portuguese at home were united in their determination "to sustain and defend national interests". He also offered terms of peace "to all those who sincerely renounce the war and want to co-operate in the great, attractive task of building the Portuguese multiracial society".

24. In Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, Portugal's war efforts appear to have two objectives: the military goal is to occupy and control the Territory and the psycho-social goal is to win over the local population. Information on these activities is contained in the background papers on the individual Territories (see A/7623/Add.3, chapter VIII, annexes I-III).

25. Some indication of the extent of the military occupation of Angola can be obtained from the troop units visited by the Portuguese Minister for Defence in July and by the Minister for the Army in December 1968. The following list shows troop locations as reported on these two occasions:

#### District

Cabinda	Belize, Cabinda, Dinge, Malombo, Chimbete
Zaire	Santo Antonio, São Salvador do Congo
Uige	Toto, Bembe, Negage, Santa Eulália
Luanda	Luanda, Nambuanguo, Zala
Moxico	Calunda, Cangamba, Cazombo, Gago Coutinho, Lucusse, Lumbala Lumeje, Ninda
Quando-Cubango	Cuito Cuanavale, N'Riquinha, Serpa Pinto
Bie	Silva Porto
Huambo	Nova Lisboa

26. In addition to the occupation by the troops, most of the European-owned coffee farms in Angola have been fortified. One reporter who visited a typical coffee farm in the Dembos region noted that there was a civilian guard armed with an automatic rifle. The farm had a fortified loft in which there were sub-machine guns and boxes of ammunition with cases of grenades, and a two-way radio ready to call for help. This, he said, was coffee farming 1968 style. Self-defence by the farmers was backed by flying squads of para-military rural police who keep a twenty-four-hour listening watch on radio. He reported also that in some areas Africans who owned small coffee plantations had been grouped into larger new villages and had been issued about fifteen rifles per village for use by trained volunteers.

#### Military situation in the Territories

27. Information on the military situation in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, is contained in the general working papers on Territories under Portuguese administration (see A/7623/Add.3, chapter VIII, annexes I-III).

#### Military co-operation of Portugal with other countries affecting the Territories under Portuguese administration

28. As previously reported (A/7623/Add.3, chapter VIII, annex I, paras. 75-90) during the past year Portuguese Government statements gave increasing emphasis to the strategic importance of its Territories in Africa for the defence of the western world in general, and for the defence of the Cape route in particular. According to Mr. Franco Nogueira, Portugal's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mozambique with its long coast line in the Indian Ocean and its airports and harbours could, with South Africa help to guarantee communications around the Cape. As Portugal considers that Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, play a similar strategic role in the Atlantic (see *ibid.*, annex IV, para 13), Mr. Nogueira has expressed the view that the area covered by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should be extended to cover the whole of the Atlantic, including the southern part.

29. In February 1969, during the visit of the Portuguese Minister of Defence, General Horácio José de Sá Viana Rebelo, the South African Minister of Defence, Mr. Pieter W. Botha, said that his country and Portugal were "rendering an important service to the free world by safeguarding the route around the Cape". In his reply, General Rebelo said that the balance of power in southern Africa depended on the strength and stability of South Africa. Portugal, which also contributed to the balance, was glad to have South Africa as a friendly neighbour.

30. Since taking office in September 1968, Prime Minister Caetano has formally denied the existence of a military pact between Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. It appears from the available information, however, that consultations between Portugal and South Africa are growing closer and possibly entering a new phase. One indication is that the previously reported visit of the Portuguese Minister of Defence to South Africa in February 1969 has been followed by a return visit of South Africa's Minister of Defence and the Commander of the Armed Forces, General Hiemstra, to Portugal. Further talks are scheduled to take place on the ministerial level both in Lisbon and in Pretoria.

31. According to a communiqué issued by the Mouvement Populaire de Libération de l'Angola (MPLA) in February 1969, South Africa is establishing a military base in south-east Angola, at Luatuamba, in the Cuando-Cubango District. According to another source, Portuguese deserters have reported the presence of both Rhodesian and South African "advisers" working with the Portuguese Army, and in March 1968 the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (Frelimo) reported the presence of a battalion of South African troops at Chioco and several companies in Chicoa, Mague and Zumbo, all in the Tete District.

32. There are also reports that the Federal Republic of Germany is assisting Portugal in its colonial wars. In particular, the Federal Republic of Germany is said to be helping in the training of Portuguese troops and in providing military advisers and medical care.

## APPENDIX III

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA

#### Military and police forces

1. Since the illegal declaration of independence on 11 November 1965, the Territory has been continuously under a state of emergency and, because of security precautions and other measures, the flow of military information has been curtailed. Also, since the Security Council imposed a total embargo on the supply of arms to Southern Rhodesia, the illegal régime has not made public any information concerning its current sources of supply for arms and military equipment. Consequently, recent data on the present strength of the armed forces are not available.

2. It appears, however, that the armed forces have been considerably strengthened since the illegal declaration of independence. The most conclusive evidence is the substantial increase in military expenditure over the last four years. During the fiscal year 1964/1965, which was the last budgetary period prior to the illegal declaration of independence, the total government expenditure on the armed forces, including police, amounted to £11.1 million. The 1968/1969 budget, in comparison, contained an appropriation of £14.7 million for the armed forces, an increase of about 30 per cent over the earlier amount. a/

3. On 30 January 1969, the "Ministry of Defence" announced that the strength of the Southern Rhodesian Army would be increased; the strength of the Special Air Service Squadron would be doubled and the Rhodesian Light Infantry, an all-white unit, would be enlarged. The announcement was made in connexion with the current recruitment campaign launched by the ministry.

4. Statements by the officials of the régime also indicate that the strength of the police force is being increased. On 2 August 1968, it was reported that a Southern Rhodesian police team in South Africa was engaged in recruiting many young South Africans to join the British South Africa Police of Southern Rhodesia. The recruiting team was reported to have stated that the response had been very encouraging and that the recruitment campaign would continue in all the major cities of the Republic.

#### Presence of South African forces in Southern Rhodesia

5. As was stated in the previous working paper on military activities, the Government of South Africa in August 1967 dispatched a detachment of the South African Police, a para-military body, to Southern Rhodesia to reinforce the Southern Rhodesian armed forces fighting against African nationalists near the Zambian border. At the time, the South African security forces in Southern Rhodesia were estimated to number 300 men who were equipped with armoured cars, vehicles and aircraft. According to press reports, by the end of 1968, the South

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a/ Budget estimates for 1968/1969 provided for expenditures totalling £94.5 million.

African security forces in Southern Rhodesia were reported to have been increased to 2,700 men.

#### Military operations

6. In 1968, serious clashes were reported to have taken place between the armed forces of the illegal régime, supported by the South African Security forces, and African nationalist guerrillas. The reports indicated that the fighting was particularly heavy in March, July and August 1968 at several points along the 500 mile-long frontier between Southern Rhodesia and Zambia, mostly in the Zambezi Valley, the Wankie area and in the regions of the Kariba dam, Karoi and Sinoa. Military operations in 1968, as in previous years, were concentrated in those areas where the régime has, to date, reportedly deployed 3,600 regulars of its armed forces, and the 2,700-man para-military police force from the Republic of South Africa.

7. Commenting on the African nationalist guerrilla activities in 1968, the "Minister of Defence", Mr. Jack Howman, stated in January 1969 that, since the incursions began in 1968, more than 160 guerrillas had been killed and a considerably greater number captured. The security forces had suffered twelve killed and thirty wounded. One South African policeman had been killed and two had died in the Zambezi Valley. In addition, two men of the security forces had been accidentally killed while on service. Mr. Howman expressed gratitude to the South African Police for their assistance.

## APPENDIX IV

### GIBRALTAR

#### Role of Gibraltar in relation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

1. Gibraltar is the headquarters of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) maritime area command (GIBMED) within the NATO Naval Command, South. This is one of the commands responsible, through the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe, to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR). The headquarters of Naval Command, South, is in Malta and that of Southern Europe Command, in Naples. The main function of GIBMED is the defence of the Gibraltar Straits and the adjacent sea area.
2. On 14 November 1968, the Secretary of State for Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland announced his Government's decision to increase the British contribution to NATO defences in 1969. This included a decision to station an aircraft carrier alternating with a commando ship or an assault ship in the Mediterranean in order to provide an "almost continuous large ship presence" in the area from January 1969 onwards. It was reported that the expanded British fleet would not return to Malta and that extra facilities would probably be required and be provided at Gibraltar. According to a press report, a spokesman for the United Kingdom Government subsequently explained, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, that virtually all units of the Royal Navy were earmarked for assignment to NATO depending on the availability of ships and NATO requirements.

#### Other developments

3. It was reported that, on 31 March 1969, five British minesweepers left Malta for Gibraltar where four of them were to go into reserve. They were the five remaining ships of the Royal Navy's Seventh Minesweeping Squadron which had previously been based in Malta, once the home port of the British Mediterranean Fleet.
4. In the Statement on the Defence Estimates for 1969, the United Kingdom Government, assessing the needs of the British fleet, indicated that continued use was to be made of the Gibraltar Dockyard.
5. According to the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom under Article 73 e of the Charter on 3 September 1968 for the year ending 31 December 1967, the number of United Kingdom military personnel in Gibraltar was as follows: army, 1,050; navy, 444; air force, 460. During 1967, 130 men, including volunteers aged 17 and over, were called up for training in the local force known as the Gibraltar Regiment. The local naval unit, known as the Headquarters Unit, Royal Navy Reserve, Gibraltar (H.M.S. Calpe), had been brought up to just over half strength by the end of 1967 and the process of selecting and training potential officers and senior ratings continued. The planned strength of the unit remained at ten officers and ninety-six ratings.

## APPENDIX V

### THE SEYCHELLES

#### "British Indian Ocean Territory"

1. As was stated in the previous working paper submitted to the Sub-Committee, a/ by the terms of a United Kingdom Order in Council dated 8 November 1965, three of the ninety-two islands and atolls comprising the Seychelles (namely the Farquhar Islands, Aldabra and Desroches) were administratively detached from the Territory and, together with the Chagos Archipelago, formerly part of Mauritius, were set up as a separate administrative unit entitled the "British Indian Ocean Territory". According to the administering Power, this arrangement was made with the consent of the Governments of Mauritius and Seychelles, which were to be compensated for the loss of the islands and atolls. The purpose of the arrangement was to make the islands available for the construction of military staging facilities by the United Kingdom and United States Governments. However, although these two Governments entered into an agreement in 1966 for the joint use of any military facilities which might be constructed in the "British Indian Ocean Territory", the United Kingdom Government subsequently announced that it had decided not to utilize the "Territory" as a staging area and had no plans to establish any military installations there.

2. In the case of the Seychelles, it was agreed in 1965 that the United Kingdom would compensate the Seychelles Government by paying the cost of constructing an international airport on Mahé, where the capital of the Seychelles, Victoria, is situated. In fulfilment of this undertaking, the United Kingdom Ministry of Public Building and Works was reported in October 1968 to have awarded a £3.4 million contract to Costain Civil Engineers, Ltd., for the construction of the airport, which was begun later in 1968.

3. In an editorial published in the Seychelles Weekly on 1 February 1969, Mr. Mancham, the leader of the Seychelles Democratic Party (which controls four of the eight elected seats in the Governing Council) expressed disagreement with the position taken by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States of America at the United Nations in regard to the "British Indian Ocean Territory". He subsequently explained in a letter published in Le Seychellois that his disagreement was not related to the proposed joint military use of Farquhar, Aldabra and Desroches by the United Kingdom and the United States of America but to their detachment from the Seychelles. He said that when the former Legislative Council had been asked to consent to their inclusion in the "British Indian Ocean Territory", his party had given its approval on the understanding that it would involve only a change of administrative arrangements and would not affect the status of the islands which his party regarded as an integral part of the Seychelles. He said that he had no objection to the use of those islands for military purposes, provided the United Kingdom maintained its responsibility for the whole Territory of the Seychelles.

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a/ A/7200 (part II), chapter IV, annex, appendix V.

United States tracking and telemetry facilities on Mahé

4. On 4 February 1969, approximately 100 workers employed at the orbital tracking station maintained by the United States Government on Mahé went on strike in support of demands for higher wages. On 14 February, following negotiations conducted by the Seychelles Government, it was announced that proposals had been submitted to the administering Power for increases in the wages paid to unestablished Government workers and that the United States authorities had undertaken to ensure that comparable increases would be paid to employees at the tracking station.

## APPENDIX VI

### PAPUA AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

#### Army

1. No action has yet been taken to raise a third battalion for the Pacific Islands Regiment (PIR) in Papua and New Guinea, as had been envisaged by the Australian Government in 1964. According to Australian press reports, the question of raising the third battalion has been deferred by the Australian Government pending the completion of a general review of Australian defence policy. Some commentators have pointed out that the problems connected with the expansion of the PIR are complex and that the administering Power is concerned that further expansion might conflict with its policy that the PIR should be a "loyal and effective force completely subservient to the legally constituted authority", which has appeared in most government statements made recently about the regiment. In the view of these commentators, the administering Power does not wish to expand the military in the Territory more rapidly than the general educational system there. The Australian Government has stated however that it lacks the necessary skilled officers and non-commissioned officers to train the proposed battalion.

2. The authorized establishment of the Pacific Islands Regiment consisting of two battalions is 1,732. As of 31 July 1968, the number of Pacific Islanders in the PIR was six officers and 1,398 other ranks. In addition, there were sixty-eight Australian officers and seventy-four Australian other ranks serving in the Regiment. The total number of Papuans and New Guineans on strength was six officers and 2,461 other ranks. There are 600 Citizen Military Force personnel in the Territory.

3. In January 1969, the Executive Director of the Australian National University's New Guinea Research Unit, Dr. R. Crocombe, speaking at a round table conference on the problems of youth organized by the South Pacific Commission and the Administration of Papua and New Guinea, drew attention to what he called "one of the great dangers facing the Territory". He said that the authority of future civilian Governments in Papua and New Guinea could be subverted by the activities of the Army, which for some years had carried out civic-action patrols in which village developmental work - small bridges, schools or water tanks - had been undertaken. He contended that this work should be done by the civilian authorities so that the people did not come to look to the military for assistance. The activities of the Army were subsequently defended by its commander and by the Speaker of the House of Assembly. Brigadier Ian M. Hunter, Commander of the Papua-New Guinea Command, said that the civil aid work of the Army in the Territory was helping to mould a sense of nationalism. He denied that such activities could or would subvert the work of the Government.

4. Mr. John Guise, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, at whose request it is reported, a patrol had helped to build an airstrip in his Milne Bay electorate, stated that the Army mounted these patrols only when the people asked

for them, perhaps through their local government council or elected member. These were projects which the Administration could not do and they encouraged self-help.

5. In July 1968, the Australian Minister of the Army, Mr. Lynch, stated that the indigenous troops of the PIR would not serve in Viet-Nam, despite requests from members of the force to do so.

### Navy

6. It is reported that all five patrol boats have now joined the Papua-New Guinea squadron based at Manus Island. The fifth vessel, the Madang, was to carry out a survey of the Territory coastline after joining the squadron on 15 March 1969. It would go on patrol work when the survey was completed.

### Air Force

7. A detachment of No. 38 Squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force (three Caribou aircraft) is established at Port Moresby. Work has started on extensions to Boram airstrip, near Wewak, to convert it to an F-111 and jet transport airstrip.

## APPENDIX VII

### GUAM

#### General

1. The representative of Guam in Washington, D.C., Mr. A.B. Won Pat, addressed a letter to the United States Secretary of State on 13 November 1968 in which he wrote, inter alia:

"There is no more reason why there should not be military bases on Guam than that there should not be military bases in Washington, New York, California or Hawaii. Because of our geography, military bases on Guam have a very immediate importance to our national security - the security of American citizens of Guam, as well as that of the 200 million or so of our fellow citizens elsewhere under the American flag. Moreover, the Seventh Guam Legislature has gone on record by adopting a resolution requesting the Secretary of Defence to utilize Guam more as a defence or military base."

2. This letter was forwarded to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations on 9 December 1968 and was circulated as a United Nations document (A/7401) in accordance with the request of Mr. Won Pat.

#### Marine Barracks

3. In addition to the other bases on Guam, as described in last year's report, there is a Marine Barracks, which has existed since 1899, except for the period of Japanese occupation during the Second World War. The Marine Barracks is primarily responsible for providing security at the Naval Station, Naval Air Station, Naval Communications Stations and the Naval Magazine. It also operates the Naval Brig and mans the Overland Sea Rescue Team. Additional personnel administer and assist marine casualties taken to the United States Naval Hospital, Guam.

4. Training is also conducted on a regular basis. A three-week Non-Commissioned Officer Leadership School, held semi-annually, provides such military subjects as bayonet fighting, map reading, close order drill and combat leadership. When classroom training is completed, the students engage in realistic field exercises. Marksmanship with the M-14 rifle and physical fitness are other important aspects emphasized in training at the Marine Barracks on Guam.

## Military expenditure

5. During the last fiscal year, funds appropriated by the United States Congress for Navy and Air Force projects in Guam amounted to \$19 million. It was reported in February 1968 that \$13.39 million had actually been released for spending. Furthermore, the General Services Administration reportedly gave assurances to Mr. Won Pat that it was prepared to build a supply depot on Guam, provided that adequate space was made available to it and that government and federal services would utilize the facilities. Most supplies were being brought from depots in Honolulu and Manila and some from the United States mainland.

## APPENDIX VIII

### BAHAMAS

#### Military installations

1. The largest military installation in the Territory is the joint United Kingdom/United States Atlantic Underwater Test and Evaluation Centre (AUTEK) at Andros Island. The land facilities were built by Nat Harrison Associates of Miami (United States). Other companies taking part in the project are International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation Control Data, International Business Machines, Collins Radio, Motorola, Borg-Warner, Friden, Bissett-Berman, Beckman and Calcomp.
2. The 420-acre complex has about 400 basic personnel supported by more than 140 Bahamians, about 60 United States naval personnel, 58 British personnel and 25 United States Civil Service employees.
3. The base consists of three ranges: a weapon range, a sonar range and an acoustic range. The largest of these is the weapons range, whose function is "to provide data permitting the evaluation of advanced undersea weapons system components". The sonar range is under development. Its purpose is to "enable ships to check the accuracy of their means of determining the distance and position of underwater objects". The purpose of the acoustic range is reported to be related to the detection requirements of anti-submarine warfare.

#### Activities by the United Kingdom and the United States

4. In September and October 1968, a British submarine, HMS Tiptoe took part in joint exercises with AUTEK. In January 1969 a unit of the Royal Marines carried out an exercise in the Bahamas, the purpose of which was to see how efficiently troops could be moved. It is reported that the unit, which is normally stationed at Plymouth, England, is a part of the strategic reserve and is on the alert at all times to be flown to trouble spots throughout the world.

## APPENDIX IX

### BERMUDA

#### Activities by the United States

1. The staff of the Kindley Air Force Base amounted to 1,916 persons at 20 August 1968 (1,360 military personnel, 237 United States civilian employees and 319 local civilians and foreign nationals). The base also accommodated 3,802 military dependants. The Naval Base housed some 1,080 persons (300 military personnel, 100 United States civilian employees, 180 local civilian and foreign nationals, and 500 military dependants).
2. It was reported in December 1968, that the United States Patrol Squadron VP-16 had arrived at Kindley Air Force Base to replace Squadron VP-10 which had completed six months of anti-submarine warfare duty. The primary mission of Squadron VP-16, it was reported, is to detect, track and destroy hostile submarines. Secondary missions are said to include mine laying operations, shipping surveillance, reconnaissance, air search and rescue operations.
3. It was reported in the local Press at the end of 1968 that bombs and torpedoes had been found by the local citizens on several occasions in water and on land near the United States Naval Base.

#### Activities by the United Kingdom

4. In May 1968, the Royal Navy frigate HMS Leopard arrived in Hamilton Bermuda, from the Bahamas, in order to stay in port while elections were being held. It will be recalled that, following the riots which had taken place in April 1968, about 180 officers and troops of the Royal Fusiliers had been stationed in the Territory. a/
5. On 16 September 1968, Lieutenant Commander John Williams, the Resident Naval Officer in Bermuda, speaking on behalf of Commodore John Townley, Senior Naval Officer of the West Indies (SNCWI), said that the Royal Naval Patrols of the West Indies Squadron, located in Bermuda, would be doubled as from September 1968. He said that riots in the Territory in April 1968 were a factor in the decision to step up patrols. "A few months ago" he added, "there were four situations existing in the area which could have required the presence of a ship. The Bermuda riots was one of these".
6. It is reported that the duties of the patrol ships include being ready in case of an emergency - such as the Bermuda riots - assisting other vessels and generally "showing the flag".

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a/ See A/7200/Add.10, chapter XXVIII, annex I, paras. 35-39.

7. Four ships of the Royal Navy were expected to visit Bermuda in September 1968. They were HMS Eskimo, a general purpose frigate; HMS Minerva and HMS Sirius, Leander-class frigates; and HMS Rhyl, a type-12 anti-submarine frigate, carrying a Royal Marine detachment. A unit of the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment which is based in the United Kingdom visited the Territory on a training mission during October 1968.

8. Commodore Martin Lucey, who replaced Commodore John Townley as Naval Officer stated on 2 December 1968 that the Royal Navy in the area deals "with any internal security situation that might arise". On 3 January 1969, Commodore Lucey was reported as saying that the United Kingdom planned to double its forces in the Caribbean area. This has been done and there are now two Royal Navy frigates stationed in the Caribbean. The headquarters of SNCWI are on Ireland Island, Bermuda.

#### Activities by Canada

9. In October 1968 it was reported that more than 500 Canadian Air Force personnel would visit Bermuda on training exercises over the next three months to take part in anti-submarine activities and training. The first group - 415th Squadron from Prince Edward Island - arrived on 11 October 1968 and stayed for two weeks. The squadron was composed of about 80 officers and 100 enlisted men. In November and December 1968, two more squadrons from Nova Scotia arrived for anti-submarine training. The Canadian submarines Onondaga and Okanagan and aircraft of the Maritime Command of the Canadian Armed Forces took part in the exercises.

10. It was reported in December 1968 that the 20,000-ton aircraft carrier Bonaventure and two destroyers, the Restigouche and the Skeener, with some 1,500 men, took part in anti-submarine exercises in the Atlantic.

11. Ten Canadian CF-100 aircraft of the Canadian Armed Forces were reported to have taken part in joint exercises involving NORAD forces of the United States and Canada in December 1968; the purpose of the exercises was to test the detection capability of defence warning systems along the eastern coast of North America.

## APPENDIX X

### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

#### General

1. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covers some 3 million square miles of Western Pacific Ocean just above the Equator, ranging from about 1° to 22° north latitude and 130° to 172° east longitude. The Territory embraces more than 2,000 islands, lying in three major archipelagoes: the Carolines, the Marshalls and the Marianas. The latter group also includes Guam which is not part of the Trust Territory, but rather is an unincorporated territory of the United States of America. The total population of the Trust Territory at 30 June 1968 was 94,469.

2. The legal status of the Trust Territory is defined by: (a) The Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the United Nations Security Council which entered into force on 18 July 1947, under which the United States administers the Territory; (b) United States Public Law 451 of 30 June 1954, as amended, which states that until the United States Congress determines otherwise, the President of the United States shall provide for the civil administration; (c) Executive Order No. 11021 of the President of the United States, signed 7 May 1962, placing in the United States Secretary of the Interior responsibility for the civil administration of the Territory; (d) Secretary of the Interior Order No. 2876 of 30 January 1964 describing the nature and extent of executive authority exercised by the High Commissioner and the judicial authority vested in the courts of the Territory; (e) Secretarial Order No. 2918 of 27 December 1968, which supersedes Secretarial Order No. 2882, as amended, setting forth the legislative authority of the Congress of Micronesia; (f) United States Public Law 90-16, signed 10 May 1967, providing for appointment of the High Commissioner by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; (g) the Trust Territory Code of 22 December 1952, as revised on 10 October 1966, and amendments; and (h) public laws enacted by the Congress of Micronesia not included in the Code.

3. Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, approved by the Security Council on 2 April 1947 reads as follows:

"In discharging its obligations under Article 76 (a) and Article 84 of the Charter, the Administering Authority shall ensure that the Trust Territory shall play its part, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the maintenance of international peace and security.

To this end the Administering Authority shall be entitled:

"1. To establish naval, military and air bases and to erect fortifications in the Trust Territory;

"2. To station and employ armed forces in the Territory; and

"3. To make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the Trust Territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security

Council undertaken in this regard by the Administering Authority, as well as for the local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the Trust Territory." a/

4. When the Trusteeship Agreement came into force, the then President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, delegated responsibility for the civil administration of the islands on an interim basis to the United States Secretary of the Navy and commissioned the then Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, Admiral Louis E. Denfield, as High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet continued to hold the office of High Commissioner until 8 January 1951, when he was succeeded by the first civilian High Commissioner, the late Senator Elbert D. Thomas. The latter's appointment was an initial step in the transfer of the administration of the Trust Territory to a civilian agency of government. On 1 July 1951, administrative responsibility for the Trust Territory was transferred from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, although the islands of the northern Marianas were not turned over to the Department of the Interior until 7 May 1962. All islands are now consolidated under the control of the civilian High Commissioner.

5. Information concerning the bases in the Territory, their extent and the military forces occupying them is not available. In this connexion, the representative of the Administering Authority stated at the thirty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, in reply to a question concerning the extent of the bases in the Territory, that information of that kind constituted security information and was clearly exempt from the reporting obligations under article 3 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

#### Land claims

6. In 1963 a tentative agreement was reached with claimants in respect of approximately 617 acres of land on Kwajalein (comprising the whole of the island) and 65 acres on Dalap, both part of Marshall Islands District. A settlement of these claims as compensation for land occupied by the United States Government - in the case of Kwajalein for defence purposes and in the case of Dalap for the construction of an airfield now used for civilian purposes - was made in the following year.

7. On 12 February 1964, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory announced the successful completion of the negotiations. The agreement, signed by fifty-two Marshallese landowners as well as by representatives of the Administering Authority, provided for a ninety-nine year lease of Kwajalein Island and the airfield lands on Dalap from 9 February 1964, with payments totalling \$750,000, computed on the basis of 750 acres at \$1,000 per acre, of which \$500 represented past use with interest and \$500 represented future use until the expiration of the lease. Should the United States Government relinquish the land before the expiration of the lease, the land would revert to the owners with no requirement that they repay any part of the settlement. The lease might be extended beyond the date of expiry but with provision for renegotiation of its terms.

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a/ T/Agreement/11.

8. In April 1969, it was reported that Lieutenant-General Lewis W. Walt, Assistant Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, had toured several of the islands in the Trust Territory for one week in search of areas suitable for development as permanent military bases. General Walt visited Palau, Babelthuap, Peliliu and Anguar in the Western Carolines, and Saipan, Tinian and Rota in the Mariana Islands. He is reported to have said that military interest in the area was high because of the military need for "more training areas of various types". General Walt was accompanied by Rear Admiral Philip P. Cole, Brigadier General H. Poggemeyer and seven other officers.

9. At its thirty-sixth session held in June 1969, the Trusteeship Council considered one communication (T/CCM.10/L.22) dealing with this visit which transmitted a copy of resolution No. 69 (1)-8, adopted by the Palau Legislature on 11 April 1969, whereby the Legislature resolved inter alia that the proposed training programme would not be in the best interests of the Palauan people and therefore would not be welcome.

10. At the same session, the Trusteeship Council received a number of petitions including one from the Congress of Micronesia in the form of a resolution calling for amendment, revision, abolition or renegotiation of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement (T/PET.10/60). Senate Joint Resolution No. 45, adopted by the Congress of Micronesia, resolved to request the renegotiation of the terms of the Agreement relating to the Trust Territory so that any taking of land for military use would be subject to ratification of the Congress of Micronesia. The Council also granted an oral hearing to Mr. F.T. Uludong, President of the Micronesian Students' Club at the East-West Center in Hawaii. The oral presentation took place at the 1350th meeting of the Council on 10 June 1969 and was an elaboration of his previously submitted written petition (T/PET.10/52) by which he inter alia supported Senate Joint Resolution No. 45 of the Congress of Micronesia.

11. Commenting on these petitions, the representative of the Administering Authority referred to a recent statement by the United States Secretary of the Interior reiterating his firm determination that in the future, land would not be taken from Micronesians for any government purposes without full discussion with all the parties involved and full and adequate compensation to landowners. The Administering Authority believed that the solutions to the problems in the Territory should not be resolved through amendment to the Trusteeship Agreement, but through a joint effort on the part of the Micronesians and the United States to devise a permanent future status for the Territory. According to the Administering Authority, such a result would clearly provide a far more lasting solution to the problem of land control, whether for military or other purposes, than an amendment of the Agreement.

#### Displacement of population

12. One of the major problems in the Marshall Islands in past years has resulted from the displacement of islanders as a result of atomic and thermonuclear tests which were conducted in the Pacific Islands Proving Grounds established there. Between 1946 and 1955, several transfers of population took place.

13. The first transfer occurred in 1946 before the Territory had been placed under trusteeship. The inhabitants of Bikini Atoll, numbering 167 persons, were then evacuated in several stages, first to Rongerik, later to Kwajalein and

eventually, in 1948, to the island of Kili in the southernmost part of the Marshalls, where they were settled on land provided by the Administering Authority. As the physical and climatic conditions on Kili are very different from those on Bikini, the displaced people experienced difficulties in adjusting to their new home. Bikini, with an extensive lagoon, had afforded its people the opportunity of making use of an abundance of fish and good anchorage facilities for boats, which Kili does not possess. Bikini has a larger land area than Kili, which for its part has a heavier rainfall and richer soil. On Kili, the Bikini people had to learn new methods of cultivating food plants which had not existed in their former habitat. For these reasons their adjustment was slow and complaints about their new environment were frequent.

14. The second displacement, involving the 137 inhabitants of Eniweitok Atoll to Ujelang, occurred shortly after the beginning of the Trusteeship Administration. The most pressing problem of the Ujelang people has been the inadequacy of shipping. Ujelang is a long distance from the district headquarters at Majuro, and frequently six months have elapsed between calls of a field ship to load copra and to deliver trade goods.

15. A third transfer of islanders took place in 1954 when the population of Rongelap and Utirik suffered unforeseen ill effects from radioactive fallout resulting from the thermonuclear tests held during the early part of that year in the Pacific Proving Grounds. Of the 236 persons evacuated from the affected area, 154 came from Utirik and 82 from Rongelap. They were moved to Majuro Atoll as a temporary measure pending their eventual return to their home atolls which, in the case of the Utirik people, was accomplished in 1955. The people of Rongelap Island were paid damages and returned to the island in July 1957 after the radiation level there was declared safe for habitation.

16. A fourth move involved the people of the Mid-Corridor Islands of Kwajalein Atoll who were moved to Ebeye when the United States Army and the Trust Territory Government designated the area restricted and dangerous because of the missile tests being held there.

17. These questions were considered by the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-sixth session. The petitioner who appeared before the Council referred inter alia to the situation of the Bikini people and the questions relating to the people of the Mid-Corridor Islands and Eniweitok which were raised in petitions and communications before the Council (see T/COM.10/L.17 and L.21 and T/PET.10/45).

18. The representative of the Administering Authority informed the Trusteeship Council that in the current year the Administering Authority had begun a major effort which would result in the complete rehabilitation of Bikini Atoll and the resettlement of its former inhabitants. Anticipated expenditure for the rehabilitation programme, to be phased over a six-year period, would be approximately \$3 million. The Bikini people were being made full partners in the planning, and would actively participate in the rehabilitation, replanting and construction work.

19. Communications on behalf of the inhabitants of the Mid-Corridor Islands of the Kwajalein Atoll expressed the desire of the people to return to their homes because of the hardships they were encountering on Ebeye. Commenting on these communications, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority informed the Trusteeship Council that negotiations were at present taking place between

representatives of the Trust Territory Government, the United States Department of Defense and the traditional and elected leaders of the community.

20. In their petition (T/PET.10/45), the people of Ujelang complained of conditions there and requested the United Nations to help set a date for their return to Eniweitok Atoll. In its observations (T/OBS.10/17), the Administering Authority stated that it was unable to return the former residents of Eniweitok to that island at the present time. It hoped in the near future to conclude with the people of Ujelang an arrangement which would remove the current causes of complaint. Should it be possible in the future to return them to Eniweitok they would be offered that opportunity and would be assisted if they decided to do so.

## CHAPTER IV

### QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

#### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969, the Special Committee, by approving the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), decided, inter alia, to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item. The Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its sub-committees in connexion with their examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 706th, 708th and 709th meetings, between 10 July and 15 August (A/AC.109/PV.706, 708 and Corr.1 and 709 and Corr.1).
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and resolution 2430 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning twenty-four Territories with which the Committee is concerned. By resolution 2465 (XXIII), the General Assembly, in paragraph 15, urged the administering Powers "to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the colonial Territories in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee". By resolution 2430 (XXIII), the General Assembly, in paragraph 5, urged the administering Powers "to allow United Nations visiting groups to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance".
4. At the 706th meeting, on 10 July, the Chairmen in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.706) submitted a report (see annex to this chapter) on the consultations which he had undertaken with representatives of the administering Powers, in accordance with operative paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 636th meeting, on 19 September 1968. <sup>1/</sup> At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and India (A/AC.109/PV.706).
5. At the 708th meeting, on 12 August, the representative of India, in a statement to the Committee (A/AC.109/PV.708 and Corr.1), introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.587), which was finally sponsored by the following members: Afghanistan, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Syria, Madagascar, Yugoslavia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.708 and Corr.1).
6. At the 709th meeting, on 15 August, statements were made by the representatives of Venezuela, Iran and Poland (A/AC.109/PV.709 and Corr.1).

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<sup>1/</sup> A/7200 (part II), chapter V, section II.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of India, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.587/Rev.1), by which

(a) in operative paragraph 1, the words "colonial Powers" were replaced by the words "administering Powers";

(b) in operative paragraph 2, the words "Territories under their domination" were replaced by the words "Territories under their administration".

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway made a statement in explanation of vote (A/AC.109/PV.709 and Corr.1). The representative of India also made a statement in exercise of the right of reply (A/AC.109/PV.709 and Corr.1).

9. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.587/Rev.1) by a roll-call vote of 17 to none, with 4 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ecuador, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Italy, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/339) is reproduced in paragraph 14 below.

10. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom (A/AC.109/PV.709 and Corr.1). Further statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States (A/AC.109/PV.709 and Corr.1).

11. On 20 August 1969, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

12. In addition to the consideration of the item at plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described above, Sub-Committees I, II and III, in considering the specific Territories referred to them, took into account the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions mentioned in paragraph 3 above concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories, as well as previous decisions of the Special Committee relating to the item.

13. Subsequently, the Special Committee, in adopting the following reports of Sub-Committees I, II and III, endorsed a number of conclusions and recommendations, as indicated below, concerning the sending of visiting missions to specific Territories.

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Territory</u>	<u>Relevant paragraph</u>
IX	Seychelles and St. Helena	para. 9 (14)
XV	Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands	para. 10 (7)
XVI	Niue and the Tokelau Islands	para. 11 (4)
XVII	New Hebrides	para. 10 (6)
XVIII	Guam and American Samoa	para. 11 (6)
XIX	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	para. 9 (7)
XX	Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and Cocos (Keeling) Islands	para. 13 (5)
XXIII	Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts- Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	para. 18 (10)
XXIV	United States Virgin Islands	para. 9 (8)
XXV	Bermuda	para. 11 (10)
XXVI	Bahamas	para. 9 (8)
XXVII	Turks and Caicos Islands	para. 9 (8)
XXVIII	Cayman Islands	para. 9 (9)
XXIX	Montserrat	para. 9 (9)
XXX	British Virgin Islands	para. 10 (11)

#### B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

14. The text of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 709th meeting, on 15 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 above, is reproduced below.

##### The Special Committee,

Recalling its previous resolutions and those of the General Assembly on the question of visiting missions,

Noting with deep regret the negative or qualified responses of the administering Powers,

Reaffirming the importance of visiting missions to colonial Territories as a means of obtaining first-hand information on such Territories and in regard to the wishes of the people,

1. Regrets that the efforts 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 send visiting missions to colonial Territories have been persistently frustrated by the administering Powers;

2. Urges the administering Powers to reconsider their attitudes in regard to visiting missions and to permit such missions access to the Territories under their administration.

ANNEX\*

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

1. At its 636th meeting, on 19 September 1968, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted a resolution concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. a/ The text of this resolution is reproduced below:

"The Special Committee,

"Recalling that in its resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 and 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, as well as other pertinent resolutions, the General Assembly approved the sending of visiting missions to Territories and requested the administering Powers to co-operate in this regard by permitting such missions to visit the Territories under their administration,

"Noting with deep regret that the responses of the administering Powers to these requests, as indicated in the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continue to be negative or qualified in character,

"Convinced that the unco-operative attitudes of the administering Powers concerned towards the sending of visiting missions by the Special Committee have impeded the efforts of the Committee to assist in the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration,

"Bearing in mind that previous United Nations visiting missions have played a constructive role in assisting Territories to achieve speedy independence in conditions of peace and stability,

"1. Reaffirms the vital importance of visiting missions as a means of securing adequate and first-hand information regarding political, economic and social conditions in Territories and as to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people;

"2. Strongly urges the administering Powers to reconsider their attitudes towards the sending of visiting missions 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 to permit access by such missions to Territories under their administration;

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/334.

a/ A/7200 (part II), chapter V, section II.

"3. Requests its Chairman to enter into consultations with the administering Powers with regard to the implementation of paragraph 2 of the present resolution and to report thereon as appropriate to the Special Committee."

2. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Chairman, on 25 September 1968, addressed identical letters to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to the Acting Permanent Representative of New Zealand, to the Deputy Permanent Representative of Spain and to the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., of the Permanent Mission of Portugal, transmitting the text of the above-mentioned resolution and requesting the views of their respective Governments regarding the timing and modalities for the carrying out of the consultations envisaged in the resolution.

3. Subsequently, the Chairman entered into consultations with those representatives who, in response to his letter, had indicated a desire to hold discussions with him on the question, namely the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. During these consultations, the Chairman stressed the importance of visiting missions to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and consequently the need for the administering Powers to reconsider their attitudes towards the sending of visiting missions by the Special Committee. In doing so, the Chairman also recalled that in paragraph 15 of its resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, as well as in several previous resolutions, the General Assembly had urged the administering Powers "to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the colonial Territories in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee".

4. In addition, the Chairman explained at length the considerations underlying the decisions of the Special Committee in that regard, which were briefly reiterated as follows in its report to the General Assembly at the twenty-third session: b/

"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."

5. Further, the Chairman drew attention to the programme established by the Special Committee as regards the sending of visiting missions during the current

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b/ A/7200 (part I), chapter I, para. 181.

year and approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of its resolution 2465 (XXIII); that programme was set out as follows in the Committee's report to the General Assembly at the twenty-third session: c/

"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."

6. In response to these representations, the representative of Australia stated that his Government's position on the sending of visiting missions by the Special Committee had already been made plain during the debate in the Special Committee which preceded the adoption of the Committee's resolution on 19 September 1968 d/ and that that position was unchanged. As the Chairman recalls it, that position was that the Australian Government did not consider it desirable for missions from the Committee to visit Territories under its administration. The representative of Australia also recalled that Australia had not voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 2465 (XXIII), to paragraph 15 of which the Chairman had made reference.

7. The representative of New Zealand for his part informed the Chairman that his Government's views on the question remained as set out in his letter of 24 May 1968 e/ and as stated by the New Zealand representative during the general debate in the Fourth Committee on 26 November 1968 (A/C.4/SR.1769). It had been the consistent view of his Government that United Nations visiting missions could have a constructive role to play in the development of Non-Self-Governing Territories and particularly in verifying acts of self-determination on behalf of the international community. In keeping with these views, the New Zealand authorities had not excluded the possibility of a visit, or visits, to Niue and the Tokelau Islands by a United Nations visiting mission before the right of self-determination is exercised. In the meantime, however, the New Zealand Government considered that it might appear to be paying undue attention to two of the smallest Non-Self-Governing Territories if a mission were to be sent exclusively to Niue and the Tokelau Islands. It accordingly felt that it would be appropriate for a mission to visit those Territories at the present stage only if such a visit were to form part of a more comprehensive tour of the area.

8. The representatives of the United Kingdom with whom the Chairman held discussions both at United Nations Headquarters and in London, stated that as the United Kingdom delegation had previously informed the Special Committee, the question of visiting missions raised difficult problems of principle for their

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c/ Ibid., para. 189.

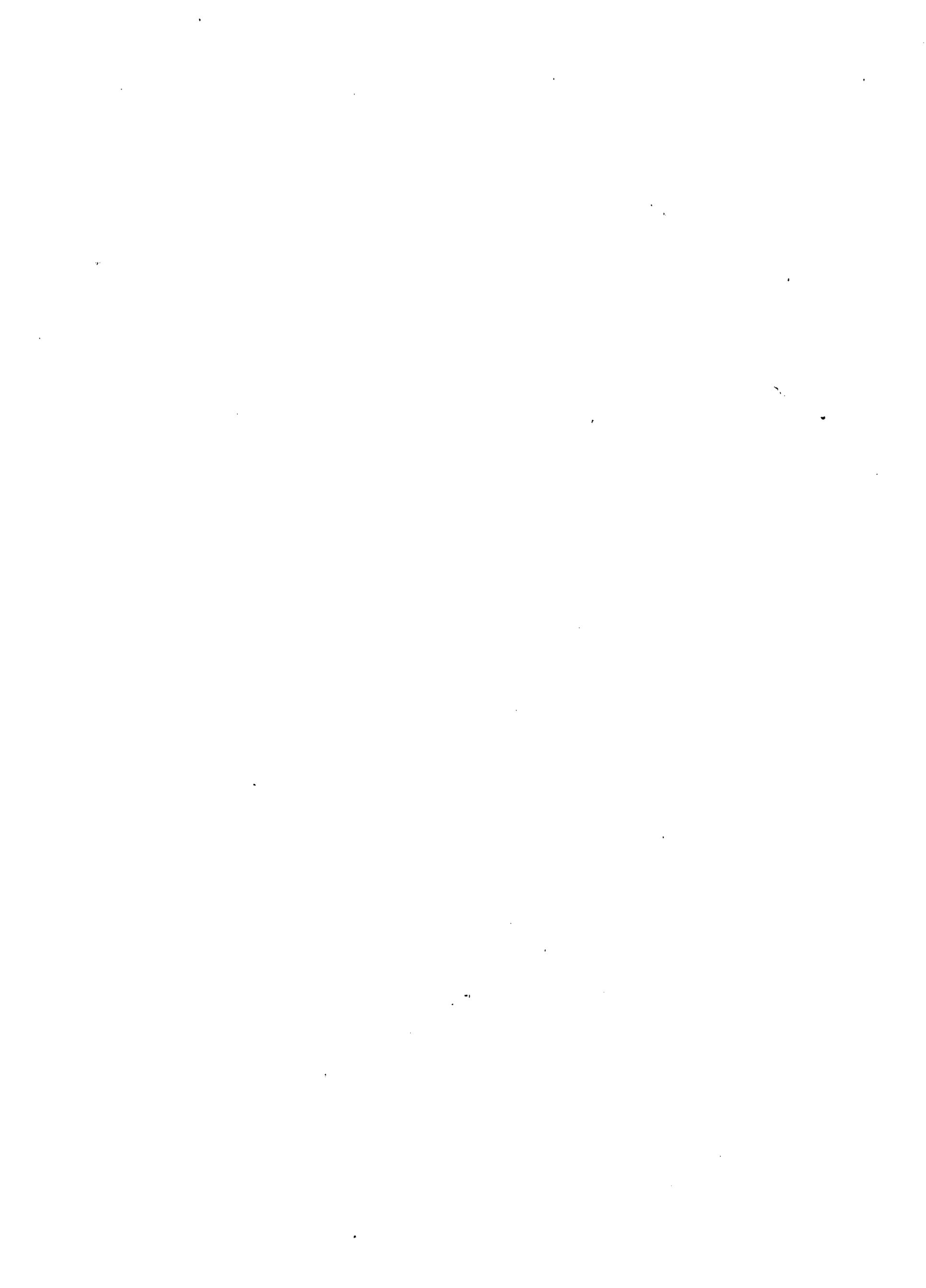
d/ A/7200 (part II), chapter V, section II.

e/ Ibid., annex, para. 6.

Government and they could give no encouragement to the Committee to expect any change in their Government's attitude to the question. While the United Kingdom Government could not at the present stage commit itself to responding favourably to any specific request to permit the sending of a visiting mission to any particular territory, the views expressed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee would be given the most serious consideration.

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

10. Further reports by the Chairman on this question will, as necessary, be issued as addenda to the present document.



CHAPTER V

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

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## CHAPTER V

### 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

#### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 659th meeting, on 14 March 1969, the Special Committee, by approving the fortieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.537), decided, inter alia, to take up as a separate item the "Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations".
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 704th to 706th and 710th to 717th meetings, between 3 July and 2 October.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the relevant provisions of resolution 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, particularly operative paragraph 9 thereof, by which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. The Special Committee also took into account other resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968 concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, by operative paragraph 13 of which the General Assembly expressed "its appreciation to the Member States concerned, to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the specialized agencies and other international relief organizations concerned for the help they have given so far and invites them to increase their assistance, including health and medical facilities, to the victims of Portuguese colonialism".
4. During its consideration of this item, the Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General in response to the invitation addressed to him in operative paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 2426 (XXIII) (see annex I to this chapter).
5. At the 704th meeting, on 3 July, the Chairman, in drawing the attention of the Special Committee to the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 4 above, informed the Committee of his intention to undertake consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council under the terms of operative paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) and in accordance with previous decisions of the Special Committee and of that Council. At the 706th meeting, on 10 July, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria and Syria, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.706).

6. At the 710th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/FV.710) introduced a report on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council (see annex II to this chapter). At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, India, Syria and Venezuela (A/AC.109/FV.710).
7. At its 711th meeting, on 5 September, the Special Committee, on the proposal of the representative of Tunisia, decided to request its Chairman to draw up for consideration a draft consensus concerning the item.
8. At the 712th meeting, on 12 September, the Chairman submitted for consideration the text of a draft consensus prepared by him in accordance with the decision of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/FV.712). At the same meeting, the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) made a statement (A/AC.109/FV.712).
9. The Special Committee considered the draft consensus submitted by the Chairman at its 713th and 714th meetings, on 17 and 22 September. At the 713th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Venezuela, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and India, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/FV.713). At the 714th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that, owing to the absence of general agreement, he had decided not to proceed with the adoption of the draft consensus (A/AC.109/FV.714). At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and India (A/AC.109/FV.714).
10. On 29 September, a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.603) was submitted by the delegations of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, India, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Special Committee considered the draft resolution at its 716th and 717th meetings, on 29 September and 2 October (A/AC.109/FV.716 and 717).
11. At the 717th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania made a statement on the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors (A/AC.109/FV.717). A statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/FV.717).
12. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.603) by a roll-call vote of 13 to none, with 5 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:
- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <u>In favour:</u>  | Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. |
| <u>Against:</u>    | None.  |
| <u>Abstaining:</u> | Italy, Ivory Coast, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.  |
13. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/345) is reproduced in paragraph 16 below.

14. At the same meeting, further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and Italy (A/AC.109/FV.717). The representative of Iraq stated that his delegation would have voted in favour of the draft resolution, had it been present when the vote was taken.

15. On 8 October, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, to the various United Nations programmes concerned, and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

#### B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

16. The text of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 717th meeting, on 2 October, to which reference is made in paragraph 11 above, is reproduced below.

##### The Special Committee,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

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

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

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretary-General<sup>1/</sup> in response to the request contained in operative paragraph 8 (b) of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII),

Taking into consideration also the report submitted by the Chairman,<sup>2/</sup> in accordance with operative paragraph 7 of the same resolution, on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account resolution 1450 (XLVII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 7 August 1969,

Conscious of the urgent need of the peoples and the national liberation movements of several colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, for assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned, especially in the fields of education and training, health and nutrition,

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<sup>1/</sup> See annex I to this chapter.

<sup>2/</sup> See annex II to this chapter.

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

Noting that it is the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session a report on the action taken by him pursuant to operative paragraph 8 (a) of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII),

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

2. Expresses its deep regret that some of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

3. Endorses the report of the Chairman<sup>3/</sup> and recommends that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should give effect to the suggestions outlined therein;

4. Recommends that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned as well as the various programmes within the United Nations system should take measures individually and in collaboration with one another to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees;

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

6. Recommends that, in order to assist in the full and speedy implementation of operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) and of operative paragraph 5 above, the organizations concerned should establish relationship agreements and other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity;

7. Appeals to the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned to take the necessary measures to withhold from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa financial, economic, technical and other assistance until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

3/ Ibid.

8. Recommends that, in order to facilitate the efforts of States Members to comply fully with operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), the General Assembly should invite the governing bodies or deliberative organs, as appropriate, of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to consider, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective executive heads, any specific problems which they might be encountering in their efforts to give effect to the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

9. Recommends that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to obtain and transmit to the Special Committee information on the action taken by the above-mentioned bodies in accordance with the provisions operative paragraph 8 above;

10. Decides, subject to any decisions the General Assembly might take at the twenty-fourth session, to give further consideration to the present item during 1970 and accordingly requests its Chairman, taking the foregoing into account, to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council.

ANNEX I\*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/333 and Add.1-4.

## INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning 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 operative paragraphs of that resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

.....

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

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

"3. Recommends that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, should work out, within the scope of their respective activities and in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese domination;

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

"5. Recommends that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should withdraw the loans and credits it has granted to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, which are being used by those Governments to suppress the national liberation movement in the Portuguese colonies and in Namibia, and against the African population of South Africa;

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

"7. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"8. Invites the Secretary-General:

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

(b) To obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration concrete suggestions from the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned regarding the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions;

"9. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session."

2. In identical letters dated 5 March 1969, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the Executive Heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)  
Food and Agriculture Organization (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 Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)  
Joint United Nations-FAO World Food Programme (WFP)  
League of Arab States (LAS)  
Organization of African Unity (OAU)  
Organization of American States (OAS)

3. In these letters, the Secretary-General, having regard to the invitation addressed to him in operative paragraph 8 of the resolution, stated as follows:

.....

"I wish to inform you, in connexion with operative paragraph 9 (a) of the resolution, that I stand ready to extend assistance, as may be required.

"As regards operative paragraph 8 (b) of this resolution, I would appreciate receiving from you at an early date, for transmission to the Special Committee, concrete suggestions regarding the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions."

.....

4. The substantive portions of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters are reproduced below.

5. In submitting to the Special Committee the information contained in these replies, the Secretary-General wishes also to refer to the following developments relating to implementation of the relevant resolutions.

6. Pursuant to a decision reached by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) at its forty-sixth session the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) arranged an ad hoc meeting from 28 to 30 January 1969 with members of the United Nations system on projects which were being developed for the benefit of refugees in Africa coming within the competence of the High Commissioner. In endorsing the conclusions and recommendations adopted at that meeting, the ACC, at its forty-seventh session held during April 1969, expressed the view that they should pave the way for further increased inter-agency co-operation on behalf of refugees from the Territories concerned.

7. At the same session of the ACC, consultations were held regarding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) and other relevant resolutions. a/ During these consultations, note was taken of the considerable progress made in co-operation with the UNHCR, as well as through relationship agreements and other special arrangements with the OAU, in working out measures to extend the scope of assistance which can be provided by the agencies to refugees from the Territories in Africa.

8. As regards paragraph 8 (a) of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), the Secretary-General is in touch with the Executive Heads of the agencies and institutions concerned and it is his intention to submit to the General Assembly, as requested in the resolution, a report on the results of these consultations.

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a/ A brief summary of the results of these consultations is contained in the thirty-fifth report of the ACC (E/4668, paras. 9-14).

REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION<sup>b/</sup>

[Original: English]  
19 March 1969

The adoption of resolution 2426 (XXIII) was brought to the attention of the Governing Body of the ILO at its 174th session, in February-March 1969.

Your offer of assistance in connexion with operative paragraph 8 of the resolution is noted with appreciation. Pursuant to the policy adopted by the Governing Body at its 173rd session with regard to the implementation of the Declaration, the ILO maintains close contact with the Organization of African Unity and other organizations concerned and stands ready to respond to any request for assistance that may be submitted in accordance with the Governing Body's decision.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
8 April 1969

With regard to paragraph 8 (a) of the resolution, I should like to recall that we wrote to Mr. Djermakoye on 5 February 1969 for information regarding action being taken by the United Nations Secretariat [reproduced below]. Guidance from the United Nations in this respect would be most helpful to FAO in considering what concrete suggestions we may be in a position to make regarding implementation of the resolution.

Letter dated 5 February 1969 from FAO addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 12 December addressed to the Director-General, transmitting a copy of resolution 2395 (XXIII) concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, adopted by the General Assembly at its 1730th plenary meeting on 29 November 1968. In this connexion it is also pertinent to refer to General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII). As you know, based on earlier resolutions on the same subject, FAO has been providing every possible assistance to refugees from Portuguese colonies. Emergency food aid

b/ In a subsequent communication, dated 3 November 1969, the ILO has requested that the letter dated 15 November 1968 from the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations be brought once again to the attention of the General Assembly (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 69 (A/C.4/714)).

sanction was given on a number of occasions, as well as our offer of co-operation to participate in any training programmes designed for such refugees, which is already on record. We have also denied all technical assistance to the Portuguese Government. The resolutions on this subject have already been brought to the attention of the FAO Council and we stand ready to co-operate fully in the light of our Council's decision. It is needless for me to repeat in this letter the action we have taken in response to the various resolutions on the subject which have been reported to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session.

However, there is one new element in resolution 2426 (XXIII) on which I would like to ask some clarification. Operative paragraph 3 "Recommends that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, should work out, within the scope of their respective activities and in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes of assistance to the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese domination".

As Southern Rhodesia and Namibia are not members of FAO, we are concerned in this respect with Territories under Portuguese nomination. This part of the resolution evidently refers to concrete programmes of assistance to benefit people within the Portuguese Territories, and the question arises as to how such meaningful programmes could be developed without the co-operation of the authorities of the Territories concerned.

As you know, the United Nations itself has a large number of technical assistance programmes as part of its economic and social affairs activities, and evidently the United Nations would be giving some thought to this part of the resolution about practical concrete programmes of action.

We would very much appreciate your letting us know the action the United Nations Secretariat is taking on this part of the resolution which may provide some guidance to us in the matter.

[Original: English]  
24 October 1969

In connexion with the Secretary-General's report on the action taken by the specialized agencies to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on decolonization, I enclose a copy of a letter dated 16 September 1969, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has sent to Mr. Diallo Telli, Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which is self-explanatory. You will note that with regard to the "aid to be given to the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, of Namibia and of Territories under Portuguese domination", the OAU has been requested to make suggestions, if any, on the questions and procedures which could be envisaged in order to enable FAO, within the means at its disposal, either to assist OAU in the steps it is contemplating for giving assistance or to orient the activities or programmes FAO would be in a position to undertake in this field.

Letter dated 16 September 1969 addressed to the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU by the Director-General of FAO

My attention has been drawn to resolution 1450 (XLVII) adopted on 7 August 1969 by the Economic and Social Council and relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. This resolution is intended as a follow-up of resolution 2426 (XXIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1969 under the same title.

Even before these two resolutions were adopted, FAO was doing everything, within the means at its disposal, to assist in the carrying out of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the various resolutions passed by the General Assembly during its previous sessions.

As you are probably aware, I submitted a document to the fifty-first session of the Council (October 1968) which summarized the main resolutions of the United Nations in this particular field and set out the measures taken or envisaged by FAO (document CL 51/26-Sup.1). The Council again considered this question at its fifty-second session (June 1969) and welcomed the positive and constructive action taken to implement the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly.

The two resolutions mentioned above recommend that the specialized agencies should contribute to the decolonization in Africa, namely:

1. By refraining from granting any assistance to the South African and Portuguese Governments so long as they do not desist from their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination;
2. By taking action individually, or in co-operation with other agencies, to increase assistance to refugees, coming from the colonial countries, and to receiving Governments to help them in the preparation and execution of projects in favour of these refugees;
3. By taking effective measures with a view to helping these peoples who are fighting to liberate themselves from colonial domination and, in particular, to draw up, within the framework of their respective activities and co-operation with OAU and, through it, with the liberation movements, some concrete programmes of assistance to the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese domination.

As regards the first item, we wish to point out that South Africa withdrew from FAO in 1963, and that Portugal is not invited to the regional conferences or technical meetings held in Africa nor does it receive any assistance from FAO whether under the regular programme, or by means of the funds administered by FAO to provide economic or technical assistance to developing countries.

As regards the steps envisaged in item 2 above, any request submitted by a Government in favour of refugees which have been taken in or settled on its territory, is taken into consideration within the limits of the means at the disposal of FAO or of WFP. Furthermore, a special procedure was established in November 1969 in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees to facilitate and accelerate the active participation of our organization in the resettlement of refugee operations. Measures to facilitate liaison and speed up action have been carefully studied so that in emergencies the usual procedures, to determine what assistance can be given, are simplified. This has enabled us in 1969 to carry out preparatory missions and to send experts to various African countries, namely to the Congo (Kinshasa), to Zambia and to Tanzania. Some projects of UNDP/SF in favour of refugees in Africa are under consideration or being prepared.

Furthermore, taking into account the very limited resources at our disposal under the Regular Programme, last 1 July I approached the UNDP for additional resources so as to continue and to reinforce our action in favour of refugees in Africa.

As you are aware, the WFP has not only provided emergency assistance to refugees on several occasions, but has also played a very active role with regard to development projects intended in the first place for the refugees taken in by various African countries.

As regards the third item, which relates to the "aid to be given to the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, of Namibia and of Territories under Portuguese domination", a little while ago I asked the advice of the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories on what measures could be envisaged to assist the populations in question. I shall not fail to re-examine the problem as soon as I receive a reply.

However, the Agreement of Co-operation between OAU and FAO, which came into force on 30 April last, foresees consultations on questions of mutual interest. This gives me the opportunity to ask you for any suggestions you may have on the questions and procedures which could be envisaged in order to enable FAO, within the means at its disposal, either to assist OAU in the steps it is contemplating for giving assistance, or to orient the activities or programmes our organization would be in a position to undertake in this field.

Reaffirming my desire to reinforce the co-operation which has already been established between our two organizations....

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
8 September 1969

I refer to the letter addressed by the Secretary-General on 5 March 1969 to the Director General concerning General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and regret that an earlier reply was not forthcoming.

I would like to inform you that resolution 2426 (XXIII) was brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its eighty-second session (Paris, 28 April-16 May 1969) which adopted decision 5.2 noting that resolution.

It should also be recalled that the UNESCO General Conference at its fifteenth session (15 October to 20 November 1968) adopted resolutions 9.12 and 9.14 which were transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Director General in his letter dated 19 November 1968. c/ In implementation of these two resolutions, the Director General sent two letters dated respectively 11 February 1969 and 9 June 1969 to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity requesting his comments and suggestions. Up to the present date, the Director General has only received from the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity interim replies dated 12 March and 6 June 1969 indicating that he has referred the matter to the Executive Secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa who is in touch with the liberation movements with a view to determining the assistance which might be extended to them by UNESCO.

It may also be relevant to recall that during the recent forty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council (at the 1627th meeting) an oral statement was presented by the UNESCO representative describing the steps taken by UNESCO to implement the General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, with the formal request that the information be conveyed 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.

As the Secretary-General is expected to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, it will be appreciated if the Secretariat would include in the Secretary-General's report to be examined under item 69 (b) the information contained in this letter.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
24 March 1969

I have pleasure in informing you that this resolution was brought to the attention of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its forty-third session held from 18 to 28 February 1969. Note was taken by the Executive Board of this resolution in resolution EB43.R37.

I have taken note that, in operative paragraph 8 of the resolution transmitted, you are invited to continue to assist the specialized agencies in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions. You are, I am sure, aware of the position of the World Health Organization as reflected in various resolutions of the World Health Assembly (WHA17.50 (1964), WHA18.40 (1965), WHA19.31 (1966) and WHA20.38 (1967)). Within the framework of these resolutions, I believe that we could usefully discuss ways and means through which the World Health Organization could maintain and expand its efforts to eradicate major endemic and epidemic diseases which show no respect for man-made frontiers, since this is in the vital interest of the populations concerned.

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c/ For the text of these resolutions, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 69 (A/C.4/716).

With respect to this resolution, I should like to bring to your attention the fact that negotiations have been under way for the establishment of a relationship agreement between the World Health Organization and the Organization of African Unity. We look forward to the early consummation of this agreement which sets forth the objectives of both the World Health Organization and the Organization of African Unity.

I look forward to the opportunity of discussing this matter further with you on the occasion of the meeting of the Administrative Committee for Co-ordination in Rome on 28 and 29 April 1969.

[Original: English]  
29 October 1969

I have the honour to inform you that the agreement between the World Health Organization and the Organization of African Unity, which I signed on 1 September 1969 in conformity with resolution WHA22.16 adopted on 23 July 1969, was signed by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on 24 September 1969 which is thus the effective date of the agreement under article VII.

I enclose the text of the agreement for your information. I would be grateful if mention of the agreement could be made in the report to go forward to the present General Assembly from the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples pursuant to that Committee's recent resolution. d/

I should like to reaffirm to you the satisfaction, which I also expressed to the Administrative Secretary-General, at the conclusion of this agreement which, I hope, will lead to long and fruitful co-operation between our two organizations.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, and  
THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY,

Considering that the objective of the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as "WHO") is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health and that in order to achieve this objective WHO acts as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;

Considering that one of the purposes of the Organization of African Unity (hereinafter referred to as "OAU") is, as set out in its Charter, to promote the unity and solidarity of the African States and to intensify their co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa, and to these ends

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d/ See paragraph 16 of this chapter.

to undertake among other things to co-ordinate and harmonize the general policies of its Member States in the field of health and sanitation;

Considering that under Article XX of the Charter of OAU specialized commissions have been set up to ensure such co-operation;

Considering that OAU is called upon to undertake certain tasks of a regional nature, in harmony with those pursued on a world-wide scale by WHO;

Considering the regional arrangements made by WHO as set forth in Chapter XI of its Constitution, and in particular Article 50 (d) thereof;

Considering Article 70 of the Constitution of WHO and Article II of the Charter of OAU and in confirmation of the already existing co-operation between the two Organizations;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

#### ARTICLE I

##### Co-operation

WHO and OAU agree to co-operate in all matters that arise in the field of health and are connected with those tasks and activities of the two Organizations that are in harmony.

#### ARTICLE II

##### Exchange of Information

1. WHO and OAU agree to exchange publications and documents relating to activities on subjects of common interest, subject to any measures which might be necessary to safeguard the confidential nature of certain documents.

2. This exchange shall be supplemented, as necessary, by periodical contacts between members of the Secretariats of the two Organizations for the purpose of consultation as regards projects or activities of common interest. In addition, each Organization shall make available to the other any statistical and legislative information in its possession on subjects of common interest.

#### ARTICLE III

##### Reciprocal Representation

1. Representatives of WHO shall be invited to attend sessions of the Specialized Commissions and Technical Conferences or Meetings of the OAU at which matters of interest to WHO are to be discussed. These representatives shall participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agendas in which WHO has an interest.

2. Representatives of OAU shall be invited to attend the meetings of the World Health Assembly and its Committees, the Executive Board and the Regional Committees concerned and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agendas in which OAU has an interest.

## ARTICLE IV

### Joint Action

WHO and OAU will afford, each to the other, any technical co-operation which may be asked for the purpose of studying questions of common interest. If any such technical co-operation would involve substantial expenditure, consultation will take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner of meeting such expenditure.

## ARTICLE V

### Assistance in Technical, Research and in Other Relevant Fields

A request for technical assistance or aid made jointly by two or more Members to either Organization may, if the Members concerned so request, be the subject of consultations between the two Organizations.

## ARTICLE VI

### Implementation, Revision and Denunciation

1. In all matters concerning the implementation of this agreement, WHO shall be represented by its Headquarters or by its competent Regional Office and OAU shall be represented by its Administrative Secretary-General or his duly authorized nominee.

2. The terms of this agreement may be modified with the consent of both parties.

3. Either party may denounce the agreement by giving one year's notice in writing to the other party.

## ARTICLE VII

### Entry into Force

This agreement, after approval by the World Health Assembly and the Council of Ministers of OAU, shall enter into force on the date on which it is signed by the appointed representatives of WHO and OAU.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the two representatives whose names are stated below have signed this agreement at the dates indicated below their signatures.

This agreement has been written in duplicate in the English and French languages, the texts in both languages being equally authentic.

(Signed) M.G. CANDAU, M.D.  
Director General

For THE WORLD HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION

1 September 1969

(Signed) Diallo TELLI  
Secretary-General

For THE ORGANIZATION OF  
AFRICAN UNITY

29 September 1969

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]  
14 May 1969

In respect of operative paragraph 4, I would like to confirm that the Bank's position remains as set forth in the letter which my predecessor, Mr. Woods, wrote to you on 18 August 1967, a copy of which is attached for convenience.

Operative paragraph 5 recommends that the Bank "should withdraw the loans and credits it has granted to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, which are being used by those Governments to suppress the national liberation movement in the Portuguese colonies and in Namibia, and against the African population of South Africa". The loans extended by the Bank to, or with the guarantee of, South Africa and Portugal, the most recent of which was made in 1966, were for specific projects of economic development and the Bank, in accordance with its normal practice, took appropriate steps to ensure that the proceeds of the loans would be used only for those projects.

The loans were made under formal loan or guarantee agreements which were entered into by the Bank with its members in accordance with its Articles of Agreement and these agreements are registered with the United Nations Secretariat. There are no contractual or other legal grounds which would permit the Bank now to withdraw these loans.

You have drawn our attention to paragraph 8 of the resolution. While appreciating your kind offer of assistance pursuant to paragraph 8 (a), we are unable under the circumstances to avail ourselves of it. We do not have, at this moment, any suggestions for the consideration of the Special Committee pursuant to paragraph 8 (b).

Finally, I want to confirm that, as Mr. Woods assured you in the attached letter, it is the desire and intention of the Bank, despite its inability to comply with the particular resolution which is the subject of your letter, to co-operate with the United Nations to the maximum extent possible, consistent with its own mandate.

The resolution has been brought to the attention of the Executive Directors of the Bank and they have approved this letter.

Enclosure

The Legal Counsel of the United Nations has, as you know, sent us a paper containing a closely reasoned legal argument why the World Bank should take certain actions under the General Assembly's requests for the withholding of economic assistance to Portugal and South Africa. The Bank's General Counsel has replied with legal arguments to show that, under the terms of its Agreement with the United Nations, the Bank is not obligated to comply with such requests and indeed, under the terms of its own Articles of Agreement, is not free to do so. The Legal Counsel of the United Nations has since written that he continues to adhere to his original views, to which the United Nations organs concerned will doubtless give great weight. However, the Executive Directors of the Bank who, as you know, are responsible for interpreting the Articles of Agreement, having

carefully considered all the arguments advanced, have, although with some dissents, endorsed the position taken by the Bank's General Counsel. It seems to me unlikely that additional legal argumentation would change the situation.

In the circumstances, I should like at this point to leave legal argumentation aside and to assure you - and through you the various United Nations organs concerned - that the World Bank is keenly aware and proud of being part of the United Nations family. Its earnest desire is to co-operate with the United Nations by all legitimate means and to the extent consistent with its Articles of Agreement, to avoid any action that might run counter to the fulfilment of the great purposes of the United Nations. I give you this assurance in the hope that it may be helpful in dissipating any misunderstanding of the Bank's attitude.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

[Original: English]  
17 March 1969

I wish to thank you for drawing our attention to paragraph 8 (a) and (b) of this resolution, but we have no comments or suggestions in connexion with these paragraphs.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
10 June 1969

I have the honour to refer to the following letters by which you transmitted for my attention certain parts of resolutions of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly: letters dated 12 December 1968 relating to resolution 2395 (XXIII); 2 January 1969 relating to resolution 2396 (XXIII); 5 March 1969 relating to resolution 2465 (XXIII); and 5 March 1969 relating to resolution 2426 (XXIII).

The Council of ICAO considered these resolutions at the fourth and fifth meetings of its sixty-seventh session on 30 May and 2 June 1969.

With regard to paragraph 13 of resolution 2395 (XXIII), paragraphs 15 (a) and 19 of resolution 2396 (XXIII), paragraph 8 of resolution 2426 (XXIII) and paragraph 7 of resolution 2465 (XXIII), the Council decided to reaffirm ICAO's position on three points, as follows:

(a) ICAO is willing to render assistance in training to refugees from Portuguese Territories in Africa, from South Africa and from Southern Rhodesia;

(b) ICAO is willing to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa;

(c) ICAO has not given and is not giving assistance to Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

You will recall that I conveyed to you the position of ICAO on these and other points in my letter E 2/11 of 18 April 1968. e/

On the matter raised in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 2426 (XXIII), while ICAO cannot play a very active role in the dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid, you may wish to let me know if and when it would be convenient to have a consultation on appropriate arrangements for the publication of information of the kind in the ICAO Bulletin.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]  
2 April 1969

These resolutions [2426 (XXIII) and 2465 (XXIII)] will be included among the documents to be distributed to all the postal administrations of the States members of the Union.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

[Original: English]  
13 March 1969

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 5 March by which you transmitted the texts of resolutions 2426 (XXIII) and 2465 (XXIII) adopted by the General Assembly during its twenty-third session.

I shall not fail to draw the attention of our Administrative Council to these resolutions during the twenty-fourth session, opening on 3 May 1969.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
8 April 1969

In connexion with operative paragraph 8 (a) of this resolution, I should like to express my appreciation for your offer to extend such assistance as may be required in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions. In connexion with the provisions of paragraph 8 (b), I shall not fail to inform you of any concrete suggestions which may be developed by the World Meteorological Organization regarding the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions.

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e/ See A/7200 (Part II), chapter III, annex.

Resolution 2426 (XXIII) on 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, together with resolution 2465 (XXIII) on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, resolution 2395 (XXIII) on the questions of Territories under Portuguese administration and resolution 2396 (XXIII) on policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, were brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the World Meteorological Organization at its twenty-first session held from 29 May to 12 June 1969. The Executive Committee adopted resolution 28 (EC-XXI) which together with the relevant extract of the report of the session was transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 24 July 1969. f/

The Executive Committee fully endorsed the action taken by the Secretary-General on resolution 2426 (XXIII) of the General Assembly.

As regards paragraph 4 of resolution 2426 (XXIII), the Executive Committee noted that WMO does not provide any financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the countries specified in the resolution and requested that the Secretary-General inform the United Nations to that effect.

(a) In connexion with paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned resolution, the Executive Committee previously requested the Secretary-General to make every effort for developing projects and programmes in the field of training, giving particular attention to the training of refugees. All organs of the World Meteorological Organization were informed of the importance of this question; their attention was invited to the resolutions of the General Assembly and they were requested to give full support to the proposals of these resolutions;

(b) Pursuant to the instructions of the Executive Committee, the Secretary-General has been in contact with both the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs as well as the Secretary of the Economic and Social Council on this matter on the various ways in which meteorological training could be provided to refugees.

The consultations with the UNHCR have led to a "gentlemen's agreement" with the services of the UNHCR by which those services will act as intermediary between the World Meteorological Organization and the Office for Refugees of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa so that refugees will be selected in order to receive technical training by WMO.

As regards paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b), the preliminary reply sent before the twenty-first session of the Executive Committee, and therefore before the measures

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f/ In the resolution under reference, the Executive Committee, having regard to the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, decided, inter alia, to request the Secretary-General of the agency "to inform the United Nations that the WMO does not provide financial, economic, technical or other assistance to Portugal, South Africa or Southern Rhodesia".

mentioned above were taken, expressed the appreciation of the World Meteorological Organization for the offer of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to extend assistance in working out appropriate measures for the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this subject, and informed the Secretary-General that WMO would immediately inform him of any concrete suggestions regarding the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions.

To complete this information, it should be added that the question of closer co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with the Organization of African Unity will be submitted to the next session of the Executive Committee of the World Meteorological Organization scheduled to meet in Geneva in September 1970.

#### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
31 March 1969

I am grateful to note your kind offer that you stand ready to extend any assistance, as may be required, in connexion with operative paragraph 8 (a).

As regards operative paragraph 8 (b) of this resolution I can confirm that as Portugal and South Africa are not members of this organization no question of technical or other assistance to them arises. As regards concrete suggestions, it may be useful to record that IMCO is in touch with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to examining whether or not some assistance, possibly in the form of training, can be arranged.

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]  
19 March 1969

I have carefully considered this question and I wish to assure you that our technical operational activities will certainly be guided by General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and all the relevant resolutions adopted thereafter.

I shall avail myself of your kind offer for any assistance that may be required in this connexion.

In the meantime, I shall convey to you any concrete suggestions that could be made in the field of our competence within the framework of our relationships with other agencies and programmes, such as the United Nations Development Programme.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

[Original: English]  
18 March 1969

In accordance with the basic resolution of the General Assembly establishing UNICEF, 57 (I), UNICEF provides assistance only in agreement with the Government concerned. It is not, as a matter of fact, providing assistance to projects in any of the areas mentioned in the resolution. It does co-operate with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in providing assistance to children among refugee groups, when so requested by the Government of the country of asylum and within the limits of available resources.

In the circumstances, it does not appear possible for us to offer "concrete suggestions regarding the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions".

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]  
10 April 1969

This resolution was brought to the attention of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its seventh session in January 1969, in document DP/L.97.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Original: English]  
7 May 1969

I am grateful for your offer to extend assistance to my office in connexion with paragraph 3 (a) of the resolution. It has occurred to me in this connexion that further support from OTC, UNICEF and UNDP in connexion with the local settlement of refugees from those countries in Africa to which the resolution applies would be most valuable. The question of inter-agency co-operation in the field of assistance to refugees was thoroughly discussed at the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, which, thanks to the support you gave to this initiative in the ACC, was held in Geneva, in January of this year. As you know, the report on the meeting, which contains recommendations for action by the organizations concerned, was endorsed by the ACC at its recent meeting in Rome. I trust that the offers of assistance made in the report will be fully implemented by the United Nations programmes concerned.

As far as operative paragraph 3 (b) of the aforementioned resolution of the General Assembly is concerned, this office has as you know extended assistance to refugees from the Territories under reference. By the end of 1968 there were more than 450,000 refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration, and some 1,800-1,900 from South Africa and Namibia within the competence of UNHCR.

Any measures to make such assistance more effective and to improve the lot of the refugees concerned will contribute to their well-being and might thus indirectly contribute towards the implementation of the aforementioned resolution.

JOINT UNITED NATIONS--FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Original: English  
24 March 1969

We have duly taken note of your comments concerning operative paragraph 8 of this resolution. So far WFP has not been involved in any operation concerning the Territories to which the above resolution and the preceding decisions of the General Assembly quoted by it apply and we are not therefore in a position to make any useful suggestions on this subject.

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Original: English  
26 March 1969

I would like here to assure you that the League of Arab States takes every opportunity to extend assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories. The Council of the League of Arab States has adopted several resolutions with the objective of forcing the Governments of Portugal and South Africa to renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination.

The following are among these resolutions:

1. Resolution 1659 (session 33, dated 9.4.60) which reiterates relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and Afro-Asian conferences, and recommends co-operation with the Afro-Asian group and all States supporting it, in working out a common scheme at the United Nations with all its bodies and agencies, regarding racial discrimination.
2. Resolution 1787 (session 36, dated 19.9.61) which recommends non-recognition of the Government of South Africa.
3. Resolution 2039 (session 42, dated 30.9.64) which reaffirms resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the General Assembly of the United Nations. It also appeals to all States to sever all their relations with the Government of South Africa, to stop oil supplies to that area, and boycott South African goods.
4. Resolution 2303 (session 47, dated 18.3.67) which reaffirms previous resolutions.
5. Resolution 2306 (session 47, dated 18.3.67) which reaffirms support of the Arab States to the liberation movements in Africa, and solidarity with the Organization of African Unity in its efforts exerted in this field.

6. Resolution 2382 (session 49, dated 7.3.68) which expresses support for the national struggle against racial discrimination and minority domination in South Africa, and considers the struggle similar in its causes and ends to that of the Arabs against Zionist occupation and Israeli racial discrimination in Palestine.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

[Original: English]  
17 March 1969

I am pleased to inform you that I have transmitted both your letter and the General Assembly resolution to the Chairman of the Council of the Organization of American States, for his information and such action as he may deem appropriate.

ANNEX II\*

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

1. At its 644th meeting, on 18 October 1968, the Special Committee, following 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", decided, inter alia, to "authorize the Chairman... to continue his consultations with the President of ECOSOC..." concerning that item (A/7200 (Part II), chap. III, para. 30 (8)).

2. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 on the same item, operative paragraphs 7 and 9 of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

".....

"7. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

".....

"9. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session."

3. In accordance with operative paragraph 7 of the resolution, the Chairman held consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva on 17 July 1969.

4. The Chairman recalled that the Special Committee had recently given renewed consideration to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in accordance with operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII). In doing so, the Committee had had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Assembly's request that he should "obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration concrete suggestions from the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned as regards the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions" (resolution 2426 (XXIII), operative paragraph 8 (b)).

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/338.

a concerted approach to existing refugee problems. They also took note of the hope expressed by the High Commissioner that greater flexibility could be introduced into procedures currently followed by some of the agencies in the field of assistance to refugees. The Chairman cited, for instance, the practice of requiring, for the purpose of establishing projects for refugees or including them in such projects, separate governmental requests to the respective agencies concerned. In this connexion the arrangements approved by the ILO at its 173rd session of the Governing Body, under which assistance to refugees sponsored by UNHCR would be given by the ILO upon a request by the High Commissioner, were an example of the kind of flexibility envisaged.

10. Lastly, the Chairman suggested that the Council should consider inviting the executive heads of agencies to bring the attention of their governing bodies, or deliberative organs as appropriate, the specific problems which they might be encountering in their efforts to give effect to the relevant General Assembly resolutions. This would provide the States members of those bodies an opportunity to take the necessary action in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) to initiate such policy and other changes as were required to give speedy and full effect to the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

11. The President of the Council had no objection to this suggestion. Consequently, if this question was brought to the attention of the governing bodies, the executive heads might at the same time be invited to provide an account of such action as their respective governing or legislative organs had been able to take so far. In addition, the executive heads might in due course be requested to report to the Secretary-General for the information of the United Nations bodies concerned on the results of the consideration of the matter by those organs.

12. Finally, the Chairman and the President agreed that, in view of the foregoing, it might be desirable for the Council to give continuing attention to this question and for the President to maintain contacts with the Chairman in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII).