



**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**

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**VOLUME I**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1)

**UNITED NATIONS**

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**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1973

## 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 IV;\* volume II chapters V to VII; volume III chapters VIII to XVI; and volume IV chapters XVII to XXI; each volume contains a full table of contents.

For documents A/7200 and addenda and A/7623 and addenda, mentioned in the present report, see respectively: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/7200/Rev.1), and *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/7623/Rev.1).

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\* The present version of chapters I to IV is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/8023 (part I) and Corr.1; A/8023 (part II); A/8023 (part III) and Corr.1; A/8023 (part IV) and Add.1.

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ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

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

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

4 December 1970

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 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1970.

The report of the Special Committee on 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", which was the subject of operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2554 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, has previously been circulated in document A/8148 and Add.1

The report of the Special Committee on the item entitled "Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" (A/8086), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2521 (XXIV) of 4 December 1969, has already been approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970.

(Signed) Davidson S.H.W. NICOL  
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 Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961. The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.
2. 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".
3. 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.
4. The General Assembly, at its eighteenth 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.

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

5. At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Special Committee. 2/

6. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, 3/ adopted resolution 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969. 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, 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

"Recalling also its resolution 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 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,

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

"Deploring the refusal of the colonial Powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

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2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to twenty-third sessions: Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to item 23, document A/5446/Rev.1; ibid., Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 8 (A/5800/Rev.1); ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/6000/Rev.1; ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/6300/Rev.1; ibid., Twenty-Second Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (parts I to III), document A/6700/Rev.1; A/7200 (parts I and II) and Add.1 to 11.

3/ A/7623 (parts I to III) and Add.1 to 8.

"Bearing in mind that the continuation of colonialism and its manifestations, including racism, apartheid and activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples, and the attempts of some colonial Powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive 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 defiance 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 Government of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

"Recalling its resolution 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 relating to the measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular, especially paragraph 8 thereof,

"Recalling the Manifesto on Southern Africa, 4/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixth ordinary session,

"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. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1969, 5/ including the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1970;

"3. Urges all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, including the various programmes in the United Nations system, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

"4. Declares 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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4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 106, document A/7754.

5/ A/7623 (parts I to III) and Add.1 to 8.

"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. 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 regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

"7. Reiterates its declaration 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;

"8. Requests the colonial Powers to dismantle without further delay their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

"9. 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 evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas;

"10. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence, and in particular to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism;

"11. 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;

"12. 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-fifth session;

"13. Invites the Special Committee to continue 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;

"14. Urges the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the colonial Territories in order to secure first-hand information concerning the Territories and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of those Territories under their administration;

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

"16. Requests the Member States, in particular 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;

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

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

(a) Resolutions and decisions on specific Territories

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Namibia	2498 (XXIV)	31 October 1969
Territories under Portuguese administration	2507 (XXIV)	21 November 1969
Southern Rhodesia	2508 (XXIV)	21 November 1969
Namibia	2517 (XXIV)	1 December 1969
Namibia	2518 (XXIV)	1 December 1969
Oman	2559 (XXIV)	12 December 1969
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea	2590 (XXIV)	16 December 1969
Spanish Sahara	2591 (XXIV)	16 December 1969

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, 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	2592 (XXIV)	16 December 1969
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	2593 (XXIV)	16 December 1969
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	consensus	16 December 1969

(b) Resolutions concerning other items

Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	2521 (XXIV)	4 December 1969
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	2554 (XXIV)	12 December 1969
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	2555 (XXIV)	12 December 1969

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Dates of adoption</u>
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	2556 (XXIV)	12 December 1969
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	2557 (XXIV)	12 December 1969
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	2558 (XXIV)	12 December 1969

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

Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development	2497 (XXIV)	28 October 1969
Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations	2499 A (XXIV)	31 October 1969
Manifesto on Southern Africa	2505 (XXIV)	20 November 1969
The policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	2506 (XXIV)	21 November 1969
Publications and documentation of the United Nations	2538 (XXIV)	11 December 1969
Declaration on Social Progress and Development	2542 (XXIV)	11 December 1969
Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	2544 (XXIV)	11 December 1969
Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of <u>apartheid</u> and segregation in southern Africa	2547 A (XXIV)	11 December 1969
	2547 B (XXIV)	15 December 1969

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights	2588 B (XXIV)	15 December 1969
Pattern of conferences	2609 (XXIV)	16 December 1969

8. In a letter dated 28 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). At its 1838th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1969, the General Assembly decided to postpone until a later date the appointment of a member to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Australia.

9. As at 1 January 1970, the Special Committee was composed of the following members:

Afghanistan	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Ecuador	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Syria
Honduras <sup>6/</sup>	United Republic of Tanzania
India	Tunisia
Iran	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iraq	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	
Ivory Coast	United States of America
Madagascar	Venezuela
Mali	Yugoslavia

10. The present report covers the work of the Special Committee for the period 6 March 1970 to 3 December 1970, during which it held sixty-six plenary meetings. In the same period, the Working Group and Sub-Committees held seventy-five meetings.

<sup>6/</sup> In a note verbale dated 5 November 1970, the Permanent Mission of Honduras informed the President of the General Assembly that its Government had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee on the conclusion of its 1970 session (A/8154).

## B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1970

11. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1970 (725th meeting), held on 6 March, was opened by the Secretary-General.

### Opening statement by the Secretary-General

12. The Secretary-General expressed his pleasure at presiding over the opening meeting of the Special Committee's session, and welcomed all the representatives present.

13. When addressing the Special Committee in February 1969, he had recalled the continued endeavours of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and outlined the serious and complex problems involved, as well as a number of pertinent considerations which, in his judgement, called for close and urgent attention.

14. Since that time, some constitutional progress had been registered in certain of the dependent Territories. The fact remained, however, that, on the whole, the intervening period had been one of continuing disappointment and frustration. The complete achievement of the goals for colonial peoples laid down in the Charter appeared to be beyond immediate reach, and was still eluding peaceful realization in several Territories. In southern Africa, for instance, the expectations aroused by the adoption, nine years earlier, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had so far met with utter disappointment. Indeed there were disquieting signs that those expectations might soon be turning into scepticism about the international community's readiness to give effective assistance to the dependent peoples in that part of the world in their efforts to translate into reality their legitimate aspirations to freedom and independence.

15. Concerning Namibia, the Government of South Africa had maintained its completely negative attitude towards the resolutions by which the United Nations had terminated the mandate for South West Africa, brought the Territory under the direct responsibility of the Organization, established a United Nations Council to administer the Territory until its accession to independence, and, to that end, called upon the South African Government to withdraw its administration therefrom. As to the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Government of Portugal, in stubborn disregard of the relevant United Nations resolutions, had continued to suppress the indigenous inhabitants and to deny them the right to self-determination on the pretext that those Territories were overseas provinces of Portugal. As regards Southern Rhodesia, neither the actions initiated by the United Kingdom as the administering Power nor the economic and other sanctions applied by the majority of Member States in response to the decisions of the Security Council had produced the result which the international community had been encouraged to expect. Furthermore, in their resolve to stifle the desire of the people to achieve emancipation, the authorities in those Territories, acting in collaboration with one another and with the assistance of

certain foreign interests, had had increasing recourse to harshly repressive methods, with results prejudicial to the security and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States.

16. If the United Nations had not succeeded thus far in effecting peaceful and speedy solutions to those problems, it was certainly not for want of deep concern, close study or constructive effort. On the contrary, the Organization had always been in the forefront of support for the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and had done a great deal to encourage and assist those peoples in their progress towards freedom from colonial rule. Indeed, since the adoption of the historic Declaration, the competent bodies of the United Nations had taken a number of unprecedented decisions and far-reaching actions which constituted a notable contribution to the process of decolonization. What, then, was the explanation for the existing state of affairs? As he had said previously, the reason was to be found principally in non-compliance by some Powers with the relevant United Nations resolutions and in the reluctance of some others to extend to the Organization their full co-operation in the application of effective remedies to the outstanding problems. He had pointed this out most recently at a press conference in Senegal when, in reply to a question about the non-implementation of United Nations resolutions on Territories under Portuguese administration, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, he had stated that the flaw was not in the Charter but in its implementation. He was hopeful that the Special Committee could play an increasingly positive role in promoting the achievement of the goals defined in the Charter and in the Declaration by keeping the situation under continuous review, by following up the implementation of the said resolutions and by formulating recommendations for additional measures to be adopted by States and by the competent United Nations bodies.

17. He also drew the attention of the Special Committee to his remarks to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its session in September 1969. Referring to a few of the more encouraging developments in the work of the United Nations over the previous year or so, he had said:

"I have in mind, for instance, the broad agreement which has emerged to the effect that in the important task of eliminating colonialism and racialism in southern Africa, the United Nations should play an increasingly large role and that progress towards the desired objectives depends mainly on the acceptance by Governments of the relevant international decisions and machinery, as also on their realization that the wider interests of international peace may also coincide with their own best interests. No less significant is the growing awareness among Member States of the wide consensus that has developed with regard to the colonial and racial problems afflicting southern Africa. Equally, there appears to be a general recognition of the importance of giving full and meaningful expression to that consensus through consultations and mutual accommodation, together with the acknowledgement that collaboration and concerted effort are essential for the translation of the resulting decisions into effective action."

18. In the same connexion the Special Committee, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 2505 (XXIV) of 26 November 1969, would no doubt wish to consider fully the Manifesto on Southern Africa adopted by the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

at the session to which he had just alluded. That document was an authoritative and timely expression of the collective views and policies of the members of that regional organization with regard to the colonial problems of southern Africa. By the same token, it set out their expectations in terms of commitment for action from the United Nations and from Member States. In view of the warm welcome which had been accorded to it by the overwhelming majority of Member States, it was hardly necessary to add that its general acceptance was an important milestone in the evolution of international concern about southern Africa, as well as a valuable reaffirmation of universally valid principles which called for urgent application in that part of the world - the principles of human equality, of human dignity, of social justice and of self-determination for dependent peoples.

19. If he had addressed himself primarily to the colonial problems plaguing the African continent, it was not because the problems affecting dependent Territories elsewhere were any less deserving of careful attention. Those other problems differed only in dimension, not in kind, and it was disquieting to observe that, over the preceding year or so, those smaller Territories had suffered from a slower pace of decolonization. It was self-evident that considerations such as the extent of the Territory and its geographical location, the size of its population, the availability of natural resources and the prospects for economic viability might give rise to particular problems which would require an individual approach to their solution. Nevertheless, as had often been pointed out, such problems did not detract from the peoples' right to self-determination and freedom from colonial rule.

20. It was pertinent that almost all of the administering Powers adhered to their obligation under the Charter to give effect to the principle of self-determination in the Territories for which they were responsible, as well as to their pledge to ensure the political, economic and social advancement of the inhabitants. It was also understandable that a large number of other Member States had laid increasing stress on the responsibility of those administering Powers to ensure not only that the people were enabled to exercise their right to self-determination in full knowledge of the options open to them, but also that any decisions regarding the future political status of the Territories should stem directly from the full expression of the views of the people, without any restrictions or distinctions and - bearing in mind recent developments in certain Territories - in conditions of manifestly complete freedom of choice.

21. Given the very wide concurrence of interest and concern, should it not then be possible to develop agreed approaches which, when applied, could help to reconcile such differences of view as had recently bedevilled the consideration of political changes in some of those Territories? Might not one such approach lie in the promotion of agreement by the administering Powers to the dispatch of visiting missions under the aegis of the United Nations? As a complementary measure, could there not be active and appropriate participation by the Organization in the processes involved in the exercise of their right to self-determination by the people of the Territories?

22. His views on the question of dispatching visiting missions and other forms of United Nations presence to dependent Territories had been expressed several times in the past. He would repeat that such missions had proved to be a most important source of information on the political, economic and social situation

in those Territories, and on the views, wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants. They were, therefore, of invaluable assistance in the search for solutions to the often complex problems confronting the Territories. It was to be hoped that those considerations would be given due weight, particularly by the Member States which had emphasized the need for realism and balance in decisions of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

23. The Special Committee was called upon to examine a wide range of problems in 1970. He had furnished an outline of the various tasks entrusted to the Committee in his note dated 6 February 1970 (A/AC.109/347 and Corr.1). In brief, the General Assembly had requested the 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, in a number of resolutions on individual Territories, the General Assembly had assigned specific functions to the Committee, all 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.

24. Of these various tasks, one which called for particular mention related to the special programme of activities to be undertaken in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration. In its resolution 2521 (XXIV) of 4 December 1969, the General Assembly had approved the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration, 7/ under which the Special Committee had been requested to prepare a succinct analytical study on the subject of decolonization, which would be widely disseminated with a view to mobilizing public opinion as well as the international community towards the full implementation of the Declaration. In addition, the General Assembly had requested the Committee, on the basis of the aforementioned study, to prepare a declaration or programme of action aimed at dealing effectively with the remaining colonial problems. Finally, the General Assembly had requested the Committee, in consultation with the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, to follow the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

25. These tasks, taken together, were of a magnitude and importance far exceeding those entrusted to the Special Committee in previous years. He was confident that the Committee would discharge them so as to give the impetus, so desirable at the present juncture, to the efforts of the international community to expedite the liberation of colonial peoples everywhere.

26. In conclusion, he assured the Committee of his full co-operation in its endeavours and wished it every success in its work.

#### Election of officers

27. At its 725th meeting, on 6 March, the Special Committee unanimously elected Dr. Davidson S.H.W. Nicol (Sierra Leone) as Chairman.

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7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 24, document A/7684.

28. At its 728th meeting, on 13 March, the Committee unanimously elected Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador) and Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran) as Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. S.M.S. Chadha (India) as Rapporteur.

#### Statement by the Chairman

29. The Chairman expressed his deep appreciation for the honour conferred on him and his delegation by his election to the chairmanship of the Special Committee in what might be considered one of its most significant years. He considered that honour as a direct tribute to the Prime Minister of his country, the Honourable Dr. Siaka P. Stevens, whose pronouncements on colonialism were well known to Sierra Leone and throughout Africa, the continent which more than any other faced the dire problem of colonial exploitation.

30. The Special Committee had a full programme of work in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration and the Committee's participation in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. He was confident that, with the help and co-operation of the members and the good offices of the Secretariat, the Committee would be able to accomplish a great deal.

31. He recalled that it was in the Special Committee that he had first been officially welcomed to the United Nations, following the presentation of his credentials to the Secretary-General. He said that he had been most impressed with the way in which Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri of Tunisia had presided over the Committee during the previous two years. He knew that members would want him to send the best wishes and grateful thanks of the Committee to Ambassador Mestiri in his new post.

32. During the previous few months the Special Committee had been extremely fortunate to be under the acting chairmanship of Ambassador Germán Nava Carrillo of Venezuela, who had skilfully guided the work of the Committee to its successful conclusion in 1969. He expressed his appreciation to Ambassador Nava Carrillo, to his Permanent Representative, Ambassador Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley, and to his Government, through whose generosity and understanding the Committee was able to begin the year in a spirit of co-operation.

33. He expressed the Special Committee's gratitude to the Secretary-General for the latter's statement and for his contribution to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Of particular importance were the observations which the Secretary-General had made concerning one of the main problems before the Committee, namely, the deteriorating situation in the southern part of Africa, resulting from the intransigent attitude of Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. The deplorable situation in the Territories in southern Africa had occupied the attention of both the General Assembly and the Security Council for a disproportionate amount of time in the past few years. The strategy and tactics adopted by the minority Governments in those countries had been evasive, diversionary and defiant.

34. There were many other Territories outside Africa which were of equal importance, ranging from certain Caribbean Territories with their many able and scholarly local administrators to Territories in other areas of the world where government was still by district commissioners and where literacy was low. It

appeared to his delegation that the administering Powers of those Territories could best discharge their duties by close co-operation with the Special Committee, among whose members were representatives of nations, like his own, which had recently faced similar difficulties. Fortunately, there were grounds to believe that unlike the situation in southern Africa, achievement of independence was in many cases a matter of arrangement and timing.

35. The tasks facing the Special Committee in 1970 were by no means easy; they called for an imaginative approach, firm but elastic action and a dedication to the cause of millions of suffering people.

36. Besides being confronted with these difficult problems, the Special Committee had before it the important task of preparing, in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, the programme of action designed to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism, as well as an analytical study on the subject of decolonization. The Committee was also required by the General Assembly to follow the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

37. Never before had the Special Committee been faced with tasks as arduous and, perhaps, as important as those of the current year. He was confident that, with the members' co-operation and assistance, the Committee would be able to face those problems with equanimity and fortitude.

### C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

38. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work for the year at its 725th, 727th to 730th and 732nd meetings, between 6 and 23 March. Statements in that connexion were made as follows: at the 725th meeting, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/FV.725); at the 727th meeting, by the Chairman and by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Norway and Mali (A/AC.109/FV.727 and Corr.1); at the 728th meeting, by the representatives of Yugoslavia, the Ivory Coast and India (A/AC.109/FV.728); at the 729th meeting, by the representatives of Poland, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, Ethiopia, Madagascar, the United States of America and Italy (A/AC.109/FV.729 and Corr.1); at the 730th meeting, by the representatives of Syria, Iraq, Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ecuador, Iran, Tunisia, Mali and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/FV.730); and, at the 732nd meeting, by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/FV.732 and Corr.1).

39. Following the conclusion of the debate on the organization of its work, the Special Committee, at its 734th meeting, on 26 March, 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-fourth session, as well as the tasks envisaged by the Committee itself for 1970, an outline of which was contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/347 and Corr.1). Further, the Special Committee requested the Working Group to take into consideration the views expressed during the general debate on the organization of work. At the same meeting, the Committee also decided to maintain the Sub-Committee on Petitions with the same membership as in 1969.

40. On the basis of the recommendations contained in the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), the Special Committee, at its 737th meeting, on 13 April, 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 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	) } Jointly or as separate items <u>8/</u>
Namibia	"	
Territories under Portuguese administration	"	
Spanish Sahara	"	As separate item
French Somaliland <sup>9/</sup>	"	"
British Honduras	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Fiji <sup>10/</sup>	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Hong Kong	"	"
Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV))	"	"

8/ During the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee at its 1817th meeting, on 30 September 1969, inter alia, decided that a general debate should be held covering these three items, it being understood that individual draft resolutions on matters covered by the items would be considered separately after the conclusion of the general debate and following the hearing of petitioners who might appear before the Committee concerning those items.

9/ 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 the different terminology."

10/ Note by the Rapporteur: In 1968 and 1969, the Special Committee decided to consider the question of Fiji at its plenary meetings, it being understood that the Sub-Committee on Fiji which it 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 from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter and related questions (para. 8 of General Assembly resolution 2558 (XXIV))	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	To be decided by sub-committees
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	"	"
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	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Sub-Committee II	To be decided by sub-committees
Brunei	"	"
United States Virgin Islands	Sub-Committee III	"
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
Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 2521 (XXIV))	Working Group <sup>11/</sup>	"
Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (paras. 7 and 11 of General Assembly resolution 2499 A (XXIV))	Working Group	To be decided by Working Group, taking into account its consideration of the immediately preceding item

11 At its 735th meeting, on 1 April 1970, the Special Committee decided to refer to the Working Group for consideration and report the tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly in its resolution 2521 (XXIV), it being understood that delegations which are not members of the Working Group would be at liberty to submit suggestions to that body during its consideration of the matter.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Publications and documentation of the United Nations (paras. 1 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV))	Working Group	As separate item
Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (para. 5 of General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV))	"	"
Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (para. 15 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV))	"	"
Pattern of conferences (paras. 5, 10 and 13 of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV))	"	"
Question of the list to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	"	"
Matters relating to the small Territories (para. 13 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV))	Plenary and sub-committees as appropriate	"
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories (para. 14 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV))	"	"
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	"

Question

Procedure for consideration

Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development (part I, paras. 3 and 5 of General Assembly resolution 2497 (XXIV))	"
Declaration on Social Progress and Development (part I, article 2 of General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV))	"
Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of <u>apartheid</u> and segregation in southern Africa (General Assembly resolutions 2547 A and B (XXIV))	"
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. 12 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV))	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (para. 6 of General Assembly resolution 2556 (XXIV))	"
Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 2588 B (XXIV))	"

42. At the same meeting, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), the Special Committee took a decision concerning a proposal contained in a letter addressed to the Chairman by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (A/AC.109/348). The proposal related, inter alia, to the holding of a joint meeting of the two Special Committees with the United Nations Council for Namibia. An account of the Committee's consideration of this matter is contained in paragraphs 144 to 147 of the present chapter.

43. At its 740th and 741st meetings, on 21 April and 4 May, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.624 and L.629), took decisions concerning the dispatch, within the context of the special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, of an ad hoc group of representatives to Africa for the purpose of establishing contact with leaders of national liberation movements from colonial Territories in that continent. These decisions, together with the action subsequently taken by the Special Committee in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, are reflected in the report of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the latter's resolution 2521 (XXIV) of 4 December 1969 (A/8086).

44. At its 745th meeting, on 18 June, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the fifty-first report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.637), the Special Committee took a decision concerning an invitation to attend an international conference in support of the peoples of Portuguese colonies. That decision, together with the action subsequently taken by the Special Committee, is reflected in chapter VII of the present report (A/8023/Add.3, annex II).

45. At its 737th, 744th, 751st and 762nd meetings, between 13 April and 3 September, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1970, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the forty-seventh, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-third reports of the Working Group. 12/ These decisions are reflected in paragraphs 72 to 74 below.

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12/ See A/AC.109/L.623, L.633, L.644 and annex II to this chapter.

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

Special Committee

46. The Special Committee held sixty-six meetings, between 6 March and 3 December 1970, as follows:

First session:

725th to 747th meetings, 6 March to 24 June

Second session:

748th to 780th meetings, 20 July to 3 December.

Working Group

47. At its 734th meeting, on 26 March, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to maintain its Working Group, with the following membership: Bulgaria, Iraq, Italy, Madagascar, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela, together with its four officers namely, the Chairman (Sierra Leone), the two Vice-Chairmen (Ecuador and Iran), and the Rapporteur (India).

48. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held twenty-six meetings, between 31 March and 17 November 1970, and submitted eleven reports. 13/

Sub-Committee on Petitions

49. At its 734th meeting, on 26 March, the Special Committee decided to maintain the Sub-Committee on Petitions, with the same membership as in 1969, as follows:

Ecuador	Mali
India	Poland
Italy	Syria.
Madagascar	

50. At its 155th meeting, on 21 April, the Sub-Committee on Petitions elected Mr. Tadeusz Strulak (Poland) as its Chairman.

51. The Sub-Committee on Petitions held seven meetings, between 21 April and 19 November, and submitted four reports to the Special Committee. 14/

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13/ A/AC.109/L.623, L.624, L.629, L.633, L.637, L.644, L.662 (annex II to this chapter), L.665 (annex III to this chapter), L.669, L.680, L.683.

14/ A/AC.109/L.639, L.658, L.664, L.684.

52. During the period under review, the Sub-Committee considered a total of fifty communications, thirty-nine of which it decided to circulate as petitions. The petitions circulated by the Sub-Committee are listed in the chapters of the present report dealing with the Territories to which they refer. These petitions included one request for hearing which the Sub-Committee recommended to the Special Committee for approval.

#### Sub-Committee I

53. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee I, with the same membership as in 1969, as follows:

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

54. At its 75th meeting, on 22 April, Sub-Committee I elected Mr. Rafic Jouejati (Syria) as Chairman and Mr. Aleksandar Psončak (Yugoslavia) as Rapporteur.

55. Sub-Committee I held seventeen meetings, between 22 April and 13 November, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) Seychelles and St. Helena
- (b) Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa;
- (c) Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

56. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee relating to item (a) above is contained in chapter VIII of the present report (A/8023/Add.4 (part I)). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's report relating to item (b) above is contained in document A/8148. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee relating to item (c) above is contained in chapter II of the present report (A/8023 (part II)). The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the documents cited.

## Sub-Committee II

57. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee II, with the same membership as in 1969, as follows:

Afghanistan	Iraq
Ethiopia	Poland
Honduras	United States of America.
India	

58. At its 105th meeting, on 22 April, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. Berhane M. Deressa (Ethiopia) as its temporary Chairman and, at its 106th meeting, on 30 April, Mr. Mohammed Hakim Aryubi (Afghanistan) as Rapporteur. At its 121st meeting, on 22 September, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Deressa (Ethiopia) as Chairman.

59. Sub-Committee II held twenty-one meetings, between 22 April and 27 October, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

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

The Sub-Committee submitted a separate report containing general conclusions and recommendations on the above-mentioned Territories.

60. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports relating to the above Territories is contained in chapter XIV of the present report (A/8023/Add.6). The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the chapter cited.

61. The Sub-Committee also submitted a report entitled "Review of work (1970)" covering its discharge of the various tasks assigned to it (see paragraph 73 below).

## Sub-Committee III

62. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee III, with the same membership as in 1969, as follows:

Bulgaria	Madagascar
Iran	Norway -
Italy	Venezuela.
Ivory Coast	

63. At its 139th meeting, on 22 April, Sub-Committee III elected Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar) as Chairman and Mr. Farrokh Parsi (Iran) as Rapporteur.

64. Sub-Committee III held sixteen meetings, between 22 April and 14 October, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent;
- (b) Bahamas, Lermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands.

65. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports on items (a) and (b) above is contained in chapters XVII and XVIII, respectively, of the present report (A/8023/Add.7). The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the chapters cited.

#### Sub-Committee on Fiji

66. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Fiji as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings, it being understood that the Sub-Committee on Fiji, which it had established in September 1967 pursuant to its resolution of 7 September 1966 15/ 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.

67. At the above-mentioned meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain the same membership as in 1969 for the Sub-Committee on Fiji, as follows:

Bulgaria	Norway
Ecuador	United Republic of Tanzania.
India	

68. At its meeting on 6 May, the Sub-Committee on Fiji elected Mr. Per Ravne (Norway) as Chairman.

69. Following consultations held during the year, the Sub-Committee submitted two oral reports to the Special Committee prior to Fiji's accession to independence

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15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/6300/Rev.1, chapter VII, para. 120.

on 10 October 1970. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of these reports is contained in chapter XII of the present report (A/8023/Add.5 (part I)).

Sub-Committee on Oman

70. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to maintain the Sub-Committee on Oman, with the same membership as in 1969, as follows:

Iran	United Republic of Tanzania
Iraq	Venezuela.
Mali	

71. Following consultations held during the year, the members of the Sub-Committee on Oman agreed to authorize the Chairman of the Special Committee to make a statement to the Committee at its 775th meeting, on 29 October, concerning the work of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/PV.775). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Chairman's statement is set out in chapter XIII of the present report (A/8023/Add.5 (part II)).

## E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES

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

<u>Territories</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Southern Rhodesia	726, 743-747, 750-752, 758, 759
Fiji (see also paragraphs 66 to 69 above)	742, 771
Namibia	743-747, 750-755, 764
Territories under Portuguese administration	743-747, 750-752, 755-757, 766
Spanish Sahara; French Somaliland <sup>16/</sup> ; British Honduras; Hong Kong <sup>17/</sup> ; Gibraltar; Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	755
Oman (see also paragraphs 70 to 71 above)	755
<u>Territories referred to Sub-Committee I</u>	
Seychelles and St. Helena	755-757

16/ 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."

17/ 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 II

Meetings

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands, American Samoa and Guam; Niue and the Tokelau Islands; New Hebrides	771, 772, 776, 777
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	775-777
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands	745, 776, 777
Brunei	777

Territories referred to Sub-Committee III

Bermuda; Montserrat; Bahamas, British Virgin Islands; United States Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Turks and Caicos Islands	773, 775
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	780

73. 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 V to XX of the present report. <sup>18/</sup> At its 777th meeting, on 3 November, the Special Committee had before it the report of Sub-Committee II entitled "Review of work (1970)" (see annex I to the present chapter). At the same meeting, the Special Committee took note of the report.

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

74. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), 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. In taking that decision, the Special Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, <sup>19/</sup> it had stated that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1970, the review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies. The Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 2548 (XXIV), the General Assembly had approved the report of the Special Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee during 1970.

<sup>18/</sup> A/8023/Add.1 to 3, Add.4 (parts I and II), Add.5 (parts I and II), Add.6, Add.7 (parts I to IV).

<sup>19/</sup> A/7623 (part I), chapter I, para. 163.

75. At its 778th meeting, on 19 November, the Special Committee, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.778), approved the fifty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.680). By so doing, the Special Committee decided that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session might give in that connexion, it would continue its consideration of the item at its next session.

76. At its 780th meeting, on 3 December, the Chairman drew attention to a letter dated 30 November 1970 addressed to him by the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of the Congo to the United Nations, Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations (see Annex IV), requesting the Committee to reconsider at its next session the question of the inclusion of the Comoro Archipelago in the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable.

77. At the same meeting, following an exchange of views in which the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, Venezuela, Iraq and the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.780) took part, the Committee decided without objection to take note of the letter and to take up the matter when the Committee examines the relevant item at its next session.

#### G. MATTERS RELATING TO THE SMALL TERRITORIES

78. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories", and to consider it at its plenary and Sub-Committee meetings, as appropriate.

79. In taking that decision, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV), by which the Assembly invited the Committee "to continue 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". It also took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2592 (XXIV) concerning twenty-five Territories with which the Committee was concerned.

80. At its 776th meeting, on 2 November, the Special Committee noted that, in accordance with the above-mentioned decision, Sub-Committees I, II and III had taken into account the above-quoted provision of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV), as well as the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions relating to the small Territories in examining the specific Territories referred to them for consideration. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.776), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion.

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

81. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), 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 the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

82. In taking that decision, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV), by paragraph 15 of which the Assembly requested "the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples".

83. In connexion with its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the fifty-third report of the Working Group (see annex II to the present chapter) submitted in accordance with the Committee's decision referred to in paragraph 81 above, which contained the Working Group's recommendation on the item. Annexed to that report was a report of the Office of Public Information on its activities in the field of decolonization.

84. The Special Committee considered the question at its 763rd and 764th meetings, on 10 and 18 September.

85. At its 763rd meeting, a representative of the Office of Public Information made a statement and replied to questions put to him by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Italy, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Venezuela and Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/PV.763 and Corr.1). Statements were also made by the representative of Poland and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.763 and Corr.1).

86. At its 764th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for the Office of Public Information made a statement and replied to questions put by members at the previous meeting (A/AC.109/PV.764). At the same meeting, the Special Committee held a viewing of a film on decolonization produced by the Office of Public Information. The Assistant Secretary-General then made a further statement and replied to questions put to him by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.764). Statements were made by the representatives of Venezuela, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.764).

87. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, by approving the fifty-third report of the Working Group, decided, without objection, to invite the Secretary-General, taking into account the views of the Committee, to continue to take all necessary measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and to keep the Special Committee informed of the programme of action envisaged by the Office of Public Information in that connexion.

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

88. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), 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 B (XX), and article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination)".

89. The Special Committee considered the item at its 776th meeting, on 2 November.

90. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution and of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

91. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee also had before it a note dated 18 February 1970 addressed to its Chairman by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/349), in which the latter transmitted a statement adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination concerning its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention (CERD/C/R.11). In so doing, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Special Committee in particular to paragraph 7 of the statement, which read as follows:

"7. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination decides to request the competent bodies and organs of the United Nations referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of article 15 of the Convention and in paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 2106 B (XX):

"(a) To supply it, together with the copies of relevant petitions they will transmit to the Committee, with (i) such information as may be available to those bodies about the petitioners, (ii) information on the action which those bodies may have taken on the petitions, and (iii) records of the meetings at which the petitions were considered or the petitioners were heard;

"(b) To transmit to the Committee, as soon as they become available, copies of the reports submitted by the administering Powers, including reports submitted in accordance with Articles 73 e and 88 of the United Nations Charter, and other relevant reports, such as working papers prepared by the Secretariat;

"(c) To indicate those portions of every report which, in the opinions of the appropriate bodies, are directly relevant to the principles and objectives of the Convention."

92. Having regard to the above-quoted requests, the Special Committee, at its 776th meeting, decided on the proposal of the Chairman, to follow a procedure broadly similar to that adopted in 1969, namely:

(a) To authorize the Chairman to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: (i) copies of the petitions relevant to the Convention; (ii) such other Special Committee documents as might contain information about the petitioners concerned; (iii) an indication to the effect that the information contained in these petitions was fully taken into account by the Special Committee in its consideration of the relevant items; and (iv) records of the meetings at which the relevant items were considered and the petitioners were heard;

(b) To request the Secretariat to transmit to that Committee copies of the working papers prepared annually by it on the colonial Territories, it being understood that it was for the Secretary-General to take action, as appropriate, on the Committee's request for copies of reports submitted by the administering Powers under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and for an indication of the portions of those reports which were directly relevant to the principles and objectives of the Convention.

93. Pursuant to paragraph 92 (a) above, the Special Committee, at the same meeting, decided to authorize its Chairman to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the following written petitions which had been circulated as documents of the Special Committee in 1970:

<u>Petition concerning</u>	<u>Document symbol</u>
Namibia	A/AC.109/PET.1134
	" 1135
	" 1147
Southern Rhodesia	A/AC.109/PET.1129
	" 1138
	" 1139
	" 1140
	" 1141
Territories in southern Africa	A/AC.109/PET.1131

#### J. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS

Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

94. In accordance with its mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 2521 (XXIV) of 4 December 1969, the Special Committee gave extensive consideration to the above item during the year, an account of which is contained in document A/8086 and Add.1.

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

95. In accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2558 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, the Special Committee considered the above item at its 763rd, 765th and 766th meetings, between 10 and 28 September. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in chapter XXI of the present report (A/8023/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

96. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2554 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, the Special Committee continued its study of the above item.

97. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, 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 21 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/8148 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

98. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1970 (A/7623 (part I), chapter I, paragraph 163), which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 2548 (XXIV), the Special Committee continued its study of the above item.

99. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, 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 19 November. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the item, together with the report of Sub-Committee I, is contained in chapter II of the present report (A/8023 (part II)).

Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia

100. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take the above item into consideration.

101. The Sub-Committees accordingly took that decision into account in examining the items referred to them for consideration. Further, in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings, the Special Committee also took that decision into account.

Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

102. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1970, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"162. ... 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." 20/

103. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 2548 (XXIV), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1970, including the Committee's decision quoted above.

104. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), and in requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, called their attention to the above decision. The Sub-Committees accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to them for consideration. Further, in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings, the Special Committee also took the above-mentioned decision into account.

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20/ Ibid., para. 162.

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

105. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its work programme for 1970, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"167. ... 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." 21/

106. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 2548 (XXIV), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Committee during 1970, including the Special Committee's decision quoted above.

107. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as a separate item and to refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

108. At its 778th meeting, on 19 November, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.778), approved the recommendation contained in the fifty-sixth report of the Working Group which related to the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters (A/AC.109/L.680, paragraph 3). By that decision, the Committee agreed to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, first, a statement to the effect that the Committee might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1971, 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.

## Publications and documentation of the United Nations

109. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to take up as a separate item the question of publications and documentation of the United Nations in the light of paragraphs 1 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and to refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

110. At its 764th meeting, on 18 September, the Special Committee, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.764), decided, by adopting the fifty-fourth

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21/ Ibid., para. 167.

report of the Working Group (see annex III to the present chapter) that the present system of meeting records covering the proceedings of plenary and sub-committee meetings should be maintained. By the same decision, the Special Committee further agreed to maintain the existing form and organization of its reports to the General Assembly as well as of the working papers prepared by the Secretariat in specific Territories.

#### Pattern of conferences

111. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and referred it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

112. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969.

113. At its 778th meeting, on 19 November, the Special Committee considered the fifty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.680), submitted in accordance with the Committee's decision referred to in paragraph 111 above, which contained the Working Group's recommendations on the item. Statements in connexion with the report were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Sierra Leone, the Ivory Coast, Ecuador, Poland, Bulgaria, Syria, Iran, Italy, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States and Madagascar, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.778).

114. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group referred to above, decided that, in the light of its experience in previous years and taking into account the probable workload for 1971, it should hold two sessions during 1971, 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-fifth session. It was the understanding of the Special Committee, in taking the foregoing decision, that the programme of its meetings for 1971 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 1971 (see paragraphs 105 to 108 above). It was also understood that the Special Committee would, in early 1971, review and, if necessary, revise the above-mentioned provisional programme of meetings for 1971 on the basis of any directives which the General Assembly might give in connexion with the Committee's programme of work for that year.

115. With regard to the programme of meetings for 1972 and 1973, it was agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connexion, the Special Committee might adopt a programme similar to that envisaged for 1971.

#### Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development

116. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories,

to take into consideration the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2497 (XXIV) of 28 October 1969, concerning the above item.

117. The Sub-Committees accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to them for consideration. Further, in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings, the Special Committee also took that decision into account.

#### Declaration on Social Progress and Development

118. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into consideration the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969.

119. The Sub-Committees accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to them for consideration. Further, in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings, the Special Committee also took that decision into account.

#### Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa

120. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into consideration the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2547 A (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and 2547 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, concerning the above item.

121. The Special Committee accordingly took that decision into account in examining the Territories in southern Africa.

#### Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

122. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into consideration the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2556 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, concerning the above item.

123. The Sub-Committees accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to them for consideration. Further, in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings, the Special Committee also took that decision into account.

Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights

124. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into consideration the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2588 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, concerning the above item. The Sub-Committees accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to them for consideration. Further, in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings, the Special Committee also took that decision into account.

Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

125. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to take up separately the above item and refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations. At the 778th meeting, on 19 November, the Special Committee, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.778), approved the fifty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.680). By doing so, the Special Committee decided that it should authorize its Chairman to issue a special statement during 1971, at such time as he might consider appropriate, in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It was the understanding of the Special Committee that the Chairman would consult members as appropriate prior to the release of such a statement.

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

Security Council

126. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 2548 (XXIV), the General Assembly requested 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 recommend that the Council "tak such suggestions fully into consideration".

(a) Southern Rhodesia

127. At its 726th meeting on 9 March, the Special Committee adopted a consensus on the question of Southern Rhodesia, the third paragraph of which read as follows:

"In view of the further aggravation of the situation which has previously been determined by the Security Council to be a threat to international peace and security, it is the feeling of the Special Committee that the Security Council should urgently consider taking further appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to bring the rebellion to an end and to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." 22/

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22/ A/8023/Add.1, chapter V, para. 17 (3).

128. In accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at the same meeting, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 9 March (S/9686 and Corr.1).

129. Further, at its 759th meeting, on 25 August, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, paragraph 9 of which reads as follows:

"The Special Committee,

...

"9. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the increasingly dangerous situation in the Territory because of the further repressive measures taken by the illegal racist minority régime". 23/

130. The text of the resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 26 August (S/9920).

(b) Namibia

131. During the year, the Special Committee followed closely the work of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia established by the Security Council in its resolution 276 (1970). On 25 March, the Chairman of the Special Committee, at the request of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee, transmitted for the information of that body, a list of documents of the Special Committee relating to the question of Namibia, within the context of paragraph 7 of the above-mentioned resolution of the Security Council.

132. At its 755th meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman, at the request of the Committee, made a statement on the question of Namibia (A/AC.109/PV.755 and Corr.1), the ninth paragraph of which read as follows:

"Finally, in drawing the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation obtaining in Namibia, the Special Committee expresses the hope that the Council, in the light of the relevant provisions of its resolution 283 (1970) and bearing in mind the views expressed in this statement, will take effective steps or measures to ensure attainment of the objective of ending the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa and of the enjoyment by the Namibian peoples of their fundamental rights in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." 24/

133. In accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at the same meeting, the text of the statement made by the Chairman was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 11 August (S/9905).

(c) Territories under Portuguese administration

134. At its 757th meeting, on 18 August, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, paragraphs 10 and 11 of which read as follows:

23/ Ibid., para. 18 (7).

24/ A/8023/Add.2, chapter VI, para. 16 (9).

"The Special Committee,

...

"10. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation created by the continued defiance by Portugal of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the threat to international peace and security resulting from the growing collaboration between Portugal, the minority racist régime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"11. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the urgent need to adopt the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its resolutions concerning the question, particularly resolution 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965, and those of General Assembly resolutions 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967 and 2507 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969." 25/

135. The text of the resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 21 August (S/9917).

Trusteeship Council

136. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, by a letter dated 29 July 1970 (A/AC.109/356), addressed to the Chairman, informed the Special Committee that the Council, at its thirty-seventh session, had examined conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and New Guinea. The President of the Trusteeship Council stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Council, as well as the observations of its members, representing their individual opinions only, were contained in the Council's report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 26/ and in its report to the General Assembly on the Trust Territory of New Guinea. 27/

137. Further, within the context of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 on the question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, consultations were held between the Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Trusteeship Council concerning the non-members of the Council to be included in its periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1971. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the matter is included in chapter XIV of the present report (A/8023/Add.6).

Economic and Social Council

138. In connexion with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 relating to that item, further consultations were held during July 1970 between the President of the Economic and

25/ A/8023/Add.3, chapter VII, para. 17.

26/ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/9893).

27/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/8004).

Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee concerning the "appropriate measures 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 to the Special Committee on 24 July, is reproduced in chapter IV of the present report (A/8023 (part IV) and Add.1).

139. Further, at its 760th meeting, on 27 August, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the same item, by paragraph 15 of which it requested its Chairman "to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council" (A/8023 (part IV) and Add.1, chapter IV, paragraph 13).

(a) Commission on Human Rights

140. 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.

141. In its consideration of the Territories in southern Africa with which it was concerned, the Special Committee took into account the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the investigation requested in resolution 21 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1020 and Add.1 to 3), transmitted to the Committee in accordance with the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council at its 1693rd meeting, on 27 May (A/AC.109/354).

142. In addition, on the recommendation of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, the Special Committee transmitted two petitions (A/AC.109/PET.1136 and Corr.1 and PET.1150) to the Commission on Human Rights for the latter's information.

(b) Commission on the Status of Women

143. At its 774th meeting, on 22 October, the Special Committee decided to take note of a resolution 28/ adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on 9 April 1970 concerning the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories and the action taken thereon by the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-eighth session, 29/ it being understood that the Special Committee would take appropriate action on the request contained in the resolution in the light of any decision that might be taken in that connexion by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

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

144. During the year, 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.

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28/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4831), chapter XII, resolution 10 (XXIII).

29/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1), para. 393.

145. At the 731st meeting, on 19 March, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of a letter dated 12 March 1970 addressed to him by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (A/AC.109/348), containing a proposal to the effect that, in the light of paragraph 12 (c) of General Assembly resolution 2506 B (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, "a joint session of the United Nations organs with competence on the southern African questions be held, during 1970, to consider the interrelationships of the problems of southern Africa and propose measures for greater co-ordination and more effective action". At the same meeting, the Special Committee referred the matters raised in the above-mentioned letter to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

146. At the 737th meeting, on 13 April, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided that it would be appropriate for its Bureau to hold discussions with the officers of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, as suggested by the Chairman of the latter body, regarding the convening of a joint session to consider the matters raised in the letter under reference, as well as to discuss matters of common interest relating to the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In taking that decision, the Special Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in paragraph 3 of its resolution 2521 (XXIV) of 4 December 1969 relating to the special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, had requested the Special Committee, "in its preparation of a draft declaration or a suggested programme of action for consideration at the special commemorative meeting, to co-operate as appropriate with other United Nations bodies concerned".

147. Following consultations between the presiding officers of the bodies concerned, three meetings of the officers of these bodies were held to discuss matters relating to the holding of a joint session. At the third meeting, on 4 September, it was agreed, pending further consultations, that the holding of the joint session of the three bodies should be postponed, sine die, and, in any case, until the decisions of the fifteenth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers and the seventh ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, respectively, of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held in Addis Ababa in August/September, and of the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Lusaka in September, became available.

#### United Nations Council for Namibia

148. 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. In addition, as indicated in paragraphs 145 to 147 above, the officers of the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa held consultations concerning the holding of a joint meeting of the three bodies within the context of paragraph 12 (c) of General Assembly resolution 2506 B (XXIV).

## Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

149. At its 776th meeting, on 2 November, the Special Committee took decisions relating to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in the light of the requests addressed to it by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/R.11). An account of the Special Committee's action in this regard is set out in paragraphs 88 to 93 above.

## Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations

150. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2499 A (XXIV) of 31 October 1969 and 2521 (XXIV) of 4 December 1969, the Special Committee closely followed the work of the above Committee during the year and extended its full co-operation on matters of common concern.

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

151. Paragraph 8 of the statement on the question of Namibia made by the Chairman at the 755th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.755), on 11 August, contained a reference to the specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/8023/Add.2, chapter VI, paragraph 16).

152. Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the resolution on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, adopted by the Special Committee at its 757th meeting, on 18 August, contained specific requests addressed to the specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/8023/Add.3, chapter VII, paragraph 17). On 2 September, the text of the resolution was transmitted, inter alia, to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system.

153. Paragraph 7 of the resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, adopted by the Special Committee at its 759th meeting, on 25 August, also contained a request addressed to the specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/8023/Add.1, chapter V, paragraph 18). On 8 September, the text of the resolution was transmitted, inter alia, to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system.

154. At its 760th meeting, on 27 August, the Special Committee adopted a resolution 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. On 10 September, the text of the resolution was transmitted, inter alia, to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question, together with the text of the resolution, is set out in chapter IV of the present report (A/8023 (Part IV) and Add.1).

## L. RELATIONS WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

155. As in previous years, the Special Committee followed closely the work of OAU during the year and maintained close contact with its secretariat on matters of common interest in the field of decolonization. In particular, the Special Committee received, as in previous years, the full and continuous co-operation of the Executive Secretary of OAU in New York.

156. On the question of assistance to refugees and national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa by the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, the relevant provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee on the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Territories under Portuguese administration and on the implementation of the Declaration by the international organizations concerned, have been brought to the attention of the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU (see paragraphs 151 to 154 above).

157. In connexion with the preparation of the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its adoption, the Special Committee dispatched an ad hoc group to Africa to establish contact with leaders of the national liberation movements in that continent. During its visit to Addis Ababa, the ad hoc group held consultations with the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and, in Dar es Salaam, with the Executive Secretary of the Liberation Committee of OAU. The views expressed by the representatives of OAU are contained in the report of the Special Committee concerning the special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration (A/8086, annex II).

158. In its resolution 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence, and in particular to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. 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 also requested 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 were likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommended that the Council take such suggestions fully into consideration. The Assembly also invited the Special Committee to continue 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. Further, in its resolution 2521 (XXIV) of 4 December 1969, the General Assembly, by approving the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples <sup>31/</sup> entrusted to the Special Committee the task of preparing a draft declaration or a suggested programme of action for consideration at the special commemorative meeting to be held during its twenty-fifth session to mark the tenth anniversary of the Declaration. In addition, the Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Special Committee various specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

159. During the general debate held at the outset of the year concerning the organization of the Special Committee's work, several members noted with concern that, apart from some limited constitutional advances in certain of the dependent Territories, there had been no appreciable acceleration in the process of decolonization and that, as regards several Territories, the complete achievement of the goals set out in the Charter and the Declaration appeared far from early or peaceful realization. In particular, they concurred in the view expressed by the Secretary-General in his opening address to the Committee that, in southern Africa, the expectations aroused by the adoption, ten years ago, of the Declaration had so far met with utter disappointment. They accordingly considered it imperative for the international community to take effective action to assist the dependent peoples in that part of the world to translate into reality their legitimate aspirations to freedom and independence. Many members pointed out that in southern Africa the authorities concerned, acting in collaboration with one another and with the assistance of certain foreign interests, had intensified their domination and repression of the indigenous peoples of the Territories, in total disregard of their fundamental freedoms and basic human rights. The

<sup>30/</sup> 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/8023 (parts II to IV) and A/8023/Add.1 to 8).

<sup>31/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 24, document A/7684.

deteriorating situation, in their view, constituted a blatant defiance of the authority of the United Nations. It underscored once again the importance of the tasks entrusted to the Special Committee by General Assembly resolution 2521 (XXIV) in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, namely, to evaluate the progress so far made in the implementation of the Declaration and, taking into account the various existing obstacles, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism.

160. It was in this context that the Special Committee engaged in the discharge of its mandate during 1970. In the course of its work, the Special Committee, bearing in mind in particular the requests addressed to it in General Assembly resolutions 2548 (XXIV) and 2521 (XXIV), reviewed the implementation of the Declaration and of the various United Nations resolutions relating to the colonial Territories and, in the light of developments, formulated recommendations for the application of further measures, including a suggested programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration. The Committee also continued, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2554 (XXIV), its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In addition, the Committee having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2548 (XXIV) and 2592 (XXIV), continued its examination of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. Further, the Committee, under the terms of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), gave extensive consideration to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system. In the light of the relevant provisions of the General Assembly, the Committee also examined the question of sending visiting missions to Territories and the matter of publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Finally, the Committee carried out a number of other specific responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly in various resolutions, as well as other tasks arising from its own previous decisions.

161. The programme of work of the Special Committee, as outlined above, and in particular the task of preparing the documentation requested of it in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, namely the suggested programme of action and an analytical study on the subject of decolonization, kept the Committee fully occupied throughout its entire session. Furthermore, many of the problems which the Committee was called upon to examine, particularly in southern Africa, had increased both in difficulty and complexity. Nevertheless, the Committee was able, by adhering to a heavy schedule of meetings between March and December, 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-fifth session.

162. At the commencement of its work for the year, the Special Committee decided to give priority to the preparation of the programme of action requested of it in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In that connexion, the Committee dispatched an ad hoc group to Africa for the purpose of ascertaining the views of representatives of the national liberation movements from colonial Territories in

that continent. The group visited Algiers, Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam and Lusaka, and was able to meet with a number of leaders of the liberation movements, whose views were subsequently taken into account in the preparation of the programme. As reflected in the final text of the programme of action adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, it was the view of the Special Committee that the further continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations constituted a crime which violates the principles embodied in the Charter and the Declaration. The Special Committee reaffirmed the inherent right of colonial peoples to struggle by all necessary means at their disposal against colonial Powers which suppress their aspiration for freedom and independence. Accordingly, the Special Committee deemed it necessary that Member States should render all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples in colonial Territories in their struggle to attain freedom and independence. In particular, the Special Committee considered that the General Assembly would no doubt wish to draw the attention of the Security Council to the need to continue to give special attention to the problems of southern Africa with a view to ensuring the full implementation of the Declaration. The measures that the Security Council might wish to consider adopting in that connexion might include the broadening of the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia to encompass all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter, and the extension of sanctions to Portugal and South Africa, in view of their refusal to carry out the relevant decisions of the Security Council. In the opinion of the majority of the members, the Security Council ought to consider urgently the question of imposing fully and unconditionally under international supervision, an embargo on arms of all kinds to South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, and the adoption of measures to prevent the supply of arms of all kinds to Portugal. In addition, Member States should wage a vigorous and sustained campaign against activities and practices of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial Territories for the benefit and on behalf of colonial Powers and their allies, and against military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers, as they were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in respect of the colonial Territories.

163. The question of Southern Rhodesia again received the careful attention of the Special Committee during the year. The illegal racist minority régime compounded its defiance of world public opinion in March 1969 by purporting to assume republican status. The Special Committee, in strongly condemning the illegal act, expressed its grave concern at the extraordinarily far-reaching and arbitrary powers which the régime had now arrogated to itself in order to intensify its oppression of the African majority. Many members noted with deep regret that the sanctions adopted by the Security Council had so far failed to put an end to the illegal régime, owing primarily to the continued assistance that régime received from some States, in particular from South Africa and Portugal, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Furthermore, South Africa and Portugal continued to collaborate militarily and otherwise with the illegal régime for the perpetuation of colonialism over the Territories under their domination. In view of these developments, which constituted a dangerous threat to international peace and security, the Special Committee called upon the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to take all necessary measures, including the use of force, to put an end to the illegal régime and to transfer all powers to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule. At the same time, the Special Committee called upon all States, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to extend, with the co-operation of the

Organization of African Unity, all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe. The Committee also urged all States to work towards the isolation of the illegal régime, including the severance of political, economic, military and other relations as well as of contacts in the fields of culture and sports. The Committee once again drew the attention of the Security Council to the increasingly dangerous situation in the Territory as a result of the further repressive measures taken by the illegal régime, and stressed the necessity of extending sanctions to South Africa and Portugal whose Governments, by refusing to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council, were primarily responsible for the continuance of the illegal régime.

164. As regards the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Special Committee, in response to an invitation, dispatched a delegation of observers to the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Portuguese Colonies, held in Rome, Italy, from 27 to 29 June during this year. On the basis of the information it received from the Conference and of the recent developments concerning those Territories, the Special Committee noted with serious concern that the Government of Portugal had continued to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the Territories to self-determination and independence. Many members were deeply disturbed by the increasingly explosive situation resulting from this policy and by the intensification of Portuguese military operations in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Concern was also expressed by several members at the serious threat which the colonial war thus being waged by Portugal continued to pose to the security and territorial integrity of the neighbouring independent African States. Further, several members deplored the continued collaboration and participation by certain Governments with Portugal in the arrangements for the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique and for the Cunene River project in Angola, as the ultimate aim of these projects, in their view, was the perpetuation of Portugal's colonial domination. Taking these considerations into account, the Special Committee once again called upon the Government of Portugal to take all the steps enumerated in the various General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning the Territories, including the cessation of repressive activities, the proclamation of an unconditional political amnesty, the restoration of democratic political rights and the transfer of powers to freely elected and representative institutions. The Committee also called upon all States, particularly the military allies of Portugal within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), to desist from rendering to the Government of Portugal any kind of military assistance, as such assistance would encourage that Government to continue its repression of the peoples in the Territories under its domination. The Committee further called upon all States to take measures to put an end to all practices which exploit those Territories and their inhabitants and to discourage their nationals and companies from entering into any activities or arrangements likely to strengthen Portugal's domination over those Territories. In addition, the Committee urged all States to give to the peoples of the Territories the financial and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights and reiterated its appeal to all the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance as long as the Government of Portugal failed to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

165. The Special Committee once again gave consideration to the question of Namibia within the context of the implementation of the Declaration. In this connexion, the majority of the Members expressed grave concern at the serious situation prevailing in the Territory as a result of the continued defiance by the Government of South Africa of the authority of the United Nations, its refusal to withdraw from the Territory in open defiance of the numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and its persistent application of the policies of apartheid aimed at destroying the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and at consolidating its illegal occupation of the Territory. Particular concern was expressed at the fact that the Government of South Africa had continued to apply with respect to the Territory, measures under the so-called "Development of Self-Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act, 1968" and the "South West Africa Affairs Act, 1969", and to adopt measures which would further entrench racial segregation. Many members also expressed grave concern over the reported preparation by the South African authorities in early 1970 for a secret trial of ten leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) under the South African Terrorism Act, in further contravention of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Several members noted with deep regret that South Africa, in close collaboration with Portugal and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, had continued to intensify its military operations against the people of Namibia. Mindful of the direct responsibility towards the people of Namibia which the United Nations had assumed under General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), the Special Committee called upon all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations in its efforts to bring this situation to an early solution. Many members condemned the support given to South Africa by its allies, in particular, its major trading partners and certain economic and other interests, and accordingly called upon the Governments concerned to cease immediately rendering any assistance and co-operation to South Africa. The Committee also called upon all States, the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to extend all possible moral and material assistance to those people in their struggle against occupation and oppression. Finally, it was the considered view of the Special Committee that the attention of the Security Council should be drawn to the dangerous situation in the Territory with the suggestion that the Council, in the light of the relevant provisions of its resolution 283 (1970), might take effective measures to put an end to the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa.

166. In addition to its examination of conditions in specific Territories, the Special Committee also continued its review of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration 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. In that connexion, the majority of members reiterated the view that these interests were operating in such a way as to constitute a major obstacle to the attainment of political independence, as well as of social and economic justice in colonial Territories. In particular, several members of the Committee noted with grave concern that, with the encouragement of the administering Powers, further penetration, consolidation and expansion of foreign economic and other interests had taken place in some of the Territories during the past year. In making these observations, those members had in mind the mutually beneficial arrangements under which the authorities concerned, particularly in southern Africa, accorded to international monopolies the liberty

to exploit the massive natural and human resources of the Territories, concentrating on those economic sectors which yielded the highest profits, and without any obligation to contribute to the improvement of local economic and social conditions. On the other hand, they observed the high returns earned by foreign monopolies continued to be taken out of the Territories or to remain in the hands of an exploitative minority of foreign settlers who used them, together with the additional military and other assistance they received from some of those international monopolies, to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the dependent peoples to their freedom and independence. As an example of the nefarious influence of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories, several members of the Committee again drew attention to the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and to the further developments connected with this project that had taken place during the year. In that connexion, they noted that, in September 1969, the Portuguese Government had awarded the contract for the construction of the projected dam to a consortium headed by South African interests and consisting of seventeen foreign companies, including several from Western Europe. On the basis of its study, the majority of the members of the Special Committee considered that, if implemented, the project would strengthen the economic base of the minority racist régimes in southern Africa, would have grave negative political implications not only for the independent and colonial countries of southern Africa, but for the continent as a whole, and would give rise to international tensions. In view of the foregoing, the Special Committee agreed to recommend, *inter alia*, that the colonial Powers and States whose companies and nationals participated in the activities described above should be urged to withdraw their support from such schemes, comply fully with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which run counter to those resolutions.

167. The Special Committee also continued its examination of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. On the basis of the information available to the Committee, many members were convinced that the main characteristics, objectives and purposes of these activities had remained unchanged. In those Territories with rich economic and human resources, they noted, the colonial Powers concerned continued to intensify military activities aimed at subjugating the colonial peoples, providing protection for foreign economic and other interests and suppressing national liberation movements. In addition, they observed that in several other smaller Territories, military arrangements had been maintained at a level that far exceeded their defence requirements. Most members also noted, that, far from dismantling their military bases and installations in colonial Territories, as requested in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the authorities concerned had frequently increased their military activities by expanding existing bases and building new ones. In southern Africa particularly, the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, in close co-operation with one another, had continued to strengthen their military hold over the Territories in the area and thus to deny to the indigenous peoples their fundamental freedoms. Such activities, therefore, not only prolonged colonial rule over those Territories, but also constituted a grave threat to the security of independent neighbouring States and to international peace and security. In these circumstances, the majority of the members felt it necessary once again to call upon all States to withhold all support and assistance, including the supply of arms and military equipment, to South Africa and Portugal as well as to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The majority of the members of the Committee were firm in their

belief that these activities interfered with the economic development of the Territories concerned, both by the extensive alienation of land for military purposes and by drawing the population away from productive endeavour. Accordingly, the colonial Powers should, in their view, be requested, to cease forthwith the alienation of land for military purposes, to return such land to its rightful owners, and to desist from utilizing the economic and manpower resources of the Territories for military activities, as these constituted an obstacle to the full implementation of the Declaration.

168. In accordance with the request contained in the relevant General Assembly resolution, the Special Committee also continued to examine the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the conviction that these organizations could make an important contribution to the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on decolonization. In that connexion, the Committee expressed its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and to those specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system which had co-operated with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. At the same time, many members expressed deep regret that several of the specialized agencies and organizations concerned had not taken the steps required for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions relating to assistance to the national liberation movements and to the discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The recommendation was therefore made that the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system should render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of the colonial Territories in southern Africa. The Committee also recommended that the General Assembly invite all the specialized agencies and the other organizations concerned to proceed to the urgent consideration of measures aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the various Security Council resolutions on colonial Territories in southern Africa, and especially paragraphs 9 (b), 11 and 23 of resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and paragraph 14 of resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970. The Committee also felt that the General Assembly would wish to urge these organizations to discontinue all collaboration with and assistance to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Several members also stressed that representatives of national liberation movements should be invited, whenever necessary and appropriate by the United Nations and other international organizations within the United Nations system, to participate in an appropriate capacity in the proceedings of those organs relating to their Territories. Furthermore, many members considered that the General Assembly should request all Governments to take the necessary action in the organizations of which they are members, to ensure the full and effective implementation of the relevant resolutions.

169. The Special Committee, aware of the vital importance of securing adequate and first-hand information regarding political, economic and social conditions

the Territories and as to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people, once again re-examined the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. The Committee was particularly mindful of the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting missions in assisting colonial Territories to achieve independence in conditions of peace and stability. It was regretted, in that connexion, that the unco-operative attitude of the administering Powers concerned towards the sending of visiting missions by the Committee had continued to impede the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration. The majority of members found it difficult to accept that the administering Powers, while attaching great significance to the need for realism and balance in the various decisions of the Committee, should at the same time deny it the means, under United Nations auspices, to acquaint itself more directly with the conditions in the Territories. The Committee accordingly reiterated its appeal to the administering Powers to reconsider their attitude and requested its Chairman to enter into consultations with them with a view to obtaining their agreement to the above request and permitting such missions access to the Territories under their administration.

In connexion with its consideration of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, the Special Committee noted that the Trusteeship Council, on the basis of paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV), had decided to include two members of the Special Committee in the Council's forthcoming periodic Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea. A number of members regretted that the terms of reference of that Mission did not include any reference to the conclusions and recommendations previously adopted by the Committee concerning the Trust Territory, and expressed the hope that, in the discharge of its mandate, the Visiting Mission would take them fully into account.

70. The Special Committee once again examined the question of publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, in the light of the request addressed to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give effect to its previous decisions on the question. In that regard, the majority of members agreed that a sustained effort must be made to keep world public opinion adequately acquainted with the situation in the colonial Territories and with the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples, so as to mobilize the international community more effectively in favour of the implementation of the Declaration. To that end, the Committee agreed to invite the Secretary-General to continue to take all the necessary measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and to keep the Special Committee informed of the programme of action envisaged by the Office of Public Information in this connexion.

71. Finally, the Special Committee completed its consideration of the question of Fiji in October, by noting with satisfaction that the Territory was about to achieve the goals laid down in the Charter and in the Declaration, and by expressing its best wishes for the peace and prosperity of the people of Fiji.

## N. FUTURE WORK

172. Bearing in mind the fact that, ten years after the adoption of the Declaration, forty-four dependent Territories still remain, with some twenty-eight million inhabitants living under colonial domination, and following an evaluation by the Special Committee of the progress made so far in the implementation of the Declaration, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee, adopted resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 in which was contained a programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration. In that programme of actions, "the Special Committee was, inter alia, directed to continue to assist the General Assembly in finding the best ways and means for the final liquidation of colonialism".

173. Subject, therefore, to any further directives that the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its twenty-fifth session and bearing in mind the various provisions of the above-mentioned programme of action, the Special Committee intends during 1971 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 paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV), 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.

174. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to take due account of the provisions of paragraph 11 of resolution 2548 (XXIV), 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 13 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV), will continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and 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.

175. In addition, taking into account the provisions of resolution 2548 (XXIV) 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/8023 (part II), chapter II), 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 8 of resolution 2548 (XXIV) and by the relevant provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 2592 (XXIV). Further, as indicated in paragraphs 74 to 77 of the present 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.

176. 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 10 and 12 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), to continue its consideration of the question during 1971. 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 1971 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. As will be noted in the relevant chapter of the present report (A/8023 (part IV) and (part IV)/Add.1, chapter IV), subject to any decisions the General Assembly might take at its twenty-fifth session, the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to establish an ad hoc group, consisting of five members to be appointed by the Committee Chairman for the purpose of undertaking the systematic examination of information regarding the activities of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the relevant resolutions.

177. In paragraph 14 of resolution 2548 (XXIV), the General Assembly urged the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the colonial Territories in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee. Furthermore, in the programme of action referred to in paragraph 172 above, the General Assembly directed the Special Committee: (a) to continue to send visiting missions to the colonial Territories and to hold meetings at such places where it could best obtain first-hand information on the situation in colonial Territories; (b) to assist the General Assembly in making arrangements, in co-operation with the administering Powers, for securing a United Nations presence in the colonial Territories to participate in the elaboration of the procedural measures for the implementation of the Declaration and to observe the final stages of the process of decolonization in the Territories; and, (c) to prepare draft rules and regulations for visiting missions for approval by the General Assembly. 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 and aspirations 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 1971.

178. 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 15 of resolution 2548 (XXIV), 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 1970, 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.

179. In the light of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV), concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years as well as its probable work-load for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1971 (see paragraphs 111 to 115 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 previous years, decided, as indicated in paragraphs 105 to 108 above, to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1971 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 taking this decision, the Committee also paid due regard to paragraph (9) (c) of the programme of action contained in General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV), which directed the Committee, inter alia, "to hold meetings at places where it can best obtain first-hand information on the situation in colonial Territories, as well as to continue to hold meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate".

180. The Special Committee suggests that the General Assembly, when it examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at the twenty-fifth 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 the other organizations within the United Nations system, 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.

181. 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 1971; the sending of visiting groups as envisaged in paragraph 177 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 1971 for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, as indicated in paragraph 178 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 176 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 expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate, taking into account the various additional tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

#### O. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

182. At its 780th meeting, on 3 December, following statements by the representatives of Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, Poland, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Italy, Madagascar, the Ivory Coast and the United States, as well as by the Rapporteur and the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.780), 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\*

REVIEW OF WORK (1970)  
REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE II

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohammed Hakim ARYUBI (Afghanistan)

1. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April 1970, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), 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 referred to the Sub-Committee a number of matters relating to the Territories which had been the subject of specific requests contained in General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 2592 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969. 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 13 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV)). This paragraph reads as follows:

"13. Invites the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.679.

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;".

(c) Question of sending visiting missions to Territories (paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV)). This paragraph reads as follows:

"14. Urges the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the colonial Territories in order to secure first-hand information concerning the Territories and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of those Territories under their administration;".

3. The composition of Sub-Committee II in 1970 was as follows: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iraq, Poland and the United States of America.

4. At its 105th meeting on 22 April 1970, Sub-Committee II decided that, pending further consultations, the representative of Ethiopia should preside over its work. Subsequently, at its 121st meeting on 22 September 1970, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Berhane M. Deressa (Ethiopia) as Chairman.

5. At its 106th meeting on 30 April 1970 the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Mohammed Hakim Aryubi (Afghanistan) as Rapporteur.

6. Sub-Committee II held a total of twenty-one meetings between 22 April and 27 October 1970 a/ and submitted to the Special Committee the following reports: b/

General conclusions and recommendations

Niue and the Tokelau Islands

New Hebrides

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands

Guam and American Samoa

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

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

7. At its 122nd meeting on 25 September, the Sub-Committee decided that, owing to lack of time, it would be unable to consider Brunei this year.

8. 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).

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a/ A/AC.109/SC.3/SR.105-125.

b/ The reports listed appear in A/8023/Add.6, annex II.

9. The Sub-Committee also took into account the request of the General Assembly to continue to pay particular attention to small Territories and to recommend appropriate methods and steps to be taken to enable the populations concerned to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence.

10. 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 6 above.

ANNEX II\*

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

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

Chairman: Dr. Davidson S.H.W. NICOL (Sierra Leone)

1. The Working Group held its 85th meeting on 1 September 1970.

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 737th meeting, on 13 April 1970, and having regard to the provisions of operative paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 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 Office of Public Information on its activities in the field of decolonization (see appendix below).

4. The Working Group agreed that the information furnished by the Office of Public Information should be brought to the attention of the Special Committee. The Working Group further decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should invite the Secretary-General, taking into account the views of the Committee, to continue to take all necessary measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and to keep the Special Committee informed of the programme of action envisaged by the Office of Public Information in this connexion.

Order of priorities for the consideration of items in plenary meetings

5. At the same meeting, the Working Group considered the further recommendations to be made to the Special Committee regarding the order of priorities for the consideration of items in plenary meetings.

6. After reviewing the progress of the work of the Special Committee, the Working Group agreed to recommend that the Committee should take up as the next item "Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization".

7. In making the foregoing recommendation, it was the understanding of the Working Group that the Special Committee, in keeping with the decision taken at its 751st meeting on 28 July, would concurrently consider any items referred to its subsidiary bodies on which reports might become available.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.662.

## APPENDIX

### REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ON ITS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF DECOLONIZATION

1. By its resolutions on decolonization, such as 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2262 (XXII), 2270 (XXIII), 2465 (XXIII), and 2548 (XXIV), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions 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 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.
2. In pursuance of these requests, the Office of Public Information has taken the measures described below:

#### Press and publications

3. Coverage was given to all discussions and decisions on colonial matters by the General Assembly and at meetings of the Security Council in the form of releases, weekly reviews, backgrounders, the UN Monthly Chronicle and UN Yearbook. Coverage was also provided for the work of the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on Colonialism and its Sub-Committees as well as Missions, Groups, and all other major developments in the field of decolonization, both at New York and away from Headquarters.
4. In September 1969, the Office of Public Information initiated the publication of the periodical Objective: Justice, a quarterly magazine covering United Nations action against apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism. The OPI considers this publication one of its major undertakings through the medium of the press for bringing more into the focus of world attention the international gravity of colonialism and its manifestations, such as racism, apartheid, and activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples.
5. Four issues of the periodical, regularly produced in English and French, have been published to date, while the April issue, devoted to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on Decolonization, was also printed in Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Spanish, and Swahili. The following are some of the main articles carried in this periodical during the period under review:

The Security Council and Southern Africa

Towards Larger Freedom - Work on Decolonization in 1969

Race Relations and Portuguese Colonial Policy with  
Special Reference to Mozambique (by Dr. Eduardo C. Mondlane)

Namibia: An International Undertaking

Liberation Movements and the Use of Force

Military Interests and Decolonization

National Liberation Movements (Petitioners' testimonies before  
the United Nations bodies)

Forty-five Territories - Twenty-eight Million People Have not yet  
attained Self-Rule

The Decolonization of Southern Africa and the OAU (by Diallo Telli)

Specialized Agencies Contribute to Efforts to End Colonialism

6. An article, The United Nations and Decolonization, 1945-1970, presenting an over-all review on the subject, has been reprinted as a pamphlet in some eighteen languages in addition to the seven languages in which the April issue of Objective: Justice is published.
7. In the March issue of the UN Monthly Chronicle, the article The United Nations and Decolonization by Mr. I.S. Djermaakoye, Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories, was carried and also reprinted in English, French and Spanish as a pamphlet.
8. Among OPI supplementary material, published during the period under review, are the following pamphlets:
  - The Special Committee of Twenty-Four: What It Is, What It Does,  
How It Works in nine languages
  - A Principle in Torment - I: The United Nations and Southern Rhodesia  
in six languages
  - A Principle in Torment - II: The United Nations and Portuguese  
Administered Territories in seven languages
9. One more pamphlet of the series A Principle in Torment - III: The United Nations and Namibia, as envisaged originally, is under preparation and will be printed in six languages.

10. Since 1967, it has become OPI practice to publish, following the end of a General Assembly session, the series of leaflets presenting the text of the principal resolutions adopted at the session, under the title Decisions of the General Assembly. For each of the past four years the series included the leaflet Implementation of the Declaration on Decolonization in a number of languages. This year's edition included resolution 2548 (XXIV) on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; resolution 2555 (XXIV) on the Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and resolution 2554 (XXIV), on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

11. OPI annually publishes its standard pamphlet UN: What It Is, What It Does, How It Works and Basic Facts About the United Nations, which contains chapters on the work of the Organization in the field of decolonization. In 1970, both pamphlets were revised and extended, especially as far as their chapters on decolonization were concerned. These chapters were also provided with fragments of the world map showing the Territories presently under examination by the Special Committee on the Ending of Colonialism.

12. Alongside with other basic instruments of the United Nations, OPI maintains the stock and keeps distributing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in a leaflet form, in both the official and other languages of the Member States.

#### Radio and visual media

13. United Nations Radio gave coverage to the implementation of the Declaration on Decolonization over the last year through weekly and daily news dispatches, through features which were disseminated by shortwave broadcasting for news, and by tape for regular weekly summary programmes. This coverage included reports in 342 programmes and news broadcasts in twenty-three languages to 162 countries and territories. Special feature programmes distributed in the Perspective series included Colonialism in Retrospect and Decolonization Today and Tomorrow.

14. A half-hour colour television feature, A Nation is Born, on the emergence of Equatorial Guinea as an independent Member State, filmed during the fall of 1968 and produced in 1969, was telecast in English by some thirty-four television stations in the United States and by television organizations in Japan, Nigeria, Singapore and Switzerland. A Spanish version is now available.

15. A further half-hour programme, with the working title From Colonialism to Independence will be released in various languages as part of the twenty-fifth anniversary commemorations. The film will be available in all depository film libraries for group showings and also for telecasting.

16. Coverage of the various meetings of the Security Council and the General Assembly at which decolonization aspects were discussed was made available to international television news agencies for world-wide distribution and was incorporated in the United Nations Film archives for use by outside producers.

17. In consultation with the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the OPI Photographs and Exhibits Service produced a wallsheet entitled Towards Self-Determination for All Dependent Peoples. A total of 12,500 copies were printed in English, French and Spanish. A "blank" version of this wallsheet, for overprinting in local languages, was distributed in mid-1970 primarily through United Nations Information Centres. Arrangements were also made to permit interested Non-Governmental Organizations to purchase copies of the wallsheet at run-on costs.

18. Regular photograph and film coverage was provided for the deliberations of all organs dealing with decolonization at Headquarters as well as the Committee of Twenty-Four meetings in Africa and elsewhere.

#### Educational material and liaison

19. The sixth periodic report on Teaching about the United Nations (document E/4762) presented to the Economic and Social Council in May 1970 jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO, indicates that educational programmes in many countries are now devoting special attention to study and discussion of the activities of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, particularly in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning. This periodic report, which summarizes replies received from 81 Member States on the progress made in teaching about the purposes and work of the United Nations during the years 1964-1969, notes that in more than thirty countries, both in developed and developing areas, contemporary major problems form the focus of instruction in the field of world affairs, with specific mention made most frequently of the work of the United Nations in respect of decolonization, development, and disarmament.

20. The tenth annual Triangular Fellowship Programme, organized by the United Nations Office of Public Information, was held at Headquarters from 16 March to 5 June 1970 in the form of a training seminar for African radio and television broadcasters. The seminar focused attention on main issues before the United Nations, with special emphasis on decolonization, apartheid and human rights. The participants were full-time professional broadcasters nominated by their broadcasting organizations in Africa and who have now returned to their countries. Part of their training included briefings by senior officials of the Secretariat, group discussions, and attendance at United Nations bodies in session, with decolonization as one of the central subjects.

21. The two annual Internes Programmes for university students conducted by the United Nations Office of Public Information in 1970 centred, as in previous years, on problems of decolonization and the related subjects of apartheid and racial discrimination, together with other main questions before the Organization. One of the programmes, held at Headquarters in August 1970, was attended by fifty-nine participants from thirty countries. The parallel programme took place at the European Office of the United Nations, in Geneva, and was attended by eighty-eight participants from fifty-four countries.

22. Special materials issued for United Nations Day 1970 provide information about the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization as a featured topic. The School Leaflet contains a centre-spread Student Map of the United Nations, in four colours, with the territories presently under examination by the Special Committee on the ending of colonialism marked on the map, and also the names of these territories listed below. The "Notes on planning United Nations Day observances in schools and communities" contained on the back page of the leaflet also suggests decolonization as a subject of special importance for study both in schools and among adult groups. The School Leaflet has been issued in 167,000 copies in three languages, English, French and Spanish, and given global distribution, mainly through United Nations Information Centres and non-governmental organizations. The United Nations Day Suggestions for Speakers devotes six of its thirty-eight pages to the work of the United Nations for decolonization. This item has been issued in 50,000 copies in four languages (English, French, Spanish and Russian).

#### United Nations Information Centres

23. The network of United Nations Information Centres constitutes the main instrument for redisseminating information in the areas which they serve on the work of the Organization in the field of decolonization. The Centres accomplish this task by making available the output of the substantive Divisions of the OPI to the information media, educational institutions, and governmental and non-governmental organizations interested in publicizing the work of the United Nations. In order to enable the Centres to carry out this function, a constant flow of publications, audio and visual material is maintained, within OPI budgetary constraints, from Headquarters and from other points of origin. Centres are continually and promptly briefed on the deliberations and decisions of all United Nations bodies dealing with the situation in the colonial territories, and provided with background information and guidance and, whenever possible, with documentation and material suitable for immediate redissemination. The attention of Centre Directors is drawn to all decisions and main documents dealing with this question in order to keep them abreast of developments and to facilitate their task of publicizing the work of the United Nations.

24. Special arrangements are also made in certain circumstances for the redissemination of material concerning decolonization and some manifestations of the problems of colonialism. For example, the OPI co-operated with the Unit on Apartheid by dispatching through its UNICs various pamphlets and notes on apartheid issued by that Unit in English and French. In turn, Centres contributed numerous entries to the mailing lists prepared by the Unit on Apartheid.

#### Other channels of publicity

25. Non-governmental organizations all over the world constitute an important and effective channel for publicizing the work of the United Nations. Through representatives at Headquarters and through the United Nations Centres and Services, they are kept informed on a continual basis of the United Nations activities in the field of decolonization. Copies of relevant documents, press releases, pamphlets, booklets and other literature produced by the Office of Public Information are provided to these organizations. Briefings are given periodically by United Nations officials to keep NGO's representatives at Headquarters informed of current developments.

26. A regional conference of non-governmental organizations was convened for the first time in Africa together with an African editors' roundtable from 17-21 February, this year. Half of its agenda was devoted to problems of colonialism, apartheid, and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Participating in these meetings, which took place in Addis Ababa, were more than 100 representatives of non-governmental organizations in twenty English-speaking and French-speaking countries of Africa - all of them senior officials of their organizations. The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Director of the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories and other officials of the United Nations took part in the proceedings.

27. The Conference was successful in generating, through informal discussions, ideas and incentives for improving and widening the publicity being given to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to the situation in southern Africa. Non-governmental organizations were urged to take up, among other things, the question of southern Africa with a view to persuading governments and peoples in their own countries to support the liberation movement, and also to help to counteract propaganda in favour of colonialism and apartheid. The humanitarian aspects of those problems were stressed and brought to the attention of organizations not necessarily active in the political field.

28. Decolonization matters and related problems are a recurrent theme at the guided tours given to the more than 1,000,000 visitors who come annually to the United Nations Headquarters. Films on colonial questions are periodically included among those shown daily by the Visitors' Service at Headquarters.

ANNEX III\*

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

Chairman: Dr. Davidson S.H.W. NICOL (Sierra Leone)

1. The Working Group held its 88th meeting on 17 September 1970.

Publications and documentation of the United Nations

2. At that meeting, the Working Group, in accordance with the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 737th meeting, on 13 April 1970, examined the question of publications and documentation of the United Nations in the light of paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969.

3. The Working Group recalled in this connexion that the General Assembly, in paragraph 7 of the above-mentioned resolution, approved the decision of the Special Committee that the records of its plenary meetings should consist of verbatim records in the working languages, in provisional form only, to which addenda and/or corrigenda might be issued; and that in consequence summary records would be eliminated. The Working Group also recalled that at its 705th meeting, on 8 July 1969, the Special Committee decided that the meeting records of its Sub-Committees I, II and III 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.

4. After discussion, the Working Group decided, without objection, to recommend to the Special Committee that the present working system of meeting records covering the proceedings of plenary and sub-committee meetings should be maintained.

5. In addition, the Working Group considered the following suggestions advanced by the Office of Conference Services concerning the documentation of the Special Committee:

- (a) That the first section of the working papers prepared annually for the Special Committee by the Secretariat on the dependent Territories, which consists of a summary of action previously taken by United Nations bodies concerning those Territories, should no longer be in those papers;

- (b) That in order to facilitate speedy processing for submission to the General Assembly, these working papers might be grouped together in one volume and circulated separately from the remainder of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.665.

6. In the course of the ensuing discussions members of the Working Group noted that the adoption of the first suggestion would not lead to an appreciable reduction in the volume of documentation but that, on the other hand, it would deprive members of the Fourth Committee of useful reference material, in appropriately abridged form, which was not readily available or accessible elsewhere.

7. As regards the second suggestion, members of the Working Group noted that the presentation of working papers to the General Assembly in a compilation separate from the remainder of the Special Committee's report to the Assembly would be a source of considerable inconvenience to members of the Fourth Committee. Members of the Working Group felt that this concern of the Office of Conference Services to ensure the speedy processing of documentation for the General Assembly would be more effectively met if the Special Committee made every effort to complete its work well before the opening of the Assembly session concerned.

8. Taking the foregoing into account, the Working Group decided, without objection, to recommend to the Special Committee that it should maintain the existing form and organization of its reports to the General Assembly as well as of the working papers prepared by the Secretariat on specific Territories.

ANNEX IV\*

LETTER DATED 30 NOVEMBER 1970 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

I have the honour, on behalf of the African Group, to request you to reconsider, at your next session, the question of the inclusion of the Comoro Islands in the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. You will certainly recall that the African Group had brought this question to your notice by letter No. 246/OUA/68 of 15 October 1968. Your Committee considered the question at its 645th and 647th meetings on 29 October 1968 and 4 November 1968. Nevertheless, your important Committee did not make the decision that Africa expected.

That is why, while reassuring you of the confidence of the African Group, I must again request you to re-examine, as a matter of urgency, the question of including the Comoro Islands in the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The request of the African Group is also based on the decision of the political authorities of the OAU, which is contained in operative paragraph 6 of resolution CM/Res.236 (XV) adopted by the African Heads of State and Government at their seventh ordinary session held at Addis Ababa from 1 to 4 September 1970.

A copy of the relevant paragraph of that resolution is attached.

Trusting that your important Committee will, in its wisdom, comply with the wishes of an African territory which is asking for its independence, accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Nicolas MONDJO  
Permanent Representative of the People's  
Republic of the Congo to the United Nations  
and Chairman of the African Group

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/365.

APPENDIX

RESOLUTION CM/Res.236 (XV) ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS  
OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY  
(CAU) AT ITS SEVENTH ORDINARY SESSION HELD IN ADDIS ABABA  
FROM 1 TO 4 SEPTEMBER 1970

.....

"6. REAFFIRMS its moral and material support to the Liberation Movements  
in Comoro Islands and in the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and instructs  
the African Group at the United Nations to pursue its efforts to secure the  
inclusion of the Comoro Islands in the list of dependent territories;"

.....

ANNEX V\*

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

AFGHANISTAN

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Abdur-Rahman PAZHWAQ  
Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS  
Mr. Mohammad Hakim ARYUBI  
Mr. F. FARHANG

BULGARIA

Representatives: H.E. M. Milko TARABANOV  
Mr. Barouh GRINBERG (from 22 May)

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Gueorgui MINKOV  
Mr. Dimitar S. STANOEV

ECUADOR

Representatives: H.E. Sr. Leopoldo BENITES  
Lic. Horacio SEVILLA-BORJA

EHTIOPIA

Representatives: Mr. Kifle WODAJO (until 28 September)  
Mr. Berhane DERESSA (until 27 October)  
Mr. Yilma TADESSE

HONDURAS

Representative: Lic. F. Salomón JIMENEZ MUNGUJA

Alternate Representative: Sra. Luz Bertrand de BROMLEY

INDIA

Representatives: H.E. Mr. S. SEN  
Mr. J.S. TEJA  
Mr. S.M.S. CHADHA

IRAN

Representative: Mr. Assad K. SADRY

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Farrokh PARSI  
Mr. Parviz MOHAJER

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/INF.8.

IRAQ

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Talib EL-SHIBIB  
Mr. Adnan RAOUF  
Mr. Adnan ATTARBASHI  
Mr. Riyadh AL-QAYSI

Adviser: Mr. Ayad MUNIR

ITALY

Representative: H.E. M. Piero VINCI

Alternate Representatives: M. Massimo CASTALLO  
M. Alessandro QUARONI  
M. Ramiro RUGGIERO  
M. Mario Vittorio ZAMBONI

IVORY COAST

Representatives: H.E. M. Siméon AKE  
M. Amadou TRAORE  
M. Koffi KOUAME  
Mr. Ignace YAPI

MADAGASCAR

Representatives: H.E. M. Blaise RABETAFIKA  
Madame Félice RAKOTOFIRINGA  
M. Moïse RAKOTOSIHANAKA

MALI

Representatives: H.E. M. Seydou TRAORE  
H.E. M. Boubacar KASSE  
M. Zana DAO  
M. Adama Mounery MAIGA

NORWAY

Representatives: Mr. Per RAVNE  
Mr. Per TRESSELT  
Mr. Gunnar Ragnvald FLAKSTAD  
Mr. Haakon Baardson HJELDE

POLAND

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Eugeniusz KUZAGA  
Mr. Leszek KASPRZYK  
Mr. Tadeusz STRULAK  
Mr. Henryk MIKUCKI

SIERRA LEONE

Representatives:

H.E. Dr. Davidson NICOL  
Mr. F.B. SAVAGE  
Mr. C.E. WYSE  
Mr. Matthew Benedict GANDA  
Mr. O.W. HARDING

SYRIA

Representatives:

H.E. Dr. George J. TOMEH  
Mr. Rafic JOUEJATI  
Mr. Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL  
Mr. Najdi JAZZAR

TUNISIA

Representatives:

H.E. M. Rachid DRISS  
M. Mohamed FOURATI  
M. Kamel BELKHIRIA

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representatives:

Mr. P.F. SHAKHOV (until 23 March)  
Mr. I.G. NEKLESSA

Advisers:

Mr. V.V. KUZMIN (until 26 July)  
Mr. I.Y. KARTASHOV

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., O.B.E., P.C.  
(until 18 June)

Alternate Representatives:

Mr. D.H.T. HILDYARD, C.M.G., D.F.C.  
Mr. J.D.B. SHAW, M.V.O.  
(until 31 July)

Advisers:

Mr. D.N. LANE  
Mr. P.C. PETRIE  
Miss M.B. STALLARD-PENOYRE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Representatives:

H.E. Mr. Salim A. SALIM  
Mr. C.S.M. MSELLE  
Mr. Ismat Abdulwahid STEINER

Adviser:

Mr. Soter MOLOKOZI

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative: H.E. Mr. Seymour Maxwell FINGER  
Alternate Representative: Mr. Frederick H. SACKSTEDER, Jr.  
Adviser: Mr. Ernest C. GRIGG, III

VENEZUELA

Representatives: H.E. Dr. Andrés AGUILAR MAWDSLEY  
H.E. Dr. Germán NAVA CARRILLO  
Alternate Representative: Dr. Pedro E. COLL  
Adviser: Lic. Franca BARONI GERODETTI

YUGOSLAVIA

Representatives: H.E. Mr. Lazar MOJSOV  
Mr. Zivojin JAZIĆ  
Mr. Aleksandar PSONČAK  
Mr. Radomir ZEČEVIC

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Representative: Mr. A.A. SHAHEED  
Alternate Representatives: Mr. G.M. EBOLI  
Mr. M. TEFERRA

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Representative: Mr. Donald W. WOODWARD  
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Morris A. GREENE  
Mr. Norman R. MICHIE

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION

Representative: Mr. Alfonso de SILVA  
Alternate Representative: Mr. Victor NIKOLSKY

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Representative: Dr. R.L. COIGNEY

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH  
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Representative: Mr. Virendra DAYAL



CHAPTER II

(A/8023 (Part II))

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

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## CHAPTER II

### 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 737th meeting on 13 April 1970, the Special Committee, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, 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 778th and 779th meetings, on 19 and 20 November, respectively.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account resolutions 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 concerning the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2592 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 concerning twenty-five Territories with which the Committee is concerned. By resolution 2548 (XXIV), the General Assembly, in paragraph 8, requested "the colonial Powers to dismantle without further delay their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones". By resolution 2592 (XXIV), the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 reiterated "its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV)".
4. At the 778th meeting, on 19 November, the Rapporteur of Sub-Committee I, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.778), introduced the report of that Sub-Committee on the item (see annex to this chapter). The Sub-Committee's report included six 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 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.778).
6. At the 779th meeting, following statements by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, the Ivory Coast and Madagascar (A/AC.109/PV.779), the Special Committee adopted the report by 17 votes to 2,

with 2 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 779th meeting on 20 November, to which reference is made in paragraph 6 above, is reproduced below:

### (a) Conclusions

(1) Having studied the military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, the Special Committee finds that the main characteristics, objectives and purposes of these activities, as outlined in its previous reports, remain unchanged. In those Territories which possess rich economic and human resources, the colonial Powers have continued to engage in ever-increasing military activities aimed at subjugating the colonial peoples, providing protection for foreign economic and other interests and suppressing national liberation movements. In other Territories scattered throughout the world, military arrangements have been maintained as before, far beyond the defence requirements of these Territories.

(2) On the basis of its study and review of the situation in more than fifteen colonial Territories, the Special Committee notes with concern that none of the Member States having responsibility for the administration of the above-mentioned Territories has complied with the provisions of those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth to twenty-fourth sessions 1/ in which it requests all colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in those Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones. On the contrary, the information available to the Special Committee shows that, far from dismantling their military bases in response to appeals by the United Nations, the colonial Powers are increasing their military activities and arrangements in many Territories, as well as expanding bases and building new ones. The Special Committee reaffirms the conclusions drawn from its study of the question in 1968 and 1969, 2/ which remain fully valid as concerns the main developments in military activities during the past year.

(3) The Special Committee draws particular attention to the situation in southern Africa where colonial and racist régimes continue to strengthen their military hold over Namibia, the Territories under Portuguese domination and Southern Rhodesia, and to deny by force to the indigenous peoples of these Territories their inalienable right to freedom and independence. Information available to the Special Committee shows that there has been a further increase

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1/ General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, and 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969.

2/ A/7200 (part II), chapter IV, annex; and A/7623 (part II), chapter III, annex.

in co-operation between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, which have formed a military entente. The Special Committee notes with concern the increasing economic and military involvement of South Africa in Southern Rhodesia, as well as in Angola and Mozambique, aimed at the extension of its military presence in other parts of southern Africa. It draws attention to the increasing supply of arms and military equipment to South Africa by some Western Powers and the declared intention of other Western Powers to resume the sale of arms to that country. The Special Committee expresses its firm conviction that such a practice not only prolongs the illegal racist hold over Namibia and strengthens colonial rule in other Territories in the area, but poses a threat to the security of independent African States and to international peace and security.

(4) The Special Committee notes that, during the year under review, Portugal has been intensifying its war of colonial repression in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) against liberation movements in those Territories. It again concludes that the intensification of military activities and arrangements by the Portuguese Government in the Territories under its administration continue to be based on close military co-operation between Portugal and its military allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In this connexion, the Special Committee notes that the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Portuguese Colonies, held in Rome, Italy, in June 1970, emphasized that problem in its General Declaration. 3/

(5) The Special Committee expresses its grave concern at the information to the effect that the Portuguese Government, in its colonial war against the freedom-fighters of the African population in the Territories under its domination, is employing various chemical and bacteriological weapons, in flagrant violation of international conventions.

(6) The Special Committee notes that in smaller Territories, such as Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Bermuda, Bahamas, Gibraltar, and some other Territories, the colonial Powers have continued to maintain and use military bases and other installations, contrary to the interests of the peoples of these Territories. As in the past, military activities have interfered with the economic development of some Territories both by the extensive alienation of land for military purposes and by drawing the population away from productive activities, in particular for service in the armed forces of the administering Power. In the case of the United States Virgin Islands, it notes that the manner in which the United States Government has been drafting Virgin Islanders into the United States armed forces has led to demonstrations against conscription in the islands, and that twenty-two inhabitants of the islands have died in action in Viet-Nam.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms its conclusion of the previous year in regard to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers and foreign military bases in the Territories under their administration. It emphasizes once again that such activities, besides creating a threat to international peace and security, are also a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, are contrary to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and are an abuse by the administering Powers of their responsibilities towards the people under their administration.

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3/ A/8023/Add.3, annex II, para. 11.

(b) Recommendations

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the recommendations contained in its reports of 1968 and 1969 <sup>4/</sup> and emphasizes once again that military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration constitute a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(2) The Special Committee draws attention to paragraph 5 of the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 according to which Member States shall carry out a sustained and vigorous campaign against all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration, as such activities and arrangements constitute an obstacle to the full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV);

(3) 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 peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence; calls upon all States to withhold all support and assistance, including the supply of arms and military equipment, to South Africa and Portugal, or to help those Governments to produce arms and ammunition; deplores the declared intention of the Governments of some Western Powers to resume the sale of arms to South Africa which would enable the latter to continue its oppression of the indigenous peoples;

(4) The Special Committee requests all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial Territories to discontinue military activities impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and to withdraw foreign armed forces from those Territories;

(5) The Special Committee requests once again 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 resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, paragraph 10 of resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, paragraph 9 of resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and paragraph 8 of resolution 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 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;

(6) The Special Committee deplores the alienation of land for military installations and the utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such bases, which hinders the economic development of the Territories; requests the colonial Powers to cease forthwith from alienating land and to return land already alienated to its rightful owners, and to desist from utilizing the economic and manpower resources of the Territories for military installations;

(7) The Special Committee requests that the practice of drafting men from among the indigenous population of the Territories for service in the armed forces of the administering Powers be terminated.

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<sup>4/</sup> A/7200 (part II), chapter IV, section II (19); and A/7623 (part II), chapter III, para. 7.

ANNEX\*

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I

Rapporteur: Mr. Aleksander PSONCAK (Yugoslavia)

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.681.

#### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

1. At its 737th meeting, on 13 April 1970, the Special Committee, by adopting the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided to include in its agenda for 1970 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 eighty-ninth to ninety-first meetings held between 19 October and 13 November 1970.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Sub-Committee had before it six working papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Committee containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Gibraltar; Southern Rhodesia; Namibia; the Territories under Portuguese administration; Bahamas; Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, Antigua, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat and the United States Virgin Islands; Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (see appendices I to VI below).

4. 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

5. The Sub-Committee, having considered the question and having studied the documentation and other information available to it, adopted the following conclusions and recommendations a/ at its ninety-first meeting on 13 November 1970.

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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 the present 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

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## I. GIBRALTAR

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

1. The position of Gibraltar as a naval base in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) command structure remained essentially the same as described in the previous working paper prepared by the Secretariat, which was issued as appendix IV of the report of Sub-Committee I to the Special Committee in 1969. a/

### Movement of naval vessels in and around Gibraltar

2. As stated in the working paper on Gibraltar prepared by the Secretariat for the Special Committee, b/ during the period under review, naval exercises were held in the western Mediterranean and the adjacent Atlantic Ocean by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other members of NATO. During these exercises, Gibraltar was used as a base for repairs, revictualling and for recreational purposes by the British naval personnel involved.

3. In connexion with the exercises, several United Kingdom naval vessels were reported to have visited Gibraltar at the end of September and beginning of October 1969. According to a statement issued by the press attaché of the United Kingdom Embassy in Madrid on 7 October, there were at that time four British naval vessels at Gibraltar: the 50,000-ton aircraft carrier Eagle, the guardship Diana and two frigates undergoing repairs. c/ It was pointed out that the aircraft carrier Eagle, which had arrived at Gibraltar at the end of September, was due to leave on or around 12 October and that the movements of those ships, which, in some cases, had been planned and announced one year previously, had not been motivated by any political considerations. A similar statement had been issued earlier by the United Kingdom Embassy in Madrid on 1 October, pointing out that the movement of British naval vessels in the area was purely routine. This was in reply to reports in the Spanish press which had suggested that this naval activity might be a response to the severance of telephone and telegraph links between Gibraltar and Spain effected on 1 October 1969.

4. It was also reported that naval vessels of the Netherlands had participated in the joint exercises. The Spanish Ambassador at The Hague was reported to have inquired of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs on 3 October whether these joint exercises represented a change of policy in regard to Gibraltar on the part of the Netherlands Government. The Netherlands Foreign Minister was reported to have indicated that the joint exercises were purely routine and had taken place regularly over the preceding few years.

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/ A/7623 (part II).

/ A/8023/Add.4 (part II), chapter X, annex.

/ A subsequent press report dated 9 October increased this figure to six, and mentioned that a seventh vessel was expected to arrive later that day.

5. The main naval exercises in the western Mediterranean and the adjacent Atlantic Ocean took place during the period January to March 1970 and many of the British ships involved were for short periods at anchor in Gibraltar for revictualling as well as for repairs and recreational purposes. These included the following vessels: the Dartmouth Training Squadron consisting of the frigates Tenby, Torquay and Scarborough, which arrived at Gibraltar on 16 January; the frigates Dundas and Bacchus, arriving on 23 January; the aircraft carrier Hermes and the frigates Danae, Charybdis, Reliant and Regent, which arrived on 24 January; and the submarine Osiris, which arrived on 26 January. Other warships reported to have visited Gibraltar at the end of January included the aircraft carrier Eagle, the commando helicopter carrier Blake, the commando carrier Bulwark, the frigates Olwen, Minerva, Resource and the submarine Auriga. The submarine Ocelot was reported to have arrived at Gibraltar later, on 5 March.

6. Press reports noted that the United Kingdom Government had given formal notice to the Spanish Foreign Ministry of the movement of these vessels in Algeciras Bay. The exercises were said to have been planned long in advance and it was reportedly made clear to the Spanish Government that the exercises were intended solely for training purposes.

7. In reply to a question in the United Kingdom House of Commons on 2 February, Mr. George Thompson, speaking for the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that the naval exercises in question had nothing to do with Gibraltar. They were taking place eighty miles from the coast and were related to the general defence requirements of NATO, but Gibraltar was being used, as was normal, for recreational and revictualling purposes.

#### Visits by naval vessels of other nationalities

8. The guided missile cruiser Little Rock with the Commander of the United States Sixth Fleet, Vice-Admiral David C. Richardson, on board, visited Gibraltar from 27 February till 2 March 1970. Two more United States guided missile cruisers, the Columbus and the Albany, paid visits to Gibraltar from 5 to 6 March and 6 to 9 March 1970 respectively.

9. The Dutch frigates Van Nes and Evertsen and the destroyers Zeeland and Geloerland were reported to be visiting Gibraltar on 28 February 1970.

#### United Kingdom military personnel in Gibraltar

10. United Kingdom military personnel stationed in Gibraltar as at the beginning of January 1970 was reported to comprise the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and, on a temporary basis, the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch and two squadrons of Royal Engineers. According to press reports, the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch was to have been relieved between 11 and 15 May 1970 by elements of the 1st Battalion of the King's Own Royal Border Regiment.

## II. SOUTHERN RHODESIA

1. Information on the armed forces of Southern Rhodesia, covering mainly the period before the illegal declaration of independence, is contained in previous working papers prepared by the Secretariat for Sub-Committee I. a/
2. For the period since the illegal declaration of independence, there is no additional information on the strength of the armed forces, their deployment, sources of supply of arms, emmunition, military aircraft and military vehicles, nor of the equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition.
3. It appears, however, that the armed forces have been considerably strengthened since the illegal declaration of independence. The most conclusive evidence is in the substantial increase in military expenditure over the past four years as shown in the following table:

Southern Rhodesia: military expenditure  
(1965-1969)  
(million pounds)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Air force</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	2,937,777	2,916,519	5,188,476	11,042,772
1966	3,747,063	2,873,440	5,778,278	12,398,781
1967	3,884,369	2,593,214	6,222,383	12,700,466
1968	4,264,714	3,179,673	6,365,119	13,809,506
1969	4,696,049	2,961,101	6,922,655	14,579,805

Source: Rhodesia: Reports of the Controller and Auditor-General, 1965-1968; and Ministry of Finance: Financial Statements, 1969.

4. For the fiscal year 1964/65, which was the last budgetary year before the illegal declaration of independence, total government expenditure on the armed forces, including police, amounted to £11 million. Expenditure on the armed forces for the year 1968/69, in comparison, amounted to £14.6 million, showing an increase of 40 per cent over the earlier amount.
5. Since August 1967, the Southern Rhodesian armed forces have been reinforced by a detachment of the South Africa Police (a para-military body), estimated to number about 3,000 men. The South African Police detachment in Southern Rhodesia is deployed near the Zambian border to assist the security forces of the illegal régime in their fight against African nationalists. On 23 April 1969, the Prime Minister of South Africa said in Cape Town that South African "police" stationed in the Territory would remain on Southern Rhodesia's borders as long as necessary in the interests of the Republic's own security. He said South Africa had embarked on the operation to deal with terrorists from banned South African organizations who infiltrated Rhodesia and that it was only right that the Republic should play its part.

a/ See A/7200 (part II), appendix III; A/7623 (part II), appendix III.

6. On 5 January 1970, Southern Rhodesian security forces reported that African nationalist guerrillas had crossed the Zambezi River from Zambia and attacked a Rhodesian patrol launch, wounding one policeman. It was the first report of a guerrilla incursion since mid-1968. Communiqués issued by the security forces of Southern Rhodesia through the first week of February 1970 reported sporadic fighting with African nationalist guerrillas in the Zambezi Valley and the deaths of sixteen "terrorists" and two members of the security forces in the operations. According to the communiqués, an undisclosed number of prisoners had been taken and substantial quantities of arms, ammunition and equipment captured.

### III. NAMIBIA

#### Military and police forces

1. As previously noted, a/ 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. Because of this, no separate information is available concerning their numbers, composition or equipment, although according to a report in the Namibian News, a publication of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), there were about 15,000 South African troops in the Territory in early 1970.
2. Information concerning the over-all strength, organization and equipment of South Africa's armed forces is contained in a recently published report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (A/AC.115/L.279). According to that report, South Africa's budget estimates for expenditure on defence have increased from R44 million b/ in 1960/61 to R272 million in 1969/70. Moreover, a White Paper on Defence, submitted to the South African Parliament on 25 April 1969, announced a five-year plan involving a total expenditure of R1,647 million. Although a substantial part of this expenditure is for arms and equipment (see below), South Africa's Permanent Force is reported to have increased by 65 per cent since 1960/61. According to a recent publication of the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, the armed forces of South Africa now have a regular strength of 39,700 men and number 85,500 when fully mobilized. This apparently includes some but not all the personnel who have received part-time training in the Citizen Force or the Commando, and who are believed to number more than 120,000.
3. As previously reported, an area at Walvis Bay is set aside for exercises by the South African Defence Force. This area continued to be used frequently during 1969 and 1970 for small arms and artillery practice.
4. It will be recalled that the police force in Namibia forms part of the South African police establishment, and that since 1967 there has been no separate information on the strength of such force. According to information published by the South African Government, the total authorized strength of the South African Police Force was 34,437 in 1969, compared with 29,039 in 1963.

#### New legislation

1. Public Service Amendment Act (Act No. 86 of 1969). This Act amends the original Act (Act No. 54 of 1957, which is in force in Namibia) so as to create a Bureau for State Security to investigate all matters affecting the security of the State, correlate and evaluate information, advise government officials

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See A/7623 (part II), chapter III, annex, appendix XI, para. 4.

One rand equals \$US1.40.

and perform such other functions as may be determined from time to time. The Bureau, headed by General H.J. van den Berg, has been placed under the direct control of the Prime Minister.

6. Security Services Special Account Act (Act No. 81 of 1969). This Act provides for the establishment of a special account for the above-mentioned Bureau. Provision is also made that the funds in the account must be utilized for services of a confidential nature and expenses connected with the Bureau subject to the approval and direction of the Prime Minister. According to press reports, the Bureau would take over most of the functions of the Division of Military Intelligence of the South African Government. Expenditure on South Africa's "secret services" and on military intelligence was to be increased from R1.2 million in 1967/68 to R5.3 million in 1969/70.

7. General Law Amendment Act (Act No. 101 of 1969). Sections 10 and 29 of this Act concern the operation of the above-mentioned Bureau. Section 10 extends the scope of the Official Secrets Act (Act No. 16 of 1956, which is in force in Namibia) by the inclusion of the following new provision: any person possessing material relating to munitions, military, police or security matters and publishing or communicating such material in any manner or for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of South Africa shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R1,500 or to imprisonment of up to seven years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment. The term "security matter" means any matter relating to the security of South Africa and includes any matter dealt with by or relating to the Bureau.

8. Section 29 of the same Act, which also applies in Namibia, empowers a minister or an official authorized by the Prime Minister to issue a certificate prohibiting a person from giving evidence in a court of law or to any other body or institution established by law, if the disclosure of the information is considered prejudicial to the interests of the State or public security.

#### Military equipment and facilities

9. Since no distinction can be made between South Africa's armed forces per se and those specifically assigned to Namibia, it must be assumed that all armaments at the disposal of South Africa are potentially available for use in Namibia.

10. Data concerning the military equipment of South Africa are contained in the recent report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa referred to above. As stated therein, the assets and equipment of the Defence Force amounted to R2,000 million in April 1969. Army equipment is reported to include, inter alia, 100 centurion, 5 tanks, about 100 medium tanks, and several hundred armoured cars and scout cars.

11. The navy is reported to possess about thirty ships, including two refitted destroyers, six anti-submarine frigates, several minesweepers and other light craft. Three Daphne-type, deep-diving submarines were ordered in France in 1967. Two of these were launched in 1969 and the third is expected to be launched soon. Each of these vessels, costing about R8 million, carries twelve torpedoes and has a range of 3,000 miles. Bases capable of handling submarines were being built in the Republic of South Africa.

12. A new operational headquarters of the Maritime Command is being built at Westlake, Cape Town, in South Africa, and will, within three years, be equipped with a world-wide radio communications network, costing R12 million. Two sub-headquarters are also being set up, one is at Walvis Bay. A Decca radio navigational system, consisting of five chains, will provide radar cover along the whole coast of South Africa and Namibia.

13. In April 1969, Mr. P.W. Botha, South Africa's Defence Minister, said that the Government was investigating the possibility of building locally a coastal patrol craft - probably a torpedo gunboat. A 256-ton torpedo-recovery ship, built in South Africa, was reported to have been commissioned in late 1969.

14. South Africa's air force possesses about 500 aircraft including, inter alia: one squadron of 30 Sabre F-86 jets; about 40 Mirage aircraft, including two squadrons of Mirage III supersonic jet fighter-bombers delivered in 1965/1966; one squadron of 9 Canberra light bombers; at least 40 Vampire FB-5 aircraft; one squadron of Blackburn Buccaneer naval bombers; and about 93 helicopters. Since 1969, when the government-owned Armaments Development and Production Corporation (ARMCOR) took over an aircraft manufacturing company in Johannesburg, South Africa has been developing its own military aircraft industry. It still depends largely on imports of foreign aircraft and parts, however (see A/AC.115/L.279, paras. 32-51). It was reported in 1969 that a ground-to-air missile system, known as "Cactus", which was being developed with the assistance of two French companies, was approaching the production stage. Mr. Botha stated that the first missiles would be delivered to South Africa in 1971 and that negotiations would take place regarding their manufacture in South Africa. It was also reported in 1969 that an air-to-air missile, being developed in South Africa, was nearing the production stage.

15. The only reported strategic airfield in Namibia is at Mpacha at the eastern end of the Caprivi Strip, which has been previously discussed. c/

#### Armaments development and manufacture

16. The 1969 White Paper on Defence referred to above stated that South Africa was manufacturing many items useful in the munitions arsenal, including army lorries, armoured vehicles, all ammunition, electronic systems and weapons, as well as guided missiles.

17. In May 1969, Mr. Botha said that the manufacture of arms in South Africa had reached such a stage that the export of certain types of weapons and ammunition to approved countries and the prohibition of the importation of these items could be considered. Referring to strategic industries, he said that South Africa could not allow the outside world to dictate to it and hoped that foreign organizations interested in establishing such an industry in the Republic would bring with them the technology and skilled personnel and would agree to the exercise by the Government of financial and technical control.

18. In March 1970, Mr. Botha was reported to have said that South Africa was capable of manufacturing the entire range of infantry weapons; that it would soon be producing 140 types of ammunition and bombs; and that the South African electronics industry had been developed to satisfy most of the needs of the defence force.

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/ See A/7200 (part II), chapter IV, annex, appendix I, para. 29.

## Use of force against Namibian freedom-fighters

19. Information concerning outbreaks of fighting between South African forces and Namibian freedom-fighters which have been occurring since 1966, have been set out in previous Secretariat working papers on Namibia. Recently, according to the Namibian News, further clashes in which SWAPO units were involved are reported to have occurred in December 1969 and early 1970. According to the report, the fighting took place in eastern Namibia and resulted in successes for the freedom-fighters.

20. Statements by South African officials which have been reported in the press, reveal that there has been a considerable expansion of training in counter-insurgency methods given to the South African police. According to a statement made on 2 June 1969 by the South African Minister of Police, the South African Police Force has about 3,000 men fully trained and equipped for this type of activity.

21. Similar training is reportedly being given to personnel of the South African Army at five centres, the principal one being the Commando Combat School at Kimberley. According to the 1969 White Paper on Defence, the emphasis is on flexibility and making the army readily adaptable to guerrilla-type warfare.

22. According to a further press report, South Africa is building a military base at the eastern end of the Caprivi Strip, opposite the Zambian village of Sesheke, which will be used for combating infiltration by freedom-fighters. It was also reported that the newly created Bureau for State Security (see paragraphs 5 to 8 above) would have an important role to play in "anti-terrorist" activities.

23. In an article reproduced in The Cape Times on 12 November, Brig. W.F.K. Thompson, military correspondent of the Daily Telegraph (London), said that for unconventional (guerrilla) warfare, South Africa was self-sufficient in arms production except for transport aircraft. A very well-equipped force of 250,000, including 45,000 para-military police, could be put into the field in a few days. At all times, 500-man air-mobile units could reach any area under the direct control of South Africa in ninety minutes.

24. In a recent address to the fifth session of South Africa's third Parliament, the State President, Mr. J.J. Fouché, stated that the year 1969 had been characterized by a state of calm and peace, although it was still necessary to deploy units of the South African police on the northern borders of Namibia, in the Caprivi Strip and on the northern borders of Southern Rhodesia, in order to counter the possibility of "terrorist" infiltration. He added that the armed forces were paying special attention to unconventional warfare.

## Military co-operation with other countries

25. Information concerning the importation by South Africa of arms and equipment from other countries and the measures taken by some countries to prevent or restrict such a supply, is contained in the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid to which reference has already been made (A/AC.115/L.279).

26. As regards South Africa's relation with Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, it may be noted that, during a televised interview in Salisbury on 10 February 1970, Mr. Ian Smith, the "Prime Minister" of the illegal Rhodesian régime, hinted at the possibility of an eventual defensive association with Portugal and South Africa. There has been no report of any comment by the South African Government on this statement.

27. Information concerning South Africa's military co-operation with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and with Portugal is contained in the working papers on military activities in Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration (see appendices II and IV to this annex).

#### IV. TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

1. Information concerning military activities and arrangements in the Territories under Portuguese administration up to 1969 is contained in earlier reports of the Special Committee. a/ Recent information on the military situation in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, and Cape Verde is contained in the background papers on these Territories b/ and should be read in conjunction with the supplementary information on recent developments set out below.

##### Military organization

2. In the past year, the Portuguese military organization, as previously reported, has undergone considerable changes both in the territorial organization and in the structure of authority. The main objective of these changes appears to be the strengthening of the role of the armed forces in the overseas Territories.

##### (a) Authority of the Minister of Defence

3. In July 1969, the Council of Ministers delegated to the Minister of Defence full responsibility for the direction and conduct of military and civil defence and for the implementation of the national military policy. At the same time, the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces (Estado-Maior General das Forças Armadas) was placed in command of operational troops which are normally under the command of the chiefs-of-staff of the three armed forces in Portugal and the commanders-in-chief in the adjacent islands and the overseas Territories. In addition, the commanders-in-chief of each war theatre were given complete responsibility for all operations with authority to organize and activate subordinate operational units from any branch of the armed forces.

4. In January 1970, the Ministry of the Army was merged with the Ministry of Defence. In announcing this change, the Minister of Defence said that it was intended to give a strong impetus to the re-establishment of peace in the overseas Territories through a close and united effort of military and logistic operations.

##### (b) Creation of territorial garrison troops

5. As already reported in the background paper in the Territories under Portuguese administration (A/8023/Add.3, annex I.A, paras. 161-162), the armed forces in the Territories are to comprise "normal garrison troops" and "reinforcement troops". This appears to be a new move creating local armies, as distinguished from the expeditionary forces from Portugal (officially designated as Forças militares extraordinárias no ultramar).

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a/ A/7200 (part II), chapter IV, annex, appendix III; A/7623 (part II), chapter III, annex, appendix II.

b/ A/8023/Add.3, annex I.A to I.E.

(c) New appointments

6. Early in 1970, new appointments were made to the top military posts in both Angola and Mozambique. Army General Francisco de Costa Gomes was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in Angola and General Kaulza de Arriaga was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in Mozambique. In Angola, General Ernesto Oliveira e Sousa was appointed Army Commander and General Simão Portugal Air Force Commander. In Mozambique, the other new appointments were Brigadier João Tiroa as Commander of the Mozambique Military Region, Commodore Jaime Lopes as Naval Commander and Air Commander Manuel Norton Brandão as head of the Territorial Air Command.

(d) Territorial organization of the army

7. In May 1970, the territorial organization of the army was also changed. As reported in the Portuguese press, the new legislation establishes seven military regions and eight independent territorial commands. The seven military regions consist of five in Portugal and one each in Angola and Mozambique. The military region of Angola, with its headquarters in Luanda, is divided into five territorial commands, namely Cabinda, and the north, central, south and eastern territorial commands with their respective headquarters at Carmona, Nova Lisboa, Sá da Bandeira and Luso. The territorial command of Cabinda is new. The military region of Mozambique, with its headquarters at Lourenço Marques, is divided into north, south and central territorial commands with their respective headquarters at Nampula, Beira and Lourenço Marques.

(e) Military governments for special areas

8. In the spring of 1970, the Portuguese Government authorized the establishment in the overseas territories of "special régimes" in which military authorities exercise civil administrative functions (Decree-Law 182/70). As reported in the press, the new legislation appears to provide for the establishment of military governments in certain areas, which should, wherever possible, coincide with the administrative divisions. The creation of such special areas will be subject to observations by the Governor (or Governor General) of the Territory after consideration by the Council of Defence. On the proposal of the Governor of the Territory concerned, the Ministries of Defence and of Overseas Territories may jointly approve the restoration of any such special area to civil administration.

9. Although there is no information that such a special régime has been established in Cabinda, Brigadier Eurico Ferreira Gonçalves, who was appointed the new district Governor of Cabinda in April 1970, is to exercise both civil administrative and military responsibilities.

Military expenditure

10. In 1968, out of a total budget expenditure of 23,193.3 million escudos, c/ 11,162.9 million escudos was spent on military defence (10,696.6 million escudos) and security (466,300 escudos). While military expenditure alone accounted for

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c/ One escudo equals \$US0.035.

42 per cent of Portugal's total public expenditure, what is more significant is the fact that for every 100 escudos spent on ordinary government services, d/ another 79 escudos were spent on military purposes.

11. Of the expenditure on military defence, the accounts for 1968 list 7,960.5 million escudos as extraordinary expenditure, as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1

Portugal: Extraordinary expenditure for military defence, 1968

(Million escudos)

Extraordinary overseas forces	6,197.4
Extraordinary equipment of the army and air force	538.3
New ships for the navy	717.1
International obligations	227.7
Other	280.0
	<u>7,960.5</u>

12. The budgetary estimates for extraordinary military expenditure for 1969 and 1970, as well as comparative figures of actual military expenditure over the period 1964-1968 appear in the working paper on the Territories (A/8023/Add.3, annex I.A, tables 4 and 5). As indicated in that paper, compared with the previous years the estimates for 1969 and 1970 for defence show a levelling off around 6,340 million escudos. However, since the 1970 budget was published, two additional allocations have been made. In March 1970, 1,500 million escudos was authorized for the continued re-equipment of the army and air force, and in June 1970, a special allocation of 1,800 million escudos was authorized for the extraordinary overseas military forces.

13. The military budgets for the Territories also continue to rise, with very substantial increases in Angola. From table 2 below, it will be seen that in the period between 1967 and 1970, the army budget for Angola more than doubled; the air force budget rose by 30 per cent and the navy budget by almost 50 per cent. In Mozambique, the air force budget increased by almost 50 per cent and the navy budget by 25 per cent. For Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, the increases were approximately 30 per cent for the army, 85 per cent for the air force and over 100 per cent for the navy.

14. These increases in the territorial military budgets appear to confirm various reports that the Portuguese Government intends to make the Territories increasingly responsible for their own defence so as to ease the drain on Portugal's human and financial resources.

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d/ Actual ordinary expenditure for 1968 was 13,887.3 million escudos.

Table 2

Military budgets of the overseas Territories for 1967-1970  
(distribution between the three armed services)  
(million escudos)

<u>Year and Territory</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Angola</b>				
1967	533.0	180.0	69.0	782.0
1968	678.9	200.5	71.9	951.3
1969	974.7	220.0	94.9	1,289.6
1970	1,301.0	240.4	106.0	1,647.4
<b>Mozambique</b>				
1967	609.4	166.0	63.0	838.4
1968	667.3	180.0	63.0	910.3
1969	674.0	202.0	69.0	945.0
1970	769.1	230.0	79.0	1,078.1
<b>Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea</b>				
1967	30.1	32.2	26.1	88.4
1968	30.5	35.3	27.0	92.8
1969	34.8	36.4	34.9	106.1
1970	38.6	59.3	53.7	151.6
<b>Cape Verde</b>				
1967	15.0	1.4	3.3	19.7
1968	16.1	1.5	7.6	25.2
1969	21.3	1.9	10.6	33.8
1970	21.5	...	11.0	...
<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>				
1967	7.4	0.8	2.3	10.5
1968	7.0	1.1	2.3	10.4
1969	6.9	1.8	2.7	11.4
1970	8.1	2.3	2.9	13.3
<b>Macao and dependencies</b>				
1967	26.9	-	1.2	28.1
1968	28.7	-	0.9	29.6
1969	25.7	-	1.3	27.0
1970	30.1	-	2.0	...
<b>Timor and dependencies</b>				
1967	31.5	-	1.8	33.3
1968	31.6	-	1.8	33.4
1969	32.7	-	2.2	34.9
1970	40.3	-	2.7	43.0
<b>Totals</b>				
1967	1,253.3	380.4	166.7	1,800.4
1968	1,460.1	418.4	174.5	2,053.3
1969	1,770.1	462.1	215.6	2,447.8
1970	2,208.7	...	257.3	...

Source: Portugal. Diário do Governo, Series I, 1967-1970.

## Armed forces

15. In the period 1969/70 there was little change in the total number of Portugal's armed forces, although there was a slight increase in naval personnel and a decrease in the size of the army. Comparative figures from The Military Balance e/ are shown below.

	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>
Army	120,000	150,000	148,000
Navy including	15,000	15,000	16,500
(Marines)	(500)	(2,500)	(500)
Air Force	13,500	17,500	17,500
Total	<u>148,500</u>	<u>182,500</u>	<u>182,000</u>

16. According to this source, of the 148,000 man army, elements of two infantry divisions are stationed in Portugal. One of these divisions, which has some M-41 and M-47 tanks and is earmarked for assignment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), may be only 50 per cent up to strength. These units have some 105 mm and 155 mm howitzers. The remaining troops (including about twenty infantry regiments) are stationed in the overseas Territories in Africa.

17. There are various figures on the total number of Portuguese troops assigned to the overseas Territories. The above-mentioned source reports that about 55,000 including those locally enlisted, are in Angola; 40,000 are in Mozambique and 27,000 are in Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea. These figures appear to be close to the Portuguese official figures, as Prime Minister Caetano has admitted to about 130,000 troops in the overseas Territories. Other published figures vary between 130,000 and 180,000. According to one source, of the 130,000 troops, two-fifths are locally recruited. Another source reports that there are 60,000 Portuguese troops in Angola and 62,000 in Mozambique, with an additional 40,000 African troops commanded by Portuguese officers in each Territory. Although the Portuguese armed forces in Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, have been generally reported to be from 30,000 to 37,000, an article in Le Monde of 22 April 1970, estimated that there were about 50,000 troops in the Territory, half of whom were Africans. As this is the first time there have been published reports of such large numbers of African troops, it is likely that these figures refer to the territorial garrison troops created in July 1969 (see paragraph 5 above).

## Equipment and installations

### (a) Navy

18. According to Jane's Fighting Ships, 1969-1970, since 1961, Portugal has added over 100 new ships to its navy, including four submarines built in France; seven frigates, four of which were built in France and three in Portugal under

e/ Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance, 1967-1968; ibid., 1968-1969; ibid.; 1969-1970, London, n.d.

the 1960 Mutual Assistance Agreement with the United States; two corvettes built in the Federal Republic of Germany; eighteen coastal patrol boats built in Portugal; twenty-seven patrol launches, of which eight were built in the Federal Republic of Germany and the remainder in Portugal, and forty-eight landing craft, all built in Portugal. The total number of ships is listed in table 3 below.

Table 3

Portuguese Navy, 1969/70

	<u>Total number</u>	<u>Built since 1961:</u> <u>Number and country</u>
Submarines	4	4 France
Fast frigates	8	7 (4 France; 3 Portugal <sup>a/</sup> )
Frigates	6	-
Depot ship (ex-frigate)	1	-
Corvettes <sup>b/</sup>	3	2 Federal Republic of Germany
Survey ships	4	-
Survey launches	2	-
Ocean minesweepers	4	-
Patrol vessels	12	-
Coastal minesweepers	12	-
Fishery protection vessels	5	-
Coastal patrol vessels <sup>c/</sup>	18	18 Portugal
Patrol launches	30	27 (19 Portugal; 8 Federal Republic of Germany)
Minesweeper	1	-
Landing craft	48	48 Portugal
Training ship	1	-
Depot ship	1	-
Fleet oiler	1	1
Logistic ships	2	-
Lighthouse tender	1	-

Compiled from: Jane's Fighting Ships 1969-1970, London.

a/ Under the 1960 Mutual Assistance Agreement with the United States of America.

b/ Of the six new ships ordered, two have been delivered; of the remaining four, three are being built in Spain and one in the Federal Republic of Germany.

c/ Four more are being built.

19. In January 1970, one frigate, the Nuno Tristão and one patrol ship, the São Tomé, were withdrawn from active service. The patrol ship, São Tomé, is listed in Jane's Fighting Ships, 1969-1970 as belonging to the "Príncipe" class submarine chasers purchased from the United States in 1948.

20. In December 1969, the Ministry of the Navy authorized the purchase of fifteen more landing craft at an estimated cost of 50 million escudos, of which 20 million escudos will be paid in 1970.

21. There is little information on the part played by the Portuguese Navy in the Territories. In October 1969, an article by Mr. Amílcar Cabral in Tricontinental charged that the frigates being built in the Blom Voss shipyards in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, were being armed with rockets and were being equipped for use in the rivers in the Territories in the "colonial war of genocide" against the African people.

22. In June 1970, one of the fast frigates, Commandante Hermengildo Capelo, which was built in France and delivered in 1968, arrived in Lourenço Marques for operational duties in Mozambique territorial waters.

23. According to press reports, from time to time various commercial ships are requisitioned as troop carriers. Ships so requisitioned in the first six months of 1970 included, for instance, the Carvalho Araújo of the Companhia Insulana de Navegação, and the Uíge, of the Companhia Colonial de Navegação. Also in February 1970, it was reported that a former Portuguese oil tanker, the São Braz, originally commissioned in 1942, had been converted into a military support ship for the armed forces in Africa. The converted ship has been equipped with a hospital, a landing platform for one helicopter and accommodation for twelve officers, thirty-six non-commissioned officers and 192 enlisted men.

24. According to press reports, the patrol launches and landing craft are used on the inland waterways in Angola, Mozambique and especially Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea. Patrol launches have been active on the Mozambique side of Lake Nyassa.

(b) Air force

25. According to The Military Balance, 1969-1970, the only change in the Portuguese structure of the air force since 1968-1969, which was reported last year, is the addition of one squadron of Alouette III helicopters. Only the Neptune squadron is reported to be "NATO-assigned". Of the paratroop regiment of 4,000 which comes under the Air Force Command, as in previous years, one battalion is reported to be serving in each of the three African Territories.

26. The exact number and description of aircraft used in the overseas Territories is unknown. There are reports that some planes not originally designed for combat use have been converted for use in the fighting in the overseas Territories. Alouette helicopters, for instance, are reportedly used for air attacks and a photograph was recently published purportedly showing a Dornier DO-27 with rocket holders under its wings. There have been frequent

reports of air bombardment of the national liberation forces in all three Territories. Also, according to various sources, napalm has been used by the Portuguese forces to destroy villages and burn crops. In June 1970 the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) charged that Portugal had begun to use chemical agents sprayed from aircraft to destroy the people's food crops.

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

(a) Supply of arms

27. The most important military co-operation Portugal receives is in the form of arms supplies. While various published articles charge that most of the military aid has come from member countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, recent reports tend to put France and the Federal Republic of Germany as the most important suppliers. Although nearly all the countries selling arms to Portugal claim that they have stipulated that the supplies are not to be used in Africa, there have been frequent charges that Portugal has been able to avoid the ban by claiming that Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, are all Portuguese territory.

28. As already reported in 1969 (A/7623 (part II), chapter III, annex, appendix II, table 3 A), France, the Federal Republic of Germany which manufactures the Fiat-91 under licence from Italy, and the United States of America have been the principal suppliers of airplanes to Portugal. In 1966, the Federal Republic of Germany supplied forty Fiat-91 fighter bombers to Portugal. In addition, it reportedly supplied more than 100 light aircraft carrying wing-fixed air-to-ground rockets.

29. France is the principal source of supply of helicopters to Portugal. According to an article in Le Monde, 8-9 February 1970, Portugal (presumably with the purchase of a squadron of Alouette III helicopters) was the third largest purchaser of French aircraft in 1969. Although the French Government's policy is not to supply arms to Portugal for internal police action which could be used against the population, it is reported never to have considered the Alouette helicopter or the Nord/Atlas in this category. Nevertheless, there are reports that Portuguese forces are using helicopters in attacks against the national liberation movements.

30. Among the other aircraft, a recent article in the Angola press that was passed by the censor reported that T6's DO-27's Auster's, and C-45's were in constant operation out of the Negage base in Angola. Another source reports that the Sabre jets and Fiat-91 planes are used in aerial bombings in the Territories.

31. In May 1970, in reply to a question in the United States House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Africa, a spokesman for the Department of Defense said it had never discovered any violation by Portugal of the restriction placed on the use of war material supplied within the framework of NATO, which prohibited its use in Africa.

32. Several questions have been raised in the United Kingdom House of Commons concerning Portugal's relations in NATO with a view to securing a change in British

policy. In May 1970, the Secretary of State for Defence said that he did not intend to undertake a review of the implications of military co-operation with Portugal, with particular reference to Portuguese military policy in Africa.

(b) Military alliances and co-operation

(i) NATO

33. The question of Portugal's military alliances has been the subject of numerous articles in the international press. Among the recent longer works are a pamphlet Portugal and NATO published by the Netherlands Angola Comité and a paper "Les Alliances Militaires du Portugal" submitted to the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Portuguese Colonies held in Rome, Italy, from 27 to 29 June 1970 by the Comité National de Soutien de la Lutte des Peuples dans les Colonies portugaises in France. f/ Both these reports stress the importance of the assistance Portugal receives through NATO and its members, especially in the form of military supplies for the army, air force and navy, and military training through participation in NATO and through bilateral programmes.

34. In its General Declaration, g/ the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Portuguese Colonies also stressed the involvement of NATO in Portugal's efforts to dominate the peoples of Angola, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, and Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tomé. It said:

"The direct and massive aid from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - not to speak of the military and economic support Lisbon receives from the Governments of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France - is a decisive factor in Portugal's ability to continue her colonial wars. The Governments of member States of NATO must dissociate themselves from this crime, isolating Portugal at both political and military levels and firmly condemning this colonial war. It must also be underlined that Portugal's grand design is strengthened by the racist and colonial alliance between Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia."

(ii) South Atlantic pact

35. As already reported, during the past year there have been several reports on proposals for a South Atlantic defence pact. The proposals have varied from a suggested extension of NATO to cover southern Africa as a whole, including Angola and Mozambique, to a pact between Portugal and countries in the southern hemisphere on both sides of the Atlantic. Brazil, which has repeatedly been reported to be involved in such a pact, has formally denied having held any conversations with South Africa on this question. Several facts have been cited, however, as favouring the establishment of a South Atlantic pact. These include the joint naval exercises of the Portuguese and Brazilian navies off Cape Verde in May 1970, the scheduled joint South African and Argentinian naval exercises in 1971, the possibility that NATO might enter into a military agreement with South Africa, and the known support of some British Conservative members for a defence arrangement for the South Atlantic.

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f/ Mimeo only.

g/ See A/8023/Add.3, annex II.

h/ Ibid., para. 11 (5).

36. The question of a South Atlantic defence pact is also discussed in the Foreword to Jane's Fighting Ships, 1969-1970. After commenting on the importance of the sea route round the Cape, the Foreword suggests the extension of NATO into a greater Atlantic treaty organization instead of creating a separate defence organization for the south Atlantic. It goes on to say "It has long been a particular source of frustration to NATO that its jurisdiction is limited southwards by an arbitrary fixed tropical line of latitude drawn on ocean charts to exclude naval operations in the southern hemisphere...."

(iii) South Africa

37. There have been continued speculations that a secret military pact exists between Portugal and South Africa. Although both Portuguese and South African authorities have denied the existence of such a pact, there have been repeated charges that South African troops are stationed in both Angola and Mozambique. Two battalions of South African troops are said to be helping to defend the Cabora Bassa dam, and the MPLA charged in April that four South African commando units, equipped with helicopters, artillery, automatic weapons and bazookas were actively engaged in the war in Angola. The MPLA statement said that South Africans were based in the village of Lumege in Moxico District, Angola. The South African Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha, and the Commandant General of the South African Defence Force have repudiated these charges.

(c) Other military co-operation

38. In May 1970, it was reported that, following the visit of Secretary of State William P. Rogers to Lisbon, the United States and Portugal had agreed in principle to resume negotiations on the future of United States military bases in the Azores. The negotiations are expected to aim at extending the use by the United States of the Lajes base on Terceira Island in the Azores for at least five years.

39. In August 1969, an article in Newsweek reported that in return for renewing the lease of the air base, the Portuguese authorities were asking for a weapons modernization programme which would cost \$US200 million over a five-year period. The Newsweek article said that United States military aid to Portugal amounted to \$US1 million a year. The Portuguese Government subsequently issued a note denying the Newsweek report. It also stated that Portugal only received military assistance from the United States within the NATO framework.

40. The continued use of the Azores base by the United States is expected to have both political and economic repercussions. According to one report, Portugal was planning to ask the United States for more positive support for its war in Africa as part of the price for the Azores base. Also, the United States annually spends about \$US12 million on the island and some 2,000 Portuguese are employed at the base.

V. BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, ANTIGUA,  
ST. LUCIA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA, MONTSERRAT AND  
UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. GENERAL

1. The largest military installations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Caribbean region are those belonging to the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. They are situated in the Territories of the Bahamas, Bermuda and the United States Virgin Islands.

2. According to the statement on the United Kingdom defence estimates for 1970, published on 19 February 1970, and debated in the House of Commons on 4 and 5 March 1970, the United Kingdom operates in the Caribbean a force of two frigates, equipped with helicopters and carrying a detachment of Royal Marines. HMS Endurance, the Navy's ice patrol ship, is deployed annually for the southern summer season to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and the Antarctic. (A small force of Royal Marines and a hovercraft unit are maintained in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); a small army garrison remains in British Honduras.) A detachment of Royal Engineers continues to be stationed in Anguilla, supported by an Andover aircraft.

B. BAHAMAS

3. The first United States military base was established in the Territory during the Second World War. At that time, when the shortage of small naval craft to combat enemy submarines became acute, fifty United States destroyers were handed over to the British Government in exchange for the lease to the United States of naval and air bases in the British West Indies, including Bermuda, the Bahamas, St. Lucia and Antigua. Negotiations were begun in London at the end of 1940 and an agreement was signed on 27 March 1941; a/ the leases were for a period of ninety-nine years and gave the United States Government extensive rights of occupation within the leased areas, and jurisdiction in respect of cases arising in the various Territories outside such areas wherein United States military or naval personnel were involved. Certain privileges, such as exemption from taxation and customs duties, were extended to the United States military personnel occupying the bases.

4. After the Second World War, United States proving grounds for guided missiles and other facilities were established in the Territory.

Bahamas Long-Range Proving Ground

5. On 21 July 1950, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States concluded an agreement "concerning a long-range proving ground for guided missiles" to be known as "The Bahamas Long-Range Proving Ground". b/ The proving ground consists of a main base and launching area in the vicinity of

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a/ Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America relating to the bases leased to the United States of America, London, 27 March 1941, HMSO (Cmd 6259).

b/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 97, p. 193.

Cape Canaveral, Florida, United States, and of a flight testing range, which extends to the south-east from the launching area through the Bahama Islands and the waters adjacent thereto. The agreement provides, inter alia, that the ground should be used by both Governments for "testing the flight of guided missiles and associated equipment and for training with such missiles and equipment".

6. The agreement further provides that the Government of the United States has the following rights in the so-called range area (that part of the flight testing range which lies within the Territory of the Bahama Islands, including the territorial waters):

(a) To launch, fly and land guided missiles;

(b) To establish, maintain and use an instrumentation and a communications system including radar, radio, land lines and submarine cables for operational purposes;

(c) To operate such vessels and aircraft as may be necessary for purposes connected directly with the operation of the proving ground.

7. In 1951, the administering Power reported that work was proceeding on sites for the down-range stations of the Long-Range Proving Ground; in addition, sub-stations were being established on the islands of Grand Bahama, Eleuthera, Mayaguana and San Salvador. (In February 1970, the United States Government closed the United States facility at San Salvador Island and returned it to the Government of the Territory; it was announced that the United States Government would continue to operate the Coast Guard Loran Station at San Salvador.)

8. By supplementary agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom, signed on 25 June 1956, the Bahamas Long-Range Proving Ground has been extended to include additional sites on Ascension Island. c/

9. On 30 June 1967, the Senior Member of the British Armed Forces posted to the Long-Range Proving Ground, was withdrawn; consequently, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States signed another supplementary agreement, which entered into force on 17 July 1967, amending the respective parts of both the 1950 and 1956 agreements. d/

#### Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center

10. The largest military base in the Territory is the Atlantic Underwater Test and Evaluation Center (AUTEC) at Andros Island, established under the provisions of an agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States signed on 11 October 1963; e/ the base was formally opened on 14 April 1966.

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c/ Ibid., vol. 249, p. 91.

d/ Treaty and International Agreements Series 6308, pp. 1657-1660. See also United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 619.

e/ United Kingdom Series No. 7005/1963.

11. The agreement qualifies the base as a centre for "underwater research, testing and evaluation of anti-submarine weapons, sonar tracking and communications"; according to the terms of the agreement, the United States Government has and enjoys "the rights, power and authority which are necessary for the development, use, operation and protection for military purposes of the Center".

12. The agreement further provides that the Government of the United Kingdom shall, with the concurrence of the Government of the Bahama Islands, provide the United States Government with such sites for the purpose of the establishment and operation of the Center as may be agreed between the contracting Governments to be necessary for the purpose of the agreement.

13. In exercising its rights under the agreement, the Government of the United States should "ensure that no nuclear explosions and, except for normal construction, no detonations or explosions exceeding the equivalent of 10 lbs. of T.N.T. shall take place within the Territory of the Bahama Islands, including the territorial waters thereof, unless the consent of the Government of the Bahama Islands shall previously have been obtained".

14. The Royal Navy of the United Kingdom has the right to participate in the use of the Center "in such a manner and to such extent as may be arranged separately between the Royal Navy and the United States Navy".

15. The 420-acre base complex of the Center 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. At present the Center consists of three ranges: a weapons range, an acoustic range and a sonar 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 function of the acoustic range is reported to be related to the detection requirements of anti-submarine warfare. The purpose of the sonar range is "to enable ships to check the accuracy of their means of determining the distance and position of underwater objects".

16. There are also a number of down-range tracking stations extending some ninety-five miles from the AUTEK base. According to reports, such stations are located at Cargo Creek, Big Wood Key, Golding Key, Deep Creek and High Point Key.

#### Tracking station on Grand Bahama

17. On 3 May 1968, an agreement concluded between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States entered into force concerning the establishment of a United States tracking station on the island of Grand Bahama. <sup>f/</sup> According to the agreement, the United States established a transportable Apollo Unified S-Band facility on a site located approximately one mile north of the South Shore Road and two and one half miles north-east of the South Riding Point Theodolite Annex. The facility is used for the tracking of and for communication with space vehicles and is operated for the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

<sup>f/</sup> Treaty and International Agreements Series, 6485, pp. 4832-4836. See also United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 649.

Activities by the United States

18. The United States has maintained naval and air force bases in Bermuda since 1941; these bases are known as Kindley Air Force Base and King's Point Naval Station. Provision was made for these installations in the agreement of 27 March 1941 between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom which is referred to in paragraph 3 above.

19. Use of the airfields for civilian purposes was expressly prohibited. By a supplementary agreement of 24 February 1948, however, Kindley Air Force Field was opened to civil aircraft. g/ The agreement of 24 February 1948 was followed by an agreement on the Provision of Civil Airport Facilities effected by an exchange of notes dated 23 March and 25 April 1951, h/ and by an agreement extending the area of the civil air terminal effected by an exchange of notes dated 25 May 1960. i/

20. On 4 June 1968, an agreement was signed between the United Kingdom and the United States regarding additional civil airport facilities, j/ by which the United States Air Force made available, within the boundaries of the Kindley Air Force Base, three areas for additional civil airport facilities. The areas were designated and defined by the United States military authorities, who retained the right "to assume complete and unrestricted control and use of the areas involved and of any works, fixtures and facilities placed thereon, should this prove to be necessary for military reasons of overriding necessity". It was also specifically stressed in the agreement that "the use of the three areas in support of civil airport activities shall not be considered to diminish in any way the military nature and importance of Kindley Air Force Base".

21. At present, Kindley Air Force Field and King's Point Naval Station occupy a total area of 2.97 square miles, or about one tenth the surface of the island. As of 20 August 1968, the staff of the Kindley Air Force Base amounted to 1,916 persons (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 King's Point Naval Station housed about 1,080 persons (300 military personnel, 100 United States civilian employees, 180 local civilian and foreign nationals, and 500 military dependants).

22. On 19 June 1969, the United States Consul General in Bermuda, Mr. Charles N. Manning, made the following statement concerning the transfer of the operations at Kindley Air Force Base from the United States Air Force to the United States Navy:

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g/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 73, p. 143.

h/ Ibid., vol. 88, p. 273.

i/ Ibid., vol. 99, p. 97.

j/ Ibid., vol. 649. See also Treaty and International Agreements Series 6504, pp. 5059 to 5065.

"Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Bermuda are working with the United States officials to develop plans for the transfer of the operation of Kindley Field and associated facilities in Bermuda from the U.S. Air Force to the U.S. Navy. Transfer will be accomplished in the next twelve months. Officials of the U.S. Department of Defense have concluded that Bermuda is growing increasingly important to operations of the U.S. Navy, particularly for antisubmarine patrol operations, and decreasingly important to the Air Force. They cite the fact that longer range aircraft now in use by the Air Force have made stationing on Bermuda and refueling operations from it less necessary for routing operations over the Atlantic Ocean.

"This realignment of operational responsibilities at Kindley in no way reduces the significance which the United States Government attaches to our continuing military presence in Bermuda. The importance of both Kindley and the Naval Station will continue for the unforeseeable future. The civil air operations at Kindley will not be affected by the transfer to the Navy".

23. On 1 July 1970, the United States Air Force turned over Kindley Field to the United States Navy. The name of the Base has been changed to the United States Naval Air Station, Bermuda.

24. A NASA tracking station for the Mercury Project was established in the Territory according to an agreement dated 15 March 1961 between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States effected by an exchange of notes. k/ In accordance with the agreement, NASA has installed and operated the necessary tracking, computing, telemetry and control equipment at the following locations available to the United States Air Force: Cooper's Island, Town Hill, Paynter's Hill and Skinner's Hill. The installations occupy approximately eleven acres; about twenty-five NASA personnel are required for the maintenance and operation of the facilities.

25. This agreement was modified by a further exchange of notes between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States dated 23 September 1963, l/ and by an agreement dated 17 January 1968, effected also by an exchange of notes. m/ According to the latter agreement, the facility has been made "generally available in support of any program, whether experimental or non-experimental, of a peaceful and scientific character contributing to manned and unmanned flights".

#### Activities by the United Kingdom

26. In 1956, the United Kingdom Government decided to withdraw the Commander-in-Chief of the American and West Indies Station from Bermuda. Thereafter, Bermuda became the headquarters of the West Indies Station under the command of a commodore

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k/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 404, p. 207.

l/ Ibid., vol. 486, p. 424.

m/ Ibid., vol. 642. See also Treaty and International Agreements Series 6450, p. 4627.

with the title of Senior Naval Officer, West Indies. The responsibilities of the Station include Territories under United Kingdom administration in the Caribbean area.

27. It will be recalled that, following unrest and what was termed by the press "disturbances and riots", n/ a state of emergency was declared in the Territory on 27 April 1968 and about 150 officers and troops from the First Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers were flown out from the United Kingdom to Bermuda to assist the local authorities in dealing with the situation; in addition, the Frigate HMS Leopard, with fifteen officers and 230 men aboard was diverted while on the way from Norfolk, Virginia, to the Bahamas and arrived in Hamilton on 28 April 1968. (The curfew was lifted on 5 May 1968 and the state of emergency on 8 May 1968. The HMS Leopard left the Territory on 6 May 1968.)

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n/ For details, see A/7200/Add.10, annex I, paras. 35 to 41 and A/7623/Add.7, chapter XXV, paras. 27-31; for conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee on 17 March 1968, see A/7200/Add.10, chapter XXVIII, section II A.

#### D. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

28. During the Second World War an anti-aircraft battery was stationed at Grand Turk. A temporary air base was established on South Caicos by the United States in 1944.

29. The post-war military installation in the Territory was established in accordance with the provisions of an agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States dated 15 January 1952 concerning the extension of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground by additional sites in the Turks and Caicos Islands. o/

30. On 27 November 1956 an agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States entered into force, providing for a research station in the Turks and Caicos Islands. p/ It was followed by an exchange of notes between the two Governments of 16 March and 16 April 1959 concerning the establishment and operation of a tracking station on the Island of Grand Turk. q/

31. The agreements referred to in paragraphs 29 and 30 above, were superseded by an agreement between the Government of The Federation of the West Indies and the Government of the United States, which entered into force on 10 February 1961, "concerning United States defence areas in the Federation of the West Indies". r/ The agreement provided, inter alia, that "the rights vested in the United States Government... shall include the right to maintain and operate within the defense areas an electronic research and test station and an oceanographic research station, including their associated instrumentation, detection and communications systems". The United States was also assured the right "to launch, fly and land test vehicles". The agreement further provided that "the United States Government shall have such use of the foreshore and of the internal and territorial waters adjacent to the defence areas as shall be mutually agreed".

32. At present, there are two United States military establishments on Grand Turk - the United States Air Force Guided Missile Base and the United States Naval Facility. There is also a United States Coast Guard Station on South Caicos. According to the reports of the administering Power for 1967 and 1968, there were between 200 and 300 United States servicemen and civilians stationed on Grand Turk; in October 1969, the Administrator of the Territory stated that these establishments employed about 300 to 400 United States personnel. In 1965/66, a total of eighty-two islanders were employed at the bases, sixty-eight at the United States Air Force Guided Missile Base and fourteen at the United States Naval Facility; in 1969, there were sixty-six islanders employed at the bases.

33. The Territory derives no revenue from the United States military establishments, which is a source of complaint in the Territory. The Administrator

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o/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 127, p. 3.

p/ Ibid., vol. 282, p. 43.

q/ Ibid., vol. 343, p. 11.

r/ Ibid., vol. 409, p. 67.

stated during a press conference held in October 1969 that it was felt "that the Americans should make some gesture in payment for the site - one of the prime ones on Grand Turk". The Administrator also stated that the authorities of the Territory had been "engaged for some months now in negotiations with the United States at a Governmental level" on this question.

## E. ANTIGUA

34. The agreement concluded between the Governments of the United States and The Federation of the West Indies which entered into force on 10 February 1961, s/ vested in the United States Government "the right to maintain and operate within the defence areas an electronic research and test station and an oceanographic research station, including their associated instrumentation, detection and communications systems" and "the right to launch, fly and land test vehicles" in the Territory of Antigua.

35. The agreement further provided that "aircraft owned and operated by or on behalf of the United States Government shall at all times be entitled to unrestricted use of Coolidge Field airport"; the United States Government and the United States contractors also have been permitted to use the pier at Coolidge Field for the purposes of the agreement.

36. The agreement also stated that the United States Government may erect and operate on Parham Peninsula (a) approximately ten antennae arrays together with the necessary connecting lines, power lines, underground cables and support wires; and (b) communications building with an access road.

37. On 25 January 1967, an agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States on the tracking station in Antigua entered into force providing for "establishment, operation and maintenance by the Government of the United States of a station for space vehicle tracking and communications". t/ The station is located at Dow Hill, near Shirley Heights, on the south side of Antigua.

38. The agreement provides that "NASA and the United States contractors engaged by NASA may at any time utilize the logistic support services and other assistance available from the United States facilities in Antigua" established under the 1961 agreement (see para. 31 above).

39. On 22 June 1970, NASA announced that the station would be closed in the near future.

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s/ Ibid., vol. 409, p. 67.

t/ Ibid., vol. 605, p. 277.

F. St. LUCIA

40. On 25 June 1956 an agreement concerning the extension of the Bahamas Long-Range Proving Ground by the establishment of additional sites on St. Lucia was concluded between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. u/

41. By the agreement of 10 February 1961 between the Government of the United States and the Government of The Federation of the West Indies, v/ the United States acquired "the right to maintain and operate within the defence areas an electronic research and test station, including its associated instrumentation, detection and communications systems" and "the right to launch, fly and land test vehicles" in the Territory.

42. According to an agreement dated 20 August 1964 effected by the exchange of notes between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States, w/ the United States Government vacated its defence areas in the Territory, except for two areas called Moule à Chique and Mont le Blanc. The rights vested in the United States Government in these two areas by virtue of the new agreement include "the right to maintain and operate within the defence areas an electronic research and test station, including its associated instrumentation, detection and communications systems".

43. According to another agreement dated 20 August 1964, effected also by an exchange of notes between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States, x/ Beane Field ceased to be qualified as a defence area; however, the new agreement provides that the United States Government will nevertheless continue to enjoy the right to unrestricted use of the airport in accordance with the 1961 agreement (see paragraph 41 above). The United States Government and United States contractors may also use the pier and warehouse at Beane Field without charge, for the purposes of the 1961 agreement.

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u/ Ibid., vol. 249, p. 91.

v/ Ibid., vol. 409, p. 67.

w/ Ibid., vol. 531, p. 368.

x/ Ibid., vol. 531, p. 85.

G. ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

44. In connexion with the 1969 developments in the Territory of Anguilla, some 500 British paratroopers, together with an advance guard of forty policemen, arrived in Antigua on 18 March 1969; the next day, they landed on Anguilla from two frigates and four helicopters and took control of the island. y/ Subsequently, the troops were withdrawn except for a group of army engineers and policemen, supported by an Anlover aircraft.

45. In March 1970, Mr. Neil Marten, Member of the House of Commons in the British Parliament, in a letter addressed to The Times (London) stated inter alia that "we still have eighty-four British policemen together with 140 soldiers in the small island of Anguilla, costing about £1 million a year".

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y/ For details, see A/7027/Add.7, chapter XXIII, paras. 181-213; for the text of consensus adopted at the 20th meeting of the Special Committee on 21 March 1969 see A/AC.109/PV.655.

## H. MONTSERRAT

46. On 14 April 1969, a state of emergency was declared in the Territory, following clashes between islanders and police. According to reports, the trouble began after about twenty people protested against brutality exercised by a policeman against a civilian. A spokesman for the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office announced that the state of emergency had been declared to enable the Administrator to impose a curfew in order to prevent the spread of disorders. It was reported that the frigate Minerva (2,900 tons), which is stationed in the West Indies, received orders to sail to Montserrat; the plan was for the ship to tie off the island and to put a force ashore if requested. The frigate carries a platoon of Royal Marines in addition to a normal ship's company of seventeen officers and 234 ratings; the frigate also carries a helicopter.

47. The state of emergency was lifted on 17 April 1969.

## I. UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

48. The 197-acre United States Naval Base, located on St. Thomas, was deactivated during 1951 to 1953 and leased to the Virgin Islands Corporation (owned by the Government of the Territory) for economic development purposes. At the beginning of 1957, the Government of the United States, which had retained the right to reoccupy the facility, declared the base in excess of its needs, and on 28 February 1957, 196.3 acres of land, together with all improvements, were transferred to the Government of the Territory. The land and improvements were appraised by the General Services Administration at \$3,934,000; acquisition was accomplished through an initial payment of 10 per cent, with the balance to be paid over a period of ten years, at an interest rate of 4-3/4 per cent.

49. The 33.32 acre-site used by the United States Navy for the purpose of training underwater demolition teams (UDT) was deactivated in 1955. On 1 September 1966, the UDT properties were made available to the Government of the Territory under a thirty-day revocable permit from the Navy. The most important structures on the property consist of a three-storey administration building, a warehouse and three piers. According to the information provided by the administering Power, negotiations leading to a permanent transfer of the facility to the Government of the Territory are currently under way; it is anticipated that the transfer will be effected under conditions similar to those governing the transfer of the former naval base.

50. The male population of the United States Virgin Islands is subject to the Military Selective Service Act of 1957. During 1968/69, the total draft registration in the two local boards reached 10,481, compared with 9,309 in 1967/68. The Territory's induction quota for 1968/69 was 135, compared with 231 in 1967/68. One hundred and twenty-seven inductions were actually made, compared with 220 inductions in 1967/68.

51. Public meetings and demonstrations against drafting of Virgin Islanders were held in the Territory in May 1969 and in May 1970. The Governor of the Territory stated on 12 May 1970 that twenty-two Virgin Islanders had died in the Viet-Nam conflict, and that this was the highest per capita rate anywhere in the nation except possibly for Guam. In a message presented to the 23rd annual convention of the National Association of State Directors of Veteran Affairs, held in Christiansted, St. Croix, on 20 September 1969, the Administrator declared, inter alia: "On a population-ratio basis, we have today twice as many Virgin Islanders serving in the United States Military Services, as you have from the States. On a population-ratio basis, we have lost twice as many Virgin Islanders (seventeen by 20 September 1969) in Viet-Nam as you have lost from the States".

52. In April 1970, the Legislature adopted a resolution asking the Selective Service Board to exempt from military service draft age Virgin Islands teachers, nurses, policemen and firemen.

VI. PAPUA AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA, GUAM  
AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. PAPUA AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

1. Basic information on the armed forces of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea is contained in previous working papers prepared by the Secretariat for Sub-Committee I. a/ Subsequent information is set out below.

2. In the annual reports concerning these Territories for the year ended 30 June 1969, the administering Power states that regular units of the Papua and New Guinea Command established by the Australian Army at Port Moresby consist of two battalions of the Pacific Islands Regiment, headquarters and support troops. At 30 June 1969, their total strength was 3,131 of which Papuans and New Guineans number 2,464 including ten indigenous officers and 769 indigenous non-commissioned officers. The majority of officers in the Command are Australian but a policy of replacing them progressively with Papuans and New Guineans is being followed.

3. It is reported that the Papua and New Guinea division of the Royal Australian Navy is being developed to form a security force, and five patrol boats have been provided. The force is made up of 185 Australians, including twenty-nine officers and 151 indigenous sailors.

B. GUAM

4. Information on United States armed forces in Guam is contained in previous working papers prepared by the Secretariat for Sub-Committee I. b/ Further information is set out below.

5. It is reported that measures have been taken to transfer 27.76 acres of land from the United States Navy to the Department of the Interior for use by the Government of Guam. The Government of Guam has been utilizing the area (Two Lovers' Leap Point) under a one-year licence granted on 1 January 1970. When the transfer is completed, the total amount of land returned to the Government of Guam by the navy since 1958 will be 337 acres. The lands transferred are now being used for park and beach areas, schools, commercial business sites, suburban residential areas and government buildings.

C. TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

6. Information on United States armed forces in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is contained in last year's working paper prepared by the Secretariat for Sub-Committee I. c/ Further information is set out below.

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a/ See A/7200 (part II), chapter IV, annex, appendix VI; A/7623 (part II), chapter III, annex, appendix VI.

b/ See A/7200 (part II), chapter IV, annex, appendix VII; A/7623 (part II), chapter III, annex, appendix VII.

c/ A/7623 (part II), chapter III, annex, appendix X.

7. It was reported at the end of June 1970 that the United States Secretary of Defense had authorized the Secretary of the Navy to transfer immediately two remaining military retention areas on Moen Island, Truk District, to the Trust Territory Government. The land designated for transfer contains the local airfield and the location of the district communications centre. Northfield Airport serves the district for commercial and private aviation and represents a 68.7 acre parcel of land. The other area is a 1.6 acre site which the United States Navy has designated as a communications area.
8. These transactions were preceded in 1968 by a transfer of the former naval seaplane base. With the return of these two areas to the Trust Territory Government, the Department of Defense reportedly no longer holds any land on Moen Island.
9. Bikini Atoll was officially returned by the United States Government to the Trust Territory in March 1970. Full legal title will later be formally transferred to the people of Bikini. Within the next two or three years, public buildings and homes are to be completed and, with the development of subsistence crops, the people of Bikini are expected to be returned permanently to their former home. A petition on this subject (T/PET.10/61) together with the observations of the Administering Authority (T/OBS.10/33) was considered by the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-seventh session.
10. Another group of displaced Micronesians, the former residents of Eniwetok Atoll, now living on Ujelang, were given \$1.02 million by the United States Government in 1969 to establish a trust fund. In addition, during 1969, the people of Ujelang received \$30,000 worth of building materials and tools for reconstruction of homes and public buildings. The Trust Territory Government is continuing its work for the eventual return of the Micronesians to Eniwetok Atoll.
11. The payments to the displaced persons of the Mid-Corridor Islands of Kwajalein have been increased by \$35,000 per quarter. The first quarterly payment was made available on 1 May 1970. It has also been decided that the entire agreement for the use of the Mid-Corridor Islands will be renegotiated.

CHAPTER III

(A/8023 (Part III) and Corr.1)

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

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## CHAPTER III

### QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

#### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 757th meeting, on 13 April 1970, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), 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 756th to 758th and 761st meetings, between 13 August and 1 September.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolutions 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and resolution 2592 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 concerning twenty-five Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned. By resolution 2548 (XXIV), the General Assembly, in paragraph 14, "Urges the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the colonial Territories in order to secure first-hand information concerning the Territories and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of those Territories under their administration". By resolution 2592 (XXIV), the General Assembly, in paragraph 6, "Strongly urges the administering Powers to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of visiting missions to the ... Territories and to permit access by such visiting missions to Territories under their administration".
4. At the 756th to 758th meetings, statements on the item were made by the representatives of Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.756 and Corr.1 and 2), Poland (A/AC.109/PV.757 and Corr.1) and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/PV.758).
5. At the 761st meeting, on 1 September, the representatives of Iraq and the United Republic of Tanzania introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.659), which was finally sponsored by the following members: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia (A/AC.109/L.659 and Corr.1). Statements on the draft resolution were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Iran and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.761 and Corr.1).
6. At the same meeting, the representative of Ecuador submitted an oral revision of the second preambular paragraph, by which the words "concerning the Territories" would be replaced by the words "concerning colonial Territories" (A/AC.109/PV.761 and Corr.1). Following statements by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Iraq and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.761 and Corr.1), the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the sponsors had accepted the oral revision by Ecuador.

7. Following a statement in explanation of vote by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/AC.109/IV.761 and Corr.1), the Special Committee, at the same meeting, adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.659 and Corr.1), as orally revised, by a roll-call vote of 20 to none, with 2 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/362) is reproduced in paragraph 12 below.

8. At the same meeting, further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Norway and Italy (A/AC.109/IV.761 and Corr.1).

9. On 3 September 1970, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

10. 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.

11. 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>
VIII.	Seychelles and St. Helena	9 (b) (3)
XIV.	Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands; Niue and the Tokelau Islands; New Hebrides; American Samoa and Guam; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands	27 (a) (3)
	Niue and the Tokelau Islands	27 (c) (6)
	Trust Territory of New Guinea	27 (g) (5)
XVIII.	Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands	11 (a) (8)
	Montserrat	11 (b) (17)

B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

12. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/362) adopted by the Special Committee at its 761st meeting, on 1 September 1970, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

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

Recalling that in its resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, as well as in other relevant resolutions, the General Assembly approved the sending of visiting missions to Territories and urged the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of such visiting groups to the Territories under their administration,

Convinced that the sending of visiting missions constitutes one of the most effective methods by which the Special Committee can secure first-hand information concerning colonial Territories and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Mindful of the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting missions in assisting colonial Territories to achieve independence in an atmosphere of peace and stability,

1. Notes with regret that the unco-operative attitude of the administering Powers concerned towards the sending of visiting missions by the Special Committee has continued to impede the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. Reiterates its appeal to the administering Powers to reconsider their attitude in regard to visiting missions and to permit such missions access to the Territories under their administration, in accordance with the decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee;

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

CHAPTER IV

(A/8023 (Part IV))

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 IV

### 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 737th meeting, on 13 April 1970, the Special Committee, by approving the forty-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.623), decided, inter alia, to take up as a separate item the question of 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. The Special Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its plenary 732nd, 754th to 756th and 758th to 760th meetings, between 20 July and 27 August.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 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 paragraph 12 thereof, by which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. The Special Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular, paragraph 11 of resolution 2507 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969 concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration and paragraph 10 of resolution 2508 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969 concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, in which the General Assembly called upon the specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned to extend, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe. The Special Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 concerning Southern Rhodesia and 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 concerning Namibia. The Committee further took into account the results of the consideration of the item during the year by the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination, 1/ by the Joint Meetings of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination 2/ and by the Economic and Social Council. 3/

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1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4877), chapter VII.

2/ E/4885 (section V and annex II) and E/4886/Corr.1 and 2.

3/ E/SR.1717; Economic and Social Council resolution 1534 (XLIV); and Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1).

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General in response to the invitation addressed to him in paragraph 11 (b) of resolution 2555 (XXIV) (see annex I below). It also had before it a report submitted by the Chairman (see annex II below) on consultations he had carried out with the President of the Economic and Social Council under the terms of paragraph 10 of resolution 2555 (XXIV) and in accordance with the previous decisions of the Special Committee and of that Council.

5. At the 754th meeting, on 6 August, statements were made by the Chairman and by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Bulgaria and Afghanistan (A/AC.109/PV.754 and Corr.1 and 2). Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.754 and Corr.1 and 2). Further statements were made by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.754 and Corr.1 and 2).

6. At the 756th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman drew attention to a statement made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at the 1717th meeting of the Economic and Social Council, on 24 July, in Geneva. The representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees also made a statement in that connexion (A/AC.109/PV.756 and Corr.1 and 2). At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Iraq and Tunisia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.756 and Corr.1 and 2).

7. At the 758th meeting, on 20 August, the representative of Yugoslavia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.758).

8. At the 759th meeting, on 25 August, the representatives of Bulgaria and Ecuador introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.656) on behalf of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania.

9. At the 760th meeting, on 27 August, following a statement in explanation of vote by the representative of Iran (A/AC.109/PV.760 and Corr.1), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.656) by a roll-call vote of 17 to 2, with 2 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Italy, Norway.

10. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/361) is reproduced in paragraph 13 below.

11. At the same meeting, further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States (A/AC.109/PV.760 and Corr.1). The Chairman also made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.760 and Corr.1).

12. On 1 September 1970, the text of the resolution was transmitted to OAU and on 10 September to the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

### B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

14. The text of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 700th meeting, on 27 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 above, is reproduced below.

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

Having 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, 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on southern Africa, in particular resolutions 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 on the question of Southern Rhodesia and 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into consideration the reports submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 11 (b) of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) 4/ and by the Chairman of the Special Committee on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council pursuant to paragraph 10 of the same resolution, 5/

Taking into account the results of the consideration of the present item by the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination, 6/ the Joint Meetings of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination 7/ and by the Economic and Social Council, 8/

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4/ See annex I below.

5/ See annex II below.

6/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4877), chapter VII.

7/ E/4886, section V and annex II and E/4886/Corr.1 and 2.

8/ E/SR.1717; Economic and Social Council resolution 1534 (XLIV); Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1).

Noting that, while several of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system have extended considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many of them have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of that and other aspects of the relevant resolutions,

Conscious of the urgent need of the peoples and the national liberation movements of several colonial Territories, particularly in the liberated areas of some of these Territories, for assistance from the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in the field of education, training, health and nutrition,

Recognizing the need for further and more effective measures to be taken for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions by all the organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence,

Mindful of the need to keep under continuous review the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the relevant resolutions,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system which have co-operated in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;
2. Expresses its deep regret that several of the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned have not taken the steps required for the full implementation of those provisions of the relevant resolutions relating to assistance to the national liberation movements and to the discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;
3. Endorses 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 <sup>9/</sup> and recommends the suggestions and conclusions contained therein for action by the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system;
4. Affirms that the recognition by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension, by the United Nations system of organizations, of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements in those Territories, including especially the liberated areas of those Territories;
5. Urges the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to render all possible moral and material assistance to

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<sup>9/</sup> See annex II below.

the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories;

6. Recommends further that the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, 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 these refugees, and to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in the relevant procedures;

7. Recommends that the General Assembly invite all the specialized agencies and the other international institutions concerned, in particular the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to proceed to the urgent consideration of measures aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the various Security Council resolutions on colonial Territories in southern Africa, and especially paragraphs 9 (b), 11 and 23 of resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and paragraph 14 of resolution 282 (1970) of 29 July 1970;

8. Recommends that the General Assembly should urge the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council relating to the colonial Territories in southern Africa;

9. Urges again the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, and in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

10. Recommends that the General Assembly should invite the specialized agencies to examine, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the possibility of providing for participation in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by them of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity;

11. Recommends the General Assembly to request all Governments to take the necessary steps in the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, to ensure the full and effective implementation of the relevant resolutions;

12. Recommends that the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system should continue to examine, on the basis of

reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the present resolution and to the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

13. Recommends that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with the related aspects of the present item, a comprehensive report describing the actions hitherto undertaken by the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned in the implementation of the Declaration and relevant resolutions;

14. Decides, subject to any decisions the General Assembly might take at the twenty-fifth session, to give further consideration to the present item during 1971, and, in this connexion, to establish an ad hoc group, consisting of five members of the Special Committee to be appointed by its Chairman, for the purpose of undertaking the systematic examination of information regarding the activities of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the relevant resolutions;

15. 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.109/353 and Add.1

## INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 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. 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, 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, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees;

"4. 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;

"5. Recommends that, in order to assist in the full and speedy implementation of paragraphs 3 and 4 above, all the organizations concerned should establish relationship and other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity, and should introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures;

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

"7. Recommends that all the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, particularly the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, should work out, within the scope of their respective activities, measures aimed at discontinuing any collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"8. 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 present resolution and other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"9. Recommends that the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, in order to facilitate the efforts of Member States to comply fully with paragraph 8 above, should examine, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the present resolution and to other General Assembly resolutions;

"10. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue 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;

"11. Invites the Secretary-General:

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

"(b) To obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration information on the action taken by the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session."

2. In identical letters dated 26 December 1969, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)  
International Monetary Fund (IMF)  
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)  
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
Universal Postal Union (UPU)  
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 paragraph 11 of the resolution, stated as follows:

"I wish to inform you, in connexion with operative paragraph 11 (a) of the resolution, that I stand ready to extend assistance, as may be required.

"As regards operative paragraph 11 (b) of the same resolution, I would appreciate receiving from you at an early date, for transmission to the Special Committee, information on the action taken or envisaged in accordance with the provisions of this resolution."

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 the information contained in those replies, the Secretary-General wishes also to invite attention to the following developments relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1450 (XLVII) of 7 August 1969 on the same item.

6. In accordance with paragraph 8 of the Economic and Social Council resolution, discussions concerning the implementation of the pertinent resolutions were held at the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination during April 1970. Reference to some aspects of these discussions is contained in the thirty-sixth report of that Committee (E/4840, paras. 20-24). The discussions will be continued at a subsequent meeting of the Committee.

7. Furthermore, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), has been engaged in continuing efforts "to assist the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in working out appropriate measures for implementing the ... resolution". It is his intention to submit, as requested in that resolution, a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the outcome of these efforts. That report may also refer, as necessary in the light of developments, to problems which the agencies might be encountering in their efforts to give effect to the relevant resolutions, and which may be brought to his attention.

8. At its sixth session, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Economic and Social Council resolution, considered an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by members of the United Nations system". In doing so, the Committee, in addition to the above-mentioned report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, had before it the relevant sections of the analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council. During the Committee's discussion of the item, the representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and a number of representatives of the agencies provided further particulars on the action taken and envisaged by their organizations to give effect to the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions under reference (E/AC.51/SR.284, 285, 290). A brief account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in its report to the Economic and Social Council. a/

9. In accordance with paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1450 (XLVII), the item was considered by the Joint Meetings of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), held in Geneva on 2 and 3 July 1970. An account of the consideration at the Joint Meetings is contained in the report submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Chairmen of the CPC and the ACC (E/4886 and Corr.1 and 2).

10. At its forty-ninth session, during July 1970, the Economic and Social Council examined the item in accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV). At its 1717th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1970, the Council adopted the draft resolution by which the Council, inter alia, took note of the report of the President (E/4892 and Corr.1), endorsed the conclusions and suggestions contained therein and drew the attention of the Special Committee to the discussions held in the Council, in the CPC and in the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC. An account of the Council's deliberations of the item is contained in the record of that meeting (E/SR.1717).

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a/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4877), chapter VII.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

[Original: English]  
23 January 1970

Due note has been taken of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and of operative paragraph 11 thereof, to which you particularly refer. Your offer of assistance in connexion with operative paragraph 11 (a) of the said resolution is noted with appreciation.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]  
25 February 1970

As you know, FAO has responded and will continue to respond positively to the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and is vigorously pursuing the question of providing concrete assistance to refugees from the various Territories covered by those resolutions. Requests from Governments for assistance to refugees located within their confines are given careful and prompt consideration by FAO and WFP. The desire to ensure the speediest possible action has led to special arrangements, concluded with UNHCR in November 1968, whereby FAO's experience and competence is made immediately available to the High Commissioner on such matters as the siting, establishment and cultural practices relating to agricultural settlement projects, where official requests have been made by Governments. The possibility of FAO assistance to UNHCR-sponsored refugees on the basis of a request by the High Commissioner, i.e. without requiring a separate governmental request to FAO itself, is at present being studied by FAO. FAO has also provided assistance, through fellowships, in vocational training of refugees in agriculture.

With regard to operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) I am pleased to enclose for your information a copy of a note on FAO/WFP assistance given to refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration [see below]. You have already received a copy of Mr. Wells' letter of 1 October 1969 to Mr. Stavropoulos concerning FAO's programmes in relation to Namibia. b/ I should like to point out further that, although South Africa is no longer a member of FAO and FAO has no relations with Southern Rhodesia, this organization has participated in the United Nations programme for the training of refugees from both these areas.

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b/ The substantive portion of the letter under reference is reproduced in Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A.7624/Rev.1), para. 34.

Since the UNDP provides a full report on all its activities, it is not considered necessary to give here details of FAO projects financed by it. It should be mentioned, however, that FAO has obtained an undertaking from UNDP that funds will be provided on a case-by-case basis to finance expert services used in support of UNHCR operations in refugee settlements.

As far as operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution are concerned, I have sent you a copy of the Director-General's letter of 16 September 1969 to the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU asking for his suggestions, within the framework of our agreement of April 1969 with that Organization, regarding further FAO assistance to African refugees. We have not yet received a reply to this letter.

Concerning operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of the resolution, it is pointed out above that South Africa is no longer a member of FAO and that FAO has no relations with Southern Rhodesia. The question of withholding assistance from or of discontinuing collaboration with those countries therefore does not arise. As far as Portugal is concerned, I would recall that FAO does not invite that country to attend its African regional conferences and technical meetings, nor does FAO have any technical assistance programmes in Portugal under its regular programme, or under any other programme or trust fund, including UNDP projects.

In closing, and with reference to operative paragraph 9 of the resolution, I should like to mention that special reports on questions related to decolonization were submitted to the FAO Council in October 1968 and June 1969, as well as to the FAO Conference in November 1969.

#### Enclosure

#### Assistance given to refugees from Territories under Portuguese adminis ration

##### 1. Assistance given to Mozambique refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania

##### Emergency operation 817 and Project No. 256

1. In October 1964, the Director-General of FAO approved emergency food aid to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for the feeding of refugees who had fled there from Mozambique. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania subsequently asked for WFP food aid for a "Development scheme preparatory to the permanent settlement of refugees" and the Executive Director of WFP approved development Project No. 256 - Tanzania on 13 January 1966, for the provision of food to 6,000 Mozambique refugees in the Rutamba area at a total WFP cost of \$US672,000. However, due to an almost continuous influx of refugees in the area, food aid was extended in three successive stages, to additional refugees as follows: 6,000 refugees at Lundo; 3,000 refugees at the Rutamba settlement for a period of three years, the total WFP cost being at present \$US1,146,000.

2 Operations at the Lundo settlement were completed in 1969, while those at the Rutamba settlement will continue until June 1970.

Emergency operation 844 and Project No. 441

3. A further group of Mozambique refugees started to move across the border into the United Republic of Tanzania and the Director-General of FAO, in December 1966, approved food aid for six months to 6,000 refugees in the Muhukuru area under emergency operation 844 at a total WFP cost of \$US312,500. This emergency operation was approved on the understanding that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania would subsequently submit a request to WFP for a development project for the permanent settlement of these refugees. For various reasons, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania could not submit this request and consequently asked WFP to extend emergency operation 844. Therefore, in October 1967, a second phase was approved for a further six months of food aid to 9,000 refugees at a total WFP cost of \$US197,500. The 9,000 refugees included 6,000 initial refugees, plus 3,000 refugees who had in the meantime crossed the border into the United Republic of Tanzania. Project No. 441 was a regular development project which followed emergency assistance provided under emergency operation 844. WFP aid was requested to enable the refugees to become self-supporting in food during their initial period of settlement. This "refugee settlement scheme (Muhukuru)" was approved in November 1967 by the Executive Director of WFP at a total WFP cost of \$US600,000, and operations were completed in June 1969.

Emergency operation 884 (Mozambique refugees at Mputa)

4. Based on the recommendation of the WFP, supported by UNHCR, the Director-General of FAO approved on 9 May 1969 food assistance to 3,000 new refugees from Mozambique, settled at Mputa in the Songea district, at a total WFP cost of \$US89,000.

5. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania subsequently informed WFP that as a result of a policy decision, all refugees who previously had entered the country were to be placed in organized settlements. As a consequence, the Government requested that additional commodities be granted for an extended period until June 1970. Under the circumstances, the Director-General of FAO approved the extension of food assistance to 10,000 Mozambique refugees at an additional WFP total cost of \$US310,000.

6. At the same time, the Government submitted a request for WFP food aid for a long-term development project aiming at the permanent settlement of the 10,000 refugees at Mputa. The request, covering a period of eighteen months from June 1970, is under consideration by WFP. The total cost to WFP would be approximately \$US300,000.

Emergency operation 894 (Mozambique refugees at Mateilwe)

7. Due to a new influx of refugees from Mozambique and to the new government policy mentioned above to concentrate all refugees in camps, a settlement site was opened in October 1969 at Matekwe (previously called Kilimarondo).

8. On 29 September 1969, the Director-General of FAO approved emergency food aid to 3,000 refugees for a period of six months at a total WFP cost of \$US67,000.

## 2. Assistance given to Mozambique and Angolan refugees in Zambia

### Zambia Project No. 205

9. Originally this project, which was approved by the Executive Director in October 1967 at a total cost to WFP of \$US132,700, aimed at providing assistance to 1,200 refugees, from South and South West Africa, Mozambique, Angola and Southern Rhodesia, who had crossed the border into Zambia following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

10. In December 1965, there was a sudden influx of about 5,000 refugees from Mozambique. The Government of Zambia agreed to grant shelter to those people and made arrangements for the resettlement of about 2,000 of them on a 2,000-acre site at Nyimba.

11. During the spring of 1966, about 1,800 refugees from Angola entered Zambia and were granted asylum. The Government made available initially 1,500 acres of land at Lwatembo. During September-October 1966 a further 1,450 refugees from Angola were also settled at Lwatembo, followed by an additional 600 in January-February 1967.

12. An additional 450 refugees were also settled at Mayukayukwa.

#### (a) Extension I

13. The Executive Director of WFP approved the extension requested by the Government to provide food for these Angolan and Mozambique refugees in November 1966, at a total cost to WFP of \$US364,200 for a duration of eighteen months. It was anticipated that the refugees would become self-supporting by the end of the period of the extension, i.e. June 1968.

#### (b) Extension II

14. Owing to the difficulties in obtaining necessary land and to insufficient crop returns, the Government requested a second expansion of the project for an extended period until June 1970, when it was expected that the refugees would be self-supporting.

### Emergency operation Zambia 860 (Angolan refugees)

15. In mid-December 1967, owing to civil disturbances in Angola, 500 refugees sought asylum in Zambia. The Director-General of FAO approved in March 1968 food aid for the 500 Angolan refugees for a period of six and a half months at a total WFP cost of \$US14,000. However, some difficulties were encountered by the authorities concerned in the selection of a suitable site for the settlement of these refugees, which resulted in the need for extended food aid to them. Consequently, the Executive Director approved the Government's request to extend this emergency operation for an additional five months, until February 1969.

16. The additional requirements called for under this extension were met from the left-over stocks of a completed emergency operation in Zambia. It has been reported that the food distribution was completed on 28 February 1969.

Emergency operation Zambia 888 (Mozambique refugees)

17. The Director-General of FAO approved on 4 July 1969 emergency assistance for a period of six months to feed 1,000 refugees who had entered the eastern province of Zambia from Mozambique. A part of these refugees had already moved to the refugee camp at Nyimba.

18. In all, \$US18,300 worth of food commodities were supplied from WFP stocks left over from a completed emergency operation in Zambia.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND  
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Original: English  
9 February 1970

The text of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its eighty-fourth session, to be held in Paris from 4 May to 19 June 1970.

I shall send you, as soon as possible, for transmission to the Special Committee, information on any further action taken or envisaged in accordance with the provisions of the above resolution. See addendum appearing after annex II below.

Original: English  
23 June 1970

Further to the Acting Director-General's letter of 11 January 1970, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of decision 7.8 adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its eighty-fourth session just concluded see below.

Enclosure

Decision 7.8 adopted by the Executive Board of  
UNESCO at its eighty-fourth session

The Executive Board,

1. Having studied document 84 EX/35 and Add. referring to the execution of resolution 2555 (XXIV) of the United Nations General Assembly on 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,

2. Mindful, in particular, of paragraph 9 of this resolution according to which the General Assembly "Recommends that the specialized agencies ... in order to facilitate the efforts of Member States to comply fully with paragraph 8 above, should examine, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the present resolution and to other General Assembly resolutions",

3. Observing that, according to paragraph 3 of the same resolution the General Assembly "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, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees",

4. Observing further that, according to paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the General Assembly "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",

5. Recalling that the General Conference of UNESCO, at its fifteenth session, adopted resolution 1.171 which authorized the Director-General "to provide services for the educational support of United Nations programmes for refugee groups" and, in particular, "to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in the assessment of the educational needs of African refugees and in the planning and execution of any joint programme of assistance that may be undertaken from extra-budgetary measures for their benefit, with a view to enabling them to receive the education best suited to their needs",

6. Stresses the importance of the measures designed to meet the educational needs of refugees and, realizing the financial difficulties in this respect, notes with interest that the Director-General will continue to seek extra-budgetary funds, in particular for co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

7. Notes with satisfaction the draft resolution 1.112 (b), contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 (document 16 C/5), to be examined by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, and according to which "The Director-General is authorized to take particular steps to meet the educational needs of refugee groups and, to this end, to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in regard particularly to African refugees",

8. Commends the Director-General for the information available in document 84 EX/35 and Add. and urges him, in collaboration with the OAU, and through it, to comply with any requests which might be made by the liberation movements in Africa, within the framework of General Conference resolution 9.12 (15 C/Res.9.12), with a view to assisting refugees in UNESCO's spheres of competence.

9. Invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its eighty-fifth session on the concrete actions he will have taken on this item, in the light of his endeavours under paragraph 8 above.

Original: English  
6 July 1970

As indicated in letter DG/8/156 of 9 February 1970 [see above], and in accordance with operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), I submitted to the Executive Board of UNESCO at its eighty-fourth session (Paris, 4 May to 19 June 1970) a report on the execution of the resolution (84 EX/35 and addendum). A copy of the report and of resolution 7.8 [see above] adopted by the Board following its discussion of this item are enclosed herewith.

I would appreciate your bringing this information to the attention of the Special Committee.

Enclosure

Eighty-fourth Session

84 EX/35

PARIS, 12 May 1970

Translated from the French

EXECUTION OF RESOLUTION 2555 (XXIV) OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 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

SUMMARY

As recommended by the United Nations General Assembly in paragraph 9 of its resolution 2555 (XXIV), the Director-General reports to the Executive Board on the implementation of this resolution by UNESCO.

1. This report on the execution of resolution 2555 (XXIV) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session (September-December 1969) is submitted to the Executive Board in pursuance, in particular, of paragraph 9 of this resolution which "Recommends that the specialized agencies (...) in order to facilitate the efforts of Member States to comply fully with paragraph 8 above, should examine, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the present resolution and to other General Assembly resolutions". The full text of the resolution is set out in the Annex to this document.

I. Assistance to refugees from the colonial territories

2. Paragraph 3 of resolution 2555 (XXIV) "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, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees".

3. The General Conference of UNESCO, at its fifteenth session in October-November 1968, adopted resolution 1.171 which authorized the Director-General "to provide services for the educational support of United Nations Programmes for

refugee groups" and, in particular, "to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees in the assessment of the educational needs of African refugees, and in the planning and execution of any joint programme of assistance that may be undertaken from extra-budgetary resources for their benefit, with a view to enabling them to receive the education best suited to their needs". In pursuance of this resolution, the UNESCO/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Memorandum of Understanding in the field of education for African refugees signed in July 1967 was replaced by a new agreement which was signed in January 1969 and will remain in force up to 31 December 1970: it is renewable for a further period. This agreement provides that "UNESCO and UNHCR shall exchange information and consult on matters concerning education of African refugees, through appropriate designated staff members at Headquarters and in the field" and that "whenever a government of a country of asylum is facing a refugee education problem the solution to which would seem to exceed the technical and/or financial resources of the country, UNESCO and UNHCR shall consult each other on the most appropriate way to assist the government, it being understood that any assistance from UNESCO and UNHCR shall be in response to a request from the government". Moreover, the work plan relating to the General Conference resolution mentioned above provides that: "To enable the African refugees to settle in the countries in which they have taken asylum, UNESCO will help the High Commissioner to assess the educational needs of refugee communities, within the context of national development plans". No request to this effect has been addressed to the Director-General by any government of a country of asylum. The Secretariat has, however, co-operated on a number of occasions with the High Commissioner - to whom Member States normally apply - in carrying out UNHCR educational activities. In October 1969, for example, a UNESCO staff member, with UNHCR representatives, visited areas in the United Republic of Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where a large number of refugees are living, in order to assist in the formulation of the High Commissioner's education programmes in those two countries. Furthermore, the Director-General has decided to make two associate experts available to the High Commissioner in order to assist him in implementing the education programme for refugees. One of these experts has already taken up his duties in Geneva. In so far as co-operation with the United Nations is concerned, the Director of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in reply to a letter dated 27 January 1969 from the Secretariat expressing its intention to continue to operate in the implementation of this programme, says in his letter of 15 December 1969: "I am aware of the co-operation and assistance extended by UNESCO in connexion with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa. In the course of the next few months, I hope to be able to consult with you, the UNHCR and others concerned regarding ways and means of further expansion and development of the Programme". Since this letter, no other communication has been received by the Secretariat.

4. According to resolution 1.112 (b) contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 (document 16 C/5), to be examined by the General Conference at its sixteenth session (12 October-10 November 1970), "The Director-General is authorized to take particular steps to meet the educational needs of refugee groups and, to this end, to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in regard particularly to African refugees". The proposals formulated by the Director-General in this matter are contained in paragraphs 99 and 100 of the above-mentioned document.

## II. Assistance to peoples struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule

5. Paragraph 4 of resolution 2555 (XXIV) "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. At the end of its debate on the items relating to UNESCO's contribution to peace and the Organization's tasks with regard to the liquidation of colonialism and racialism, as well as on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies, the General Conference at its fifteenth session adopted resolution 9.12, in paragraph 3 of which it "Calls the attention of the Executive Board and the Director-General to the necessity of a further intensification of UNESCO activities, within its own terms of reference, with a view to rendering comprehensive assistance to peoples fighting for their liberation from colonial domination, to eliminating all the consequences of colonialism and to drawing up, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through its intermediary, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to this end". By a letter dated 11 February 1969, the Director-General communicated the text of this resolution to Mr. Diallo Telli, Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), requesting his co-operation in the implementation of the aforementioned paragraph. "I should be most grateful to you", he said in his letter, "if you could now let me know along what lines you think such co-operation should proceed with respect to the two specific points mentioned in the resolution, namely, the drawing up of the programmes desired by the General Conference and the means whereby, through your intermediary, national liberation movements could usefully be associated in the drawing up of such programmes". In reply to this communication, the Director of the Political Department of the OAU sent the Director-General, on behalf of Mr. Diallo Telli, a letter, dated 12 March 1969, saying "... it is my pleasure to inform you that I have now referred the matter to the Executive Secretary of the Co-ordination Committee for the Liberation of Africa, which is in direct touch with the liberation movements. It is going to examine with the representatives of these movements the whole question of what assistance could be rendered them by UNESCO, and we shall keep you informed of any definite proposals made by them". In a letter dated 6 June 1969, the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU further wrote to the Director-General "... I have the honour of informing you that pursuant to the instructions that I gave to the Executive Secretary of the Co-ordination Committee for the Liberation of Africa, he has now informed me that he has established contact with the liberation movements in order to establish precisely what assistance UNESCO could render them. Talks are continuing and as soon as they are concluded, I will inform you of the results." No other communication has since been received from the OAU.

### III. Agreement with the Organization of African Unity

7. Paragraph 5 of resolution 2555 (XXIV) "Recommends that ... all the organizations concerned should establish relationship and other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity".

8. The Director-General of UNESCO and the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU signed an agreement on 10 July 1968 establishing working relations between their two organizations. The agreement came into force as from the time of its signature. Further, the Director-General was authorized in 1968 by the General Conference to appoint a representative to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and to the OAU. This representative was recently appointed by the Director-General.

### IV. Withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa

9. Paragraph 6 of resolution 2555 (XXIV) "Urges all the specialized agencies ... to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination".

10. Portugal became a member of UNESCO on 12 March 1965. At its fourteenth session (October-November 1966), the General Conference adopted resolution 11, whereby it authorized the Director-General "in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia in matters relating to education, science and culture, and not to invite them to attend conferences or take part in other UNESCO activities, participation in which might be considered as conferring technical assistance, until such time as the Governments of those countries abandon their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination".

At its fifteenth session, in 1968, the General Conference adopted resolution 9.12, whereby it "Reaffirms its decision to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime of Rhodesia in matters relating to education, science and culture, and not to invite them to attend conferences or to take part in other UNESCO activities until such time as the authorities of these countries abandon their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination".

These resolutions have been faithfully implemented by the Secretariat. Further, in resolution 9.14, adopted at the same session, the General Conference "Invites Member States to suspend all co-operation with Portugal in the fields of education, science and culture".

11. As regards South Africa, this country, which was one of UNESCO's founder members, withdrew from the Organization on 31 December 1956, following the stand and action taken by the Organization against racial discrimination. It receives no assistance of any kind.

V. Measures aimed at discontinuing any collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia

12. Paragraph 7 of resolution 2555 (XXIV) "Recommends that all the specialized agencies ... work out, within the scope of their respective activities, measures aimed at discontinuing any collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia".

13. As a Member State of UNESCO, Portugal continues to take part in the sessions of the Organization's General Conference. Bearing in mind the provisions of its Constitution, UNESCO cannot discontinue all collaboration with the Portuguese Government unless the United Nations Organization itself has previously taken certain decisions with regard to that Government, as indicated in article II, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Constitution. Article II, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of UNESCO lays down that "Members of the Organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organization shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organization"; and paragraph 5, that "Members of the Organization which are expelled from the United Nations Organization shall automatically cease to be members of this Organization".

14. UNESCO as such has had no contact with South Africa since its withdrawal from the Organization on 31 December 1956. It should, however, be noted that as a member of the United Nations the Republic of South Africa takes part in the work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, which is legally an integral part of UNESCO, though under article 2 of its Statutes, membership of the Commission is open to "all Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations and other agencies of the United Nations system which are willing to participate in oceanographic programmes that require concerted action by them".

15. As regards Southern Rhodesia, the day after the unilateral declaration of independence on 11 November 1965, and at the request of the United Kingdom Government, the UNESCO secretariat ceased all forms of communication with the authorities of Southern Rhodesia. This request was confirmed by a letter from the Permanent Delegate of the United Kingdom, dated 19 November 1965, informing the Director-General that communication between UNESCO and the illegal Salisbury régime should come to an end. In addition, following on a message from the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, dated 15 November 1965, in which the Administrator informed the Director-General of the request by the Secretary-General of the United Nations that all Special Fund and Technical Assistance activities in Southern Rhodesia should be terminated, the UNESCO experts posted to that territory were transferred with their families to Zambia on 6 December 1965, the date on which all UNESCO's activities in Southern Rhodesia came to an end.

Conclusion

16. The above information constitutes the report by the Secretariat requested by the General Assembly of the United Nations in paragraph 9 of its resolution 2555 (XXIV).

17. On the basis of this information, the Director-General considers that UNESCO should be included among the specialized agencies to which the General Assembly "expresses its appreciation" in paragraph 2 of the resolution for having "co-operated with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions". To quote paragraph 9, the problems encountered by UNESCO in its efforts to give effect to the resolution in question and to other similar General Assembly resolutions are:

- (a) As regards aid to refugees from colonial territories: financial problems due to the restricted budgetary resources available;
- (b) As regards assistance to peoples struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule: the absence of concrete programmes the working out of which requires the co-operation of the Organization of African Unity;
- (c) As regards the discontinuing of any collaboration with the Portuguese and South African Governments, as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia: a constitutional problem with regard to Portugal.

18. The Executive Board will no doubt wish to formulate an appropriate resolution on this item of the agenda in the light of the debate.

ADDENDUM

84/EX35 Add.  
PARIS, 2 June 1970  
Original: English

1. On 26 May 1970, the Director-General received from Mr. Dramane Ouattara, Director of the Political Department of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a communication dated 7 May. It is included for the Board's information (annex A to this document). In this communication, which follows on the letter dated 6 June 1965 mentioned in paragraph 6 of document 84 EX/35, Mr. Ouattara transmits to the Director-General, on behalf of the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, requests for aid received by the OAU from three liberation movements recognized by that organization.
2. The Director-General has also received a request for aid from the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). This request, which was transmitted to the Director-General by a letter dated 24 February 1970 from the Permanent Representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions with UNESCO, appears in annex B to this document.
3. On 17 April 1970, the Acting Director-General referred this request to Mr. Diallo Telli, Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, pointing out that it seemed to come within the scope of resolution 9.12 adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session and requesting him to let him know of any suggestions he might think fit to make in this connexion. Meanwhile, on 27 April the Secretariat received a letter dated 25 March from the Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU, informing the Director-General that he supported PAIGC's request. The text of this letter is also included in annex B.

ANNEX A.

Organization of African Unity

Reference No. POL 100/2/761.72  
7 May 1970

Sir,

In answer to your letter No. EG/7/6/71 dated 11 February 1969 concerning the execution of two resolutions (9.12 and 9.14) adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fifteenth session and relating to UNESCO assistance to African refugees and liberation movements, I have the honour to send you, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the OAU, the enclosed practical proposals and suggestions communicated to us by the liberation movements recognized by the OAU: ZAPU, ZANU and SWAPO.

I sincerely regret that we were not able to answer your letter earlier, but I hope you will find it possible to meet these requests in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions.

I hope to hear from you very soon.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration

Encl. Proposals and suggestions  
from ZAPU, ZANU and SWAPO

(Signed) Dramane OUATTARA  
Director of the Political Department

Mr. René Maheu,  
Director-General of UNESCO,  
Place de Fontenoy,  
Paris 7<sup>ème</sup>.

Enclosure 1

South West Africa People's Organization

Solidarity - Freedom - Justice

Foreign Mission  
P.O. Box 2603  
Dar Es Salaam  
Tanzania  
East Africa

Ref. No. SFM/3/51/36

17 November 1969

Executive Secretary,  
The African Liberation Committee,  
Dar Es Salaam.

re - UNESCO ASSISTANCE TO SWAPO

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. R/1/1/44, I have the pleasure to inform you the following. There are many areas in which UNESCO can provide assistance to our movement. The most important ones are as follows:

- (a) scholarships to students;
- (b) assistance to refugees;
- (c) assistance to victims of apartheid;
- (d) assistance to those in the struggle.

It should be noted that all the above-mentioned categories have dependent wives, children, etc., either at home or abroad. What is important is the way in which these groups could be assisted.

1. Students

Our movement has a large number of students in AFRICA AS WELL as overseas. There are two categories here: (a) those who are either studying or stranded in Europe after completion of their studies; (b) those who are either studying or stranded here in Africa.

Many of our students who are studying overseas have completed their university studies and are stranded either in America or in Europe without passports or employment opportunities, and they cannot return to Africa. The main reason if they should return to Africa, is that they cannot get employment and the party cannot accommodate them for various reasons.

UNESCO can help these students by granting them scholarships to continue their studies or to find them employment opportunities in Africa until they are able to return to their country. Our movement has about 300 students in Europe and America who fall in this category.

The second category, those here in Africa, are in need of scholarships especially for secondary education. The bulk of this group 58 are in Tanzania. Most of them are students at Kurasini International Education Centre in Dar Es Salaam, which is run by the African American Institute. This school will be closed on 31 December 1969. All our students will no longer be allowed to study there and they will return back to the party.

The biggest problem facing us would be not only to provide food and accommodation for these students but more important, to try and find scholarships for them to further their studies. UNESCO can help in this respect by granting scholarships to the said students.

While most of them would be qualified to continue their secondary education there are some who can only qualify for some vocational training. These could be granted scholarships for vocational training.

If UNESCO assistance in this respect (SCHOLARSHIPS) is forthcoming, then everything can be arranged through the SWAPO Secretary of Education, P.O. Box 577, Lusaka, Zambia.

## 2. Assistance to refugees

There are about 3,500 Namibian refugees in refugee camps in the Republic of Zambia. Their needs are enormous and varied. They are badly in need of clothing. Blankets, bedding, shirts, trousers, skirts, dresses, shoes, medicines, foodstuffs, etc. In addition, they need books. Classes are held for refugee children as well as adult education. They also are in need of farming instruments so that they may cultivate to be self-sufficient and are also in need of some money to buy daily needs.

Assistance from UNESCO to Namibian refugees can be channelled through the Office of the Chief Representative, P.O. Box 2603, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

## 3. Assistance to the victims of Apartheid

There are more than 800 Namibian political prisoners in South African gaols. Today, their families are described as destitutes. In the case of these groups, it is practically impossible to provide any material assistance such as clothing and financial aid as these are ceased by the South African Government before they are delivered.

The best form of assistance that could be provided for this group is essentially financial. In this respect the party has established reliable methods through which this financial assistance could be channelled to the recipients.

For this purpose, a special committee, known as the SPECIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FOR THE RELEASE OF NAMIBIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS was formed in 1967. Hence all contributions from UNESCO can be channelled through the Secretary of the said committee who is also SWAPO Representative in London, and his address is as follows: 10 Dryden Chambers, 119 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

4. Assistance to those in the armed struggle

Regarding the Freedom Fighters who are engaged in the armed struggle, they are also in need of assistance such as medicines, clothes, shoes, blankets, as well as foodstuff. Assistance to this group could be channelled through the Office of the Chief Representative of SWAPO, P.O. Box 2603, Dar Es Salaam.

Thank you,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Peter Nanyemba  
Chief Representative

## Enclosure 2

### Zimbabwe African People's Union proposals for assistance by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Our Movement welcomes the resolution passed by UNESCO to enable her to assist Liberation Movements as there are various ways by which such assistance can be utilized. We have members, their children and dependants, who are fully engaged in the struggle or who are in prison and concentration camps. A great majority of these cases are the responsibility of our Movement.

In principle, all assistance and aid is contributed to the Movement and then the Movement distributes all the materials to those who need such assistance. We wish to make the following proposals which we think could greatly benefit the struggling people of Zimbabwe:

#### 1. Education

At present a great number of young people and dependants of detainees in Zimbabwe find themselves with nothing to do after secondary education. UNESCO would do well if it could provide scholarships for these students to enter technical colleges outside Zimbabwe to study such professions as:

- medical assistants;
- post office engineers;
- stenography;
- various engineering fields;
- photography;
- agronomy;
- languages (French and English);
- etc.

To enter universities to study:

- engineering;
- mining;
- economics;
- medicine;
- commerce;
- industry,
- history;
- geography;
- science;
- law;

and various other subjects to help our future administration.

## 2. Medicines:

We have a number of qualified Medical Assistants who could be of great use amongst people involved in the struggle, their dependants and children, if medicines were available. We need various types of medicines like:

- anti-biotics;
- various other injections;
- different mixtures;
- different vaccinations;
- various tablets for the treatment of all common diseases.

## 3. Food

As already stated, the Movement is responsible for the maintenance of a great number of people involved in the struggle, who need to be fed. Various types of foods can be very useful, including:

- rice;
- maize mealie;
- flour;
- sugar;
- canned fish;
- canned vegetables (beans, peas, etc.);
- canned meats (beef and pork);
- canned fruits;
- milk.

## 4. Clothing

Members of the Movement, their dependants and those of political prisoners, need to be clothed:

- jackets;
- shirts;
- trousers;
- socks;
- jerseys;
- dresses for women;
- dresses for children;
- boots and shoes.

## 5. Other equipment

Where these people have come together, the need arises for:

- blankets;
- tents;
- pots;
- plates;
- and various other implements used at a settlement.

6. Finance

To co-ordinate and administer people, material and supplies the Movement needs to have substantial funds to maintain and purchase or hire transport and to purchase those commodities which are available at a cheaper price on local markets.

7. Publicity

UNESCO in all its conferences and seminars should endeavour to expose the aggressiveness of the white regions in Southern Africa and present true facts about the situation there to the people of the world.

(Signed) E.A. Dube  
for Zimbabwe African People's Union

Enclosure 3

Zimbabwe African National Union  
Dar-es-Salaam Office  
11 August 1969

The Executive Secretary  
Co-ordinating Committee for  
the Liberation of Africa

Please refer to your circular letter No. R/1/1/41 of 23 June 1969, concerning certain resolutions passed by the fifteenth session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

The relevant paragraph 3 of resolution 9.12 states:

"Draws the attention of the Executive Council and the Director-General to the necessity of reinforcing still further the activities of UNESCO within the fields of its competency, with a view to aiding in all considerations the peoples who struggle for liberating themselves from the colonial yoke and in order to eliminate all the after effects of colonialism and to draw the co-operation with the OAU and through its intermediation with the National Liberation Movements concrete programmes to this end."

We would like in the first instance to congratulate the fifteenth session of the General Conference of UNESCO on passing such a resolution. It is as far as we are aware the first time that this organ of the United Nations has passed a resolution in such terms. We appreciate this because we believe the problems of liberating Africa in particular should be tackled by all organs of the United Nations and not to be made the exclusive preserve of the General Assembly and the Security Council. In particular we appreciate this step because UNESCO is first and foremost an organ concerned with practical action and not so much political talk. We hope therefore that this move will lead to a more practical and positive association of the UNITED NATIONS with the task of liberation.

Your letter sir requests the submission to you of proposals which we envisage might assist in the implementation of paragraph 3 of the resolution.

As its name clearly states - UNESCO is concerned with EDUCATION, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL affairs of mankind for the greater well being and progress of the world.

In its attempt to meet the educational, social and cultural needs of mankind, we assume that UNESCO is not limited by such considerations as led to the exclusion from the definition of refugee in the International Convention of Refugees, those people who like ourselves are engaged in attempting to bring to an end the circumstances and situations which made us refugees in the first place.

We do hope therefore that UNESCO will be able to raise sufficient funds to help educationally, socially and culturally any person from any part of unliberated Africa wherever he is and whatever he or her or his or her parents may be engaged in.

As we see it, the needs are as follows:

(1) education of the dependents of those who are engaged in full-time work for liberation comes first;

By dependants we mean children, boys and girls, up to the age of 18-20 and to some cases wives as well.

(2) The education of other refugees comes next - that is to say the men, women and children who though not engaged in full-time liberation work are none the less refugees.

It is our experience that some children of refugees have difficulty in securing places in schools in some African countries because not being citizens they are granted places or scholarships only after the citizens have been found places - and even then there is a ceiling.

Provided that a programme to meet the educational needs of children of genuine refugees is restricted to children so as to avoid undermining the will of adults to fight we believe that this would go a long way towards preparing for the future needs of Zimbabwe.

This programme of education can be organized through UNESCO by making available funds for scholarships in schools in those African countries in which there are a considerable number of refugees or activities in the liberation struggle.

So far as Zimbabwe is concerned the only countries which fall into this category are Zambia and Tanzania. In that order of significance.

UNESCO could offer scholarships tenable in these countries covering every stage in the school and post-school system earmarked for the dependants and children of first those engaged on a full-time basis with liberation and second other bona fide refugees who for one reason or other are either not in employment or are in employment which is enumeratively inadequate because they are non-citizens.

In either case the political organizations of the liberation movement would work in close liaison with such scholarship-giving bodies as UNESCO may set up in order to ensure that the students admitted to scholarships are genuine refugees and to give priority to the children and dependants of those in full-time liberation service.

We in ZANU have a considerable amount of information regarding those educational needs of Zimbabwe and as we already in a small way try to cater for the welfare needs of the dependants of those struggling against Smith and his followers in our land.

Over and above this question of education is the general question of maintenance of those engaged in freedom fighting (the liberation struggle).

The struggle in Zimbabwe has been desired in a United Nations General Assembly resolution as legitimate there can therefore be no objection political or otherwise to UNESCO regarding the maintenance of those engaged in the liberation struggle as one of its social objectives.

This type of assistance could be channelled easily through the A.L.C. or directly with the liberation movements.

There are other social and cultural needs of refugees and people from countries still under colonial and/or imperialist rule, which could be the legitimate objects of UNESCO. Thus there are certain areas in Zambia, Tanzania, etc., where large communities of refugees live. There is much that can be done by way of social and cultural assistance to such communities.

As Zimbabweans we need only say that we do not have in Zambia-Malawi or Botswana Rhodesian African refugees in special societies. We must therefore leave practical suggestions in this regard to be made by those movements which have such special societies.

ANNEX B

World Federation of Trade Unions

Paris, 24 February 1970

Director-General of UNESCO  
Paris 7ème.

Sir,

The World Federation of Trade Unions has received from the trade union organization attached to the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) (Movement for the National Liberation of Bissau Guinea), which is recognized by the OAU, a request to ask UNESCO to assist in publishing textbooks for use in schools set up by PAIGC in the liberated areas.

We have received confirmation of this request, of which a photocopy is enclosed, from the Secretary-General of PAIGC, Mr. Amilcar Cabral.

The request is based in particular on resolution 9.12, dealing with UNESCO's contribution to peace and UNESCO's tasks with respect to the elimination of colonialism and racialism, adopted at the fifteenth session of the General Conference.

There can be no doubt that measures to implement this important resolution would be warmly welcomed by the peoples of Africa who are still forced to struggle against colonialism and racialism, and would be greeted with satisfaction by the freedom- and peace-loving workers and peoples of the world.

We should be glad to hear what action you propose to take on this request.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration,

(Signed) M. Gastaud

Enclosure 1

PARTIDO AFRICANO DA INDEPENDENCIA DA GUINE  
E CABO VERDE

Bissau

CONAKRY  
29 January 1970

To: Mr. Maurice Gastaud  
69 rue de la Glacière  
Paris 13ème.

My dear Gastaud,

Thank you for your letter of 9 January, which brought us good news at the beginning of the new year.

The possibility that some of our books might be published by UNESCO is a great encouragement to us in this struggle which, as you know, is primarily against ignorance and other social evils, which are the fruit of colonialism and of our own history. I sent you a cable to say how many pages each volume should run to and the number of copies of each one that we require. To confirm the figures I gave you I shall list them again, as follows:

Fourth-year reader (120 pages)

Third-year arithmetic textbook (160 pages)

Fourth-year arithmetic textbook (160 pages)

Fourth-year natural science textbook (70 pages).

We require 20,000 copies of each textbook. We are also preparing the following textbooks:

Fourth-year natural science textbook (70 pages)

Third-year geography textbook (100 pages)

Fourth-year geography textbook (70 pages)

Third-year reader (100 pages).

The format we have in mind for these books is approximately 17 cm. x 22 cm.

With best wishes to you and your family for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Kind regards,

(Signed) A. Cabral

Enclosure 2

Organization of African Unity

25 March 1970

Sir,

On behalf of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity I have the honour to advise you that our Organization has been informed by Mr. Amilcar Cabral, leader of PAIGC, of the official request that he has made to UNESCO for the publication of a number of school textbooks to be used by teachers and pupils in the areas liberated by the African fighters of Bissau Guinea.

The purpose of this letter is therefore merely to urge your attention to this important request from Mr. Cabral, based primarily on resolution 9 concerning UNESCO's contribution to peace and UNESCO's tasks with respect to the elimination of colonialism and racialism and, in particular, to paragraph 3 of resolution 9.12, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fifteenth session held in Paris from 15 October to 20 November 1968.

As you know, PAIGC is a liberation movement which, because of the ardent struggle that it has ceaselessly waged for many years, has received the official recognition and support of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

Moreover, in view of the co-operation agreement between our two Organizations concerning assistance to African movements of liberation, we feel it our duty to appeal to you most urgently not only to accede to Mr. Cabral's request, but above all to do everything possible to ensure that this request, whose urgency you will certainly appreciate, is met as soon as possible.

May I assure you in advance, on behalf of the Organization of African Unity, of our heartfelt gratitude.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) H.M. Sahnoun  
Assistant Secretary-General

Mr. René Maheu,  
Director-General of UNESCO,  
Place de Fontenoy,  
Paris 7ème.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
13 February 1970

I should like to inform you that the contents of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) were brought to the attention of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its forty-fifth session, which took place from 20 to 29 January 1970, and that the Executive Board in its resolution EB45.R37 took note thereof.

Thank you for informing me that in connexion with operative paragraph 11 (a) of resolution 2555 (XXIV) you are ready to extend assistance, as may be required. I will not fail to forward to you at an early date, for transmission to the Special Committee, the information requested in operative paragraph 11 (b) on additional action which may be envisaged in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]  
20 January 1970

General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) has been brought to the attention of the Bank's Executive Directors.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

[Original: English]  
26 January 1970

.....

We have taken note of your kind offer to extend assistance as may be required and I would inform you that the text of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) has been transmitted to our Board of Executive Directors.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
12 June 1970

I refer to my letter of 26 March 1970 (E.2/11) in which I informed you of the action taken by ICAO Council on certain resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. c/

The Council gave preliminary consideration during March and May 1970 to General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and decided that the question be deferred until its next session later this year.

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c/ The relevant portion of the letter under reference is reproduced in document A/AC.109/352.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Original: English  
21 January 1970

I shall not fail to submit General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) to our Administrative Council and to inform you of any decision on the matter taken by the Council at its next session, due to open on 23 May 1970.

Original: English  
15 June 1970

During its recent session, which ended on 11 June 1970, the Administrative Council of the ITU examined a number of resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 2555 (XXIV).

...

As regards the ITU, South Africa and Portugal have full membership rights under the present International Telecommunication Convention except in so far as the rights of South Africa were modified under resolutions Nos. 44 and 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965. Resolution No. 44 instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps so that the Republic of South Africa shall not be invited to take part in the work of any regional conference or meeting for Africa called by the Union, or under its auspices, until the Administrative Council, taking into account the decisions taken by the United Nations and after consulting the members and associate members of the Union, shall find that the conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by the abandonment of the present policy of racial discrimination exercised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Resolution No. 45 excluded the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Montreux Conference also, in its resolution No. 46, condemned without appeal the colonial policy of the retrograde Government of Portugal.

Any further action in this respect can be taken only by a Plenipotentiary Conference. The next such Conference will be held in 1973 and the Administrative Council has instructed me to prepare a full report on resolutions of the General Assembly on this subject for submission to that Conference.

A separate letter is being addressed to you on the action taken by the Administrative Council following its examination of Security Council resolution 277 (1970) [see below].

Original: English  
15 June 1970

I have the honour to forward herewith ... a report which was approved on 11 June 1970 by the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1450 (XLVII) on 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 was examined by the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union during its twenty-fifth session which ended on 11 June 1970.

It will be recalled that at its 1969 session the Administrative Council, in its resolution No. 659, instructed the Secretary-General of the ITU

"to collaborate fully with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in particular:

- by providing advice, and possibly arranging for the provision by Members of equipment, when representatives of UNHCR are called upon to establish emergency telecommunication circuits;
- by facilitating the participation of refugees holding fellowships from UNDP or other organizations, in courses in telecommunication training centres sponsored by ITU;
- by the participation of the ITU in projects in the field of rural development which involve the establishment or development of a telecommunication network;"

The ITU remains prepared to collaborate with UNHCR under the terms of this resolution.

At its recent session the Administrative Council also examined a number of resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 2555 (XXIV), which, inter alia, recommends that specialized agencies, particularly ICAO, ITU, UPU and IMCO, should "work out, within the scope of their respective activities, measures aimed at discontinuing any collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia".

In this connexion it should be pointed out that Portugal and South Africa have full membership rights under the present International Telecommunication Convention except in so far as the rights of South Africa were modified by resolutions Nos. 44 and 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965. d/ The Montreux Conference also, in its resolution No. 46, condemned without appeal the colonial policy of the retrograde Government of Portugal.

Any further action in this respect can be taken only by a Plenipotentiary Conference. The next such conference will be held in 1973 and the Administrative Council has instructed the Secretary-General of the ITU to prepare a full report on resolutions of the General Assembly on this subject for submission to that Conference.

As regards Southern Rhodesia, the Administrative Council, as a result of a study of Security Council resolution 277 (1970), adopted resolution No. 676, the text of which is enclosed below. Resolution No. 599 adopted by the Administrative Council in 1966, to which it refers is also enclosed.

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d/ See letter dated 15 June 1970 above.

Enclosure I

R No. 676

Position of Southern Rhodesia vis-à-vis the ITU

The Administrative Council,

having examined

Document No. 4005/CA25 containing communications from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and particularly with respect to Security Council resolution 277 (1970), operative paragraph 12, which calls upon Member States to take appropriate action to suspend any membership or associate membership that the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia has in specialized agencies of the United Nations;

recalling and reaffirming

Resolution No. 599 adopted by the Administrative Council in 1966,

considers

that resolution No. 599 bars the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia from assuming membership of the ITU;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue the strict enforcement of resolution No. 599 and in addition not to have any communication with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia;
2. to place all funds contributing to the regular budget which have been received as from the date of resolution No. 599, or which may be received in future, in the name of Rhodesia, in a special account to be established by the Union; such contributions are to be held in abeyance until the Administrative Council, taking into account the decisions taken by the United Nations, shall find that the conditions for active membership have been restored;
3. to bring this resolution to the attention of all of the members of the Union;
4. to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the action taken by the ITU under resolution No. 599 adopted in 1966, and the action proposed in this resolution.

Enclosure II

R No. 599

Situation concerning Rhodesia

The Administrative Council,

having examined

Document No. 3525/CA21 containing communications from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland advising that, as a result of the illegal declaration of Rhodesia's independence on 11 November 1965 and the dismissal of former ministers, the authority of the Rhodesian Delegation was thus no longer empowered to sign the Final Acts when they were formally presented for signature on 12 November 1965;

considering that

the recommendations of the Administrative Council contained in Circular Telegrams Nos. 44/14 and 45/14 of 14 May 1966 were approved by a majority of the members of the Union;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to delete the signatures of the former Rhodesian Delegation appended to the copy of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965), the Additional Protocols I, II and III, the Final Protocol and the Optional Additional Protocol deposited in the archives of the Union;
2. to notify all members of the Union by circular letter that the signatures have been deleted and invite them to amend their published copies accordingly;
3. to refuse acceptance of any purported instrument of ratification or accession by or on behalf of the existing illegal régime in Rhodesia;
4. to take the necessary steps so that the existing illegal régime in Rhodesia shall not be invited to take part in the work of any conference or meeting called by the Union, or under its auspices, until the Administrative Council, taking into account the decisions taken by the United Nations, shall find that the conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Original: French  
5 February 1970

. . .

In accordance with established procedure, General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) will be submitted to the Executive Council of UPU at its session in May 1970. We shall not fail to inform you of the arrangements which are made in this regard.

I am transmitting herewith the text of resolution C 26, adopted by the sixteenth Universal Postal Congress on 6 October 1969 [see below]. Under operative paragraph 2 of that resolution the Director-General of the International Bureau is instructed "to consider with the United Nations Secretary-General other measures which could be taken by the Headquarters of the Union under the Acts of the Universal Postal Union to secure implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 and 2465 (XXIII), or other similar resolutions". The three General Assembly resolutions referred to by the Sixteenth Congress had been submitted to the Executive Council of UPU in 1968 and 1969.

Bearing in mind resolution C 26 of the Sixteenth Congress, UPU is ready to take whatever action may be required of it in this matter.

Enclosure

Resolution C 26

Congress,

In view of article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union,

Recalling

United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 and 2465 (XXIII) submitted to the Executive Council in 1968 and 1969,

Having examined

- (a) Congress - Document 2/Add.1,
- (b) Economic and Social Council resolution 1450 (XLVII) of 13 August 1969, and in particular its operative paragraphs 3 to 7,

Instructs the Director-General of the International Bureau

- (1) to collaborate fully with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), especially

by giving opinions and possibly approaching member countries of the Union to ensure that they furnish, if possible, postal technical aid to the representatives of the High Commissioner,

by promoting the participation in the vocational training courses sponsored by the UPU of refugees holding fellowships made available by the UNDP or other organizations;

- (2) to consider with the United Nations Secretary-General other measures which could be taken by the Headquarters of the Union under the Acts of the Universal Postal Union to secure implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 and 2465 (XXIII), or other similar resolutions,
- (3) to report to the Executive Council on the measures he has been able to take with regard to sub-paragraphs 1 and 2, above,

Invites the member countries of the Union

- (a) to respond whenever possible to the appeals contained in the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions,
- (b) to assist the Director-General, at his request, in supplying the aid mentioned in sub-paragraph 1 of the present resolution,

Further charges the Director-General of the International Bureau

to communicate the text of the present resolution to the United Nations Secretary-General, the Directors and Secretaries-General of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the members of the Universal Postal Union.

[Original: French]  
29 June 1970

In pursuance of article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the UPU, I submitted to the UPU Executive Council, at its session last May, a number of United Nations resolutions on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. ...

With respect to South Africa, I should like to recall that the 16th Universal Postal Congress, held in Tokyo in October-November 1969, adopted resolution C 2 [enclosure 1] in which it decided to expel the South African delegation from the Congress. You will also find enclosed resolution C 3 of the Congress [enclosure 2], which condemns the policy pursued by the Government of Portugal and invites that Government to conform to the resolutions of the United Nations.

I would add that these two countries are not members of any of the organs established by the Congress. They receive no technical assistance and, as matters now stand, relationships between the UPU and these countries are confined to the dissemination of postal information which they transmit to us on the same basis as the information supplied to us by all member countries of the Union.

With regard to assistance to refugees, the UPU Executive Council, on the basis of resolution C 26 of the Tokyo Congress of 1969, adopted at its last session in 1970 the enclosed resolution [enclosure 3] in which it appealed for the co-operation of member countries of the Union in this respect and, in particular, authorized the Director-General of the International Bureau to take certain action through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UPU Special Fund with a view to assisting refugees.

The situation in Southern Rhodesia, in so far as it affects our Union, is explained in my letter No. Sec. DG.4214 which is being sent to you by the same post.

Resolution C 2

Expulsion of the South African delegation from the 16th Congress

Congress,

Considering

1. The United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
2. United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963 and 1905 (XVIII) of 21 November 1963,
3. United Nations General Assembly resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 concerning the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, subject of communication CE 1969 - Doc 2/Add 2 to the UPU Executive Council,
4. United Nations General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 appealing to all the specialized agencies and to all international organizations to take the necessary steps to cease all economic, technical, financial and other aid to the Government of South Africa until it has abandoned its policy of racial discrimination, subject of the same communication to the UPU Executive Council,
5. The Preamble to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union,
6. The fact that South Africa, despite its membership of the United Nations Organization and the specialized agencies thereof, persists in following a policy based on racial discrimination and oppression,
7. That in so doing the Government of South Africa deliberately violates the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the fundamental principles of the Universal Postal Union, acts to which it has acceded of its own free will,
8. That South Africa has thereby excluded itself de jure from the international community,

Aware that it is hardly possible to negotiate and sign any agreement with the delegation of a Government which practises racial discrimination and which persists in violating international agreements,

Recalling the decision of the 1964 Vienna Congress concerning the expulsion of South Africa,

Condemns vigorously the apartheid policy and oppressive measures practised by the South African Government,

Declares that it is profoundly indignant at the presence of the South African delegates,

Contests the minority representation of the South African Government and, in consequence,

Decides the expulsion of the South African delegation from the 16th Congress of the UPU in Tokyo.

Resolution C 3

Portuguese colonial policy

Congress,

Considering

1. The United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
2. Resolution 1466 (XIV) of the United Nations Assembly (15 September to 15 December 1959) and mandate 42 (IV) of the Economic Commission for Africa,
3. Resolution 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968 of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the question of the Territories administered by Portugal, subject of communication CE 1969 - Doc 2/Add 2 to the Executive Council of the UPU,
4. Resolution 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 of the United Nations General Assembly, subject of the same communication to the Executive Council of the UPU,
5. Resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, subject of the same communication to the Executive Council of the UPU,
6. That the Government of Portugal persists in continuing its policy of colonial oppression over the people of the Territories it administers,

Condemns the policy of oppression pursued in Africa by the Government of Portugal;

Invites the Government of Portugal to conform without delay to the resolutions of the United Nations.

Co-operation between the Universal Postal Union and  
the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Executive Council,

In view of resolution C 26 of the 16th Universal Postal Congress,

Having considered

(a) The report by the Director-General of the International Bureau (CE 1970 - Doc 5/Add 3), particularly paragraphs 3 and 4, and the additional report (CE 1970 - Doc 5/Add 3/Complément, paragraph 3),

(b) Resolution 2555 (XXIV) of the United Nations General Assembly (paragraphs 3 to 5),

Appeals for the co-operation of member countries of the Union, particularly countries providing asylum for refugees, in training in their vocational centres a number of refugees wishing to receive such training in the postal field,

Authorizes the Director-General of the International Bureau

1. To seek from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) study fellowships for refugees,
2. To make an annual allotment in the UPU Special Fund for granting, if necessary and after exhausting other sources of finance in the United Nations system, some study fellowships to refugees,
3. To supply the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with information on existing opportunities for vocational training nationally and internationally,

Instructs the Director-General of the International Bureau to seek the co-operation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the support of the member countries of the Union in aiding refugees who have received postal vocational training to find work either in the country of asylum or in another country wishing to take part in the humanitarian work of helping refugees,

Asks the member countries of the Union

(a) To give the most favourable consideration to the problems of refugees in general and of those mentioned in General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and other pertinent resolutions in particular,

(b) To give the Director-General of the International Bureau the necessary aid, particularly by accepting, in so far as places are available, refugees in their vocational training centres,

Invites the Director-General of the International Bureau

1. To send the text of this resolution to the member countries of the Union, the United Nations Secretary-General, the Directors and Secretaries-General of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,
2. To maintain permanent contact in this field with the Restricted Unions referred to in article 8 of the Constitution,
3. To report to the Executive Council at its 1971 session on the results of the steps he has taken in the direction indicated above.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]  
14 January 1970

I am indeed grateful for your kind offer to extend your assistance to WMO in working out appropriate measures for implementing the resolution and the organization will welcome any suggestions or proposals which you might wish to make in this connexion.

As regards your request for information on the action taken or envisaged by WMO in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, I am pleased to inform you that the contents of the resolution will be submitted for consideration and appropriate action to the twenty-second session of the WMO Executive Committee scheduled to meet in September 1970. You will be fully informed in due course of the comments and action taken by the Executive Committee on the resolution of the General Assembly.

I should, in the meantime, like to indicate the measures already taken by WMO to implement the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV). With respect to the appeal contained in operative paragraph 1 for 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, I can assure you that the World Meteorological Organization will continue to co-operate on this matter to the fullest extent of its capabilities.

As regards operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the resolution which relate to increasing the scope of activities and projects beneficial to refugees and to co-operating with the Organization of African Unity in those endeavours, you are already aware that WMO has, in the course of the last year and a half, engaged in consultation with the Department for Political and Security Council Affairs, the Secretary of the Economic and Social Council and the High Commissioner for Refugees on ways in which WMO could assist in developing programmes and projects connected with the training of refugees. In particular, the consultations with the UNHCR have resulted in an agreement whereby the services of the UNHCR will act as an intermediary between WMO and the Organization of African Unity in the selection of refugees to be recipients of specialized meteorological training conducted under WMO auspices.

In connexion with operative paragraph 6 of the resolution, the WMO Executive Committee at its twenty-first session (May-June 1969), noted by resolution that the organization does not provide any financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa. The pertinent resolutions of the Executive Committee have previously been communicated to the United Nations and to the Economic and Social Council.

Finally, as regards the recommendation of operative paragraph 9, the organization will continue to study all aspects of this question and to examine the problems which may be encountered by Member States in their efforts to give effect to the resolutions of the General Assembly.

Original: English  
15 January 1970

I have taken note of the contents of operative paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and also of your kind offer to extend any assistance as may be required in connexion with operative paragraph 11 (a).

As regards operative paragraph 11 (b), I shall place the text of the resolution before the IMCO Council at its next meeting in May 1970 and will communicate further on this aspect of the matter when the Council has considered it.

Original: English  
20 May 1970

As I mentioned at the recent meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in Vienna, 23 to 25 April 1970, General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and other relevant resolutions were being placed before the Council of this organization at its session held from 12 to 15 May 1970. The Council has now examined these matters, and in accordance with its wishes I am conveying to you the attached comments /see below/ in the hope that they will prove of assistance to you when, in accordance with the requirements of operative paragraph 11 of resolution 2555 (XXIV), you transmit to the Special Committee information on the action taken by the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned.

The Council have also instructed me to add that, should you, or, in due course, the Special Committee require any further information or have any suggestions to make, they would be very willing to consider the matter further at subsequent sessions.

Enclosure

General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and related resolutions  
of the General Assembly on decolonization

1. IMCO as a participating agency in the UNDP, provides no technical assistance to either Portugal or South Africa.
2. Neither South Africa nor Portugal are members of IMCO but, being Members of the United Nations, they could become members by virtue of articles 6 and 57 of the IMCO Convention. It would simply be necessary for them to deposit an Instrument of Acceptance of the IMCO Convention with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. However, article 11 of the IMCO Convention provides that no State or Territory may become or remain a member of IMCO contrary to a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
3. Being Members of the United Nations, South Africa and Portugal are invited to international conferences convened by IMCO, as these invitations are based

upon the usual formula of inviting to such conferences all States Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the IAEA and the International Court of Justice.

4. South Africa is a contracting party to the following international instruments of which IMCO is the depository: International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960; the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960; and the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966. Portugal, in addition to being a contracting party to those conventions, is also a contracting party to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954.

5. With regard to paragraph 5 of resolution 2555 (XXIV) which recommends that all organizations concerned should establish relationship and other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity, the Council of IMCO, at its twenty-fourth session in May 1970, gave special consideration to this aspect of the matter. It examined a draft proposal by the Secretary-General that an agreement should be entered into with the Organization of African Unity which would, inter alia, cover the maintenance of close co-operation and consultation with regard to matters of common interest in the development of maritime transport in Africa and of the international shipping trade generally; provide for consultation on programmes; grant reciprocal rights of representation at appropriate sessions of the organs and institutions of both organizations; and provide for the exchange of information and documentation and for a close working relationship between the two Secretaries on matters of common interest. A copy of the agreement, as finally entered into with the OAU, will be forwarded.

6. With regard to paragraph 7 of resolution 2555 (XXIV), IMCO being a consultative organization has no control over the movement of shipping.

7. IMCO has no dealings with Southern Rhodesia.

#### INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]  
10 February 1970

The following information may be relevant with regard to the various operative paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV).

The Agency has, on several occasions, indicated its willingness to provide assistance within its mandate and available resources to persons, including refugees, from the States concerned. This could presumably only be in the form of training and in this connexion I would draw attention to the Agency's letter to you of 10 July 1964 and to the information sent to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by cable on 19 February 1969. However, no requests for such assistance have been received by the Agency, presumably in view of the specialized scientific and technical fields in which it operates.

In 1968, the Agency and the Organization for African Unity concluded a formal agreement for co-operation, which was approved by the Agency's General

Conference at its twelfth session in September 1968. A copy of the agreement is attached for your information (INFCIRC/25/Add.2).

The Agency subsequently provided advice and assistance to the OAU in holding a Symposium on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Africa from 28 July to 1 August 1969.

Technical assistance provided by the Agency under its Regular Programme is implemented in general conformity with the procedures and policies of the United Nations Development Programme and is now given only to States that are eligible for assistance under that programme.

I have noted with appreciation your kind offer to extend assistance as may be required in connexion with this resolution.

CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE  
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY  
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN  
UNITY e/

WHEREAS the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter "the Agency") is recognized as the agency responsible, under the auspices of the United Nations, for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

WHEREAS the Organization of African Unity (hereinafter "the Organization") was established with the purpose, among others, of co-ordinating and promoting co-operation in scientific matters within Africa, as part of the efforts undertaken to strengthen unity among the peoples of Africa and give them better living conditions, and that these matters have now been entrusted to the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission;

WHEREAS the General Conference of the Agency, on 18 September 1964, adopted resolution GC(VIII)/RES/179 calling for the conclusion of an agreement establishing close collaboration between the Agency and the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission, which has since become the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Agency and the Organization have decided to conclude an agreement for co-operation and have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Co-operation and consultation

1. With a view to facilitating attainment of the objectives of the Agency as set forth in its Statute, namely to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of

e/ This agreement supersedes that which the International Atomic Energy Agency concluded with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) in February 1964, by virtue of the fact that CCTA became the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with effect from 1 January 1965. The latter Commission has since become the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU. The agreement entered into force on 26 March 1969.

atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world, and the objectives of the Organization as set forth in its Charter, namely to co-ordinate and promote co-operation in scientific matters within Africa, the Agency and the Organization agree to maintain close co-operation and to consult regularly in regard to matters of common interest.

2. Accordingly, when either organization proposes to initiate a programme or activity on a subject in which the other organization has or may have a substantial interest, it shall consult the latter organization with a view to harmonizing their efforts as far as possible, taking into account their world-wide and continental responsibilities respectively.

## ARTICLE II

### Reciprocal representation

1. Representatives of the Agency shall be invited to attend the sessions of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission and to participate without vote in its deliberations.

2. Representatives of the Organization shall be invited to attend the regular annual sessions of the General Conference of the Agency and to participate without vote in the deliberations of that body and, where appropriate, of its committees with regard to items on the agenda which are of interest to the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission.

3. As necessary, appropriate arrangements shall be made by agreement for the reciprocal representation of the Agency and the Organization at other meetings convened under their respective auspices to consider scientific, technical and research matters of common interest.

## ARTICLE III

### Exchange of information and documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for safeguarding confidential information, the Agency and the Organization shall keep each other fully informed concerning all projected activities and all programmes of work which may be of interest to both organizations.

2. With a view to ensuring maximum co-operation in the statistical and legislative field, and minimizing the burdens placed on national Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected, the Agency and the Organization undertake to avoid duplication between them with respect to the collection, compilation and publication of statistical and legislative information, and to consult each other on the most efficient use of information, resources and technical personnel in the statistical and legislative field.

3. The Agency and the Organization recognize that it will sometimes be necessary to apply certain restrictions for the purpose of safeguarding confidential information furnished to them. It is therefore agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as requiring either of them to furnish information, the dissemination of which would, in the judgement of the organization possessing the information, betray the confidence of any of its

members, or of anyone from whom it has received such information, or interfere with the orderly conduct of its operations,

4. The Agency and the Organization shall, at the request of either organization, arrange for consultations regarding the provision by either organization of any specific information that may be of interest to the other.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### Co-operation between secretariats

The secretariat of the Agency and the secretariat of the Organization shall maintain a close working relationship on scientific, technical and research matters, in accordance with such arrangements as may have been agreed upon from time to time.

#### ARTICLE V

##### Administrative and technical co-operation

1. The Agency and the Organization agree to consult each other, where appropriate, regarding the use of personnel, materials, services, equipment, facilities or joint undertakings of either organization in fields of common interest.

2. The Agency and the Organization may make appropriate arrangements for co-operation in the use for training and research of facilities and joint undertakings available to either organization for these purposes.

#### ARTICLE VI

##### Financing of special services

If assistance requested by either organization of the other under the terms of this Agreement involves substantial expenditure, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner of meeting such expenditure.

#### ARTICLE VII

##### Implementation of the Agreement

The Director-General of the Agency and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization may enter into such administrative arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the two organizations' experience.

#### ARTICLE VIII

##### Notification to the United Nations and filing and recording

1. In accordance with its Relationship Agreement with the United Nations, the Agency will inform the United Nations forthwith of the terms of this Agreement.

2. On the coming into force of this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of Article XI, it will be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for filing and recording.

#### ARTICLE IX

##### Revision of the Agreement

This Agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the Agency and the Organization.

#### ARTICLE X

##### Denunciation of the Agreement

The Agency or the Organization may denounce this Agreement by giving six months' notice to the other.

#### ARTICLE XI

##### Entry into force

This Agreement shall come into force upon its signature by the Director-General of the Agency and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization once the statutory requirements of both organizations have been fulfilled.

For the ORGANIZATION OF  
AFRICAN UNITY:

(Signed) Diallo TELLI  
Administrative Secretary-General

Addis Ababa            26 March 1969  
-----  
(Place)                            (Date)

For the INTERNATIONAL  
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY:

(Signed) Sigvard EKLUND  
Director General

Vienna            3 March 1969  
-----  
(Place)                            (Date)

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/  
15 January 1970

I have noted the contents of operative paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and wish to assure you that our technical operational activities will certainly be guided by it. I shall not fail to convey to you as soon as possible information on the action taken or envisaged in accordance with this resolution.

I shall avail myself of your kind offer for any assistance that might 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 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/  
31 January 1970

I appreciate your offer of assistance in implementing General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) and have instructed the divisions concerned in UNIDO to follow the guidelines and the relevant provisions of this resolution.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

/Original: English/  
25 March 1970

Information on UNICEF assistance to refugees, especially those referred to in General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) has been regularly made available in my annual progress reports. The information contained in the report prepared for the 1969 session of the Executive Board (E/ICEF/586) is still generally current. It has, in addition, been supplemented in the progress report prepared for the 1970 session, which has just been issued (E/ICEF/602).

In brief, the situation is the following. For several years, UNICEF has been operating on the basis of the "country approach". In accordance with this approach, it is the Government concerned that determines, in the first instance, the priorities among eligible recipients for UNICEF aid available to it. Refugee children and mothers are eligible recipients. On this basis, UNICEF is of course interested in providing assistance to refugee children and has in fact been doing so in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as other agencies of the system with which it normally works. Usually, however, such aid is provided as part of more comprehensive country projects.

Because aid to refugees is given as part of larger projects, statistics available to us do not usually indicate the number of ultimate recipients who may be refugees. We are endeavouring to obtain more precise information in future on this point, in co-operation with the Governments concerned. Nevertheless, it can be said that assistance is available in some ten African countries that are hosts to refugees. The fields involved are health, education, nutrition, community development and women's training.

Of related interest, I draw your attention to the proposals on criteria for UNICEF aid which I have just submitted to the Executive Board in the progress report mentioned above (paragraphs 192-208). Without going into these proposals in detail, the effect of one of them would be a significant relative increase in the proportion of UNICEF aid to some African countries. This, inter alia, could result in more aid to refugees in those countries, if the Governments should so desire and the projects conform to Board standards.

Finally, I should confirm that UNICEF does not provide aid to South Africa, Portugal or Southern Rhodesia.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]  
17 February 1970

I am pleased to inform you that General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), as well as resolutions 2506 (XXIV) on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, 2507 (XXIV) on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, 2508 (XXIV) on the question of Southern Rhodesia and 2548 (XXIV) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, were brought to the attention of the Governing Council at its ninth session (19 to 30 January 1970) in document DP/L.119.

In addition, the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports informed the Governing Council, at its 184th meeting, held on 26 January 1970, of the action taken by the United Nations Development Programme with respect to these and earlier United Nations resolutions on the questions of apartheid in South Africa, Namibia, Territories under Portuguese administration, and Southern Rhodesia.

As the Assistant Administrator of UNDP informed the Council, the UNDP has not entertained any requests from South Africa or Portugal for UNDP assistance since the adoption of the General Assembly's first resolutions, in December 1965, appealing to specialized agencies to deny economic and technical assistance to these countries. The UNDP has also withheld any assistance to Southern Rhodesia under the present régime in that Territory.

After the Unilateral Declaration of Independence, the Special Fund regional project for secondary school teacher training, which had commenced in 1963 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was relocated to Lusaka, Zambia.

Moreover, in 1966, at the request of the Government of the United Kingdom, the UNDP instituted a special fellowship scheme for Africans from Southern Rhodesia residing outside of Southern Rhodesia. Over \$US75,000 was allocated in 1966 to finance this fellowship scheme. An additional \$US75,000 was made available in 1967 to finance both the extension of fellowships awarded to successful students under the 1966 programme and a limited number of new fellowships. The programme was continued in 1968 and 1969 at the same level, and it is planned to continue the programme in 1970.

Through the offices of its resident representatives in Africa, the UNDP has been co-operating fully with the United Nations in implementing the educational and training programmes for Africans from Namibia (formerly South West Africa), Territories under Portuguese Administration and South Africa, since their inception. The UNDP field offices interview all applicants for fellowships in their areas, transmit the applications to United Nations Headquarters, arrange for the placement of fellows and process their awards once made, follow up on extensions of fellowships, make progress reports to the United Nations and so on.

I might add, with reference to the recent request by the General Assembly, in its resolution 2506 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, in which the Assembly requested the United Nations and other international organizations to refrain from extending facilities to banks and other financial institutions which provide assistance to the Government of South Africa, that the UNDP is already fully co-operating with the United Nations in that respect.

UNDP is of course ready to examine any requests received from Governments for projects which might involve the participation of African refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration, South Africa, Namibia, and Southern Rhodesia.

I trust that this information will be brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to such other United Nations bodies as you may consider appropriate.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Original: English  
29 January 1970

I have noted the contents of operative paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), and thank you for your offer to extend assistance to my Office in this connexion.

With regard to operative paragraph 11 (b), this Office has continued to extend assistance to refugees from the Territories under reference in the countries where they have found asylum. By the end of June 1969 there were some 490,000 refugees within the competence of UNHCR from Territories under Portuguese administration and about 2,000 from South Africa and Namibia. The major groups are refugees from Angola in Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia, Mozambiquan refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia and refugees from Portuguese Guinea in Senegal.

In addition to providing international protection, UNHCR allocated sums totalling more than \$US1,900,000 under the UNHCR Programmes for 1969 and 1970 and from the Emergency Fund for assistance to these refugees. Assistance was also provided for individual refugees from southern Africa.

The major part of these funds was allocated for rural settlement, which constitutes the most appropriate solution for large groups of refugees in Africa, until such time as it may be possible for them to return to their homelands. The Government of the country of asylum provides the land and UNHCR's contribution is used to provide food, seeds, agricultural equipment, health services, and primary education. (Secondary and higher education for these refugees has so far been provided by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa.) Newly arriving refugees have been assisted in the emergency phase with food, shelter and other basic necessities.

In addition to the large groups of refugees in the rural settlement areas there is a growing number who are living in precarious circumstances in various urban areas in Africa. UNHCR is endeavouring to assist these refugees to return to the rural settlement areas or to find employment where they are or in another country. The resettlement of individuals, where applicable, is promoted in co-operation with the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

[Original: English]  
7 January 1970

UNITAR is planning to put into effect during the current year the following activities connected with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

(a) Featuring of the topic of decolonization and the various ramifications of the question of political emancipation, in the UNITAR Seminars on International Organization and Multilateral Diplomacy planned to be held at United Nations Headquarters for diplomats from Permanent Missions as well as officials from the United Nations Secretariat and representatives of non-governmental organizations;

(b) Featuring of same in the new UNITAR lecture programme planned for launching this year; and

(c) Inclusion of an item on decolonization in the UNITAR African Regional Seminar on International Law which will take place in Africa this year.

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

[Original: English]  
21 January 1970

Regarding operative paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), I would like to state that the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab States has circulated copies of the resolution among Arab Member States for consideration of means for its implementation.

I would like to add here that the Council of the Arab League has adopted a number of resolutions calling upon Member States to extend all possible assistance to people struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule in Africa, and urging them to withhold financial, economic and technical assistance from colonial Governments.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Original: English  
15 January 1970

Due cognizance has been taken of the Secretary-General's note. As regards operative paragraph 11 (b) of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), no action has been taken by the Organization of American States.

ANNEX II\*

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

1. At its 717th meeting on 2 October 1969, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 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", adopted a resolution, by paragraph 10 of which it decided, inter alia, "to give further consideration to the present item during 1970 and accordingly requests its Chairman... to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council" (A/7623 (part III), chapter V, para. 16).

2. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 on the same item, paragraphs 10 and 12 of which read as follows:

".....

"10. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue 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;

"12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session."

3. In the light of the foregoing, the Chairman held consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva on 14 July 1970.

4. The Chairman recalled that, on 30 June 1970, the Secretary-General had submitted to the Special Committee the report (see annex I above) called for in paragraph 11 (b) of resolution 2555 (XXIV) by which the General Assembly invited him "to obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration information on the action taken by the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution". The Chairman explained that for reasons beyond its control the Committee had not yet had an opportunity to give consideration to the item in the light of that report. However, in anticipation of the consultations scheduled to take place between him and the President, informal discussions had been held with several members of the Committee on the matters referred to in paragraph 10 of the General Assembly resolution.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/357 and Corr.1.

5. The Chairman observed that in the opinion of those members of the Special Committee the reports recently submitted on the item by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its sixth session, a/ and by the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (E/4886 and Corr.1 and 2), the proceedings of which they had followed with keen interest, contained a number of constructive suggestions which were deserving of careful consideration by the Special Committee when it took up the item.

6. The Chairman also stated that the majority of members of the Special Committee had noted with satisfaction the substantial similarity between their own views and those expressed by most members of the CPC. In particular they shared the appreciation registered in the latter body of the continued efforts being made by many of the organizations of the United Nations system in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the dependent Territories in Africa and to strengthen the arrangements for interagency co-operation in that field. The President agreed that those organizations were to be commended for their positive response to the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council.

7. The Chairman observed that several members had, however, noted with regret that, according to the information available, no significant progress had been achieved in introducing greater flexibility into the procedures followed by most of the agencies in the field of assistance to refugees. They referred, for instance, to the problems of timing arising from the difference in the programming cycles of the organizations of the United Nations system. They also had in mind the problems arising from the requirement that separate governmental requests be submitted to each agency involved in the formulation of particular projects beneficial to refugees. In their view the translation into concrete results of the offers of assistance made by the agencies would greatly benefit from the establishment of arrangements such as those approved by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) at its 173rd session; under those arrangements, assistance to persons sponsored by the Office of UNHCR or by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) could under certain conditions be given by the ILO upon the request of either of those organizations without the need for a separate governmental request.

8. The Chairman further stated that in the opinion of many members of the Special Committee, such organizations as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) had played only a limited role in the work being carried out on behalf of refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa. The President noted that there would indeed appear to be considerable scope for broader participation by those organizations within their different spheres of competence in the formulation and execution of projects beneficial to refugees, including, where appropriate, the extension of advice and assistance to the Governments of the countries of asylum in the preparation of the necessary requests.

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a/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4877).

9. Turning to another aspect of the same matter, the Chairman expressed the concern of some members of the Special Committee at the plight of refugees from Southern Rhodesia who, as a result of legal difficulties reportedly raised by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, were deemed to be ineligible to receive assistance from UNHCR. It was the desire of those members that urgent steps be taken to remedy that situation. The President observed in reply that according to his information the legal issues involved were somewhat complex, but he nevertheless associated himself with the desire for an early solution. He added that, during the Council's consideration of the item at its current session, UNHCR would probably wish, in the light of the concern expressed, to make a statement clarifying the issues involved and giving such information as might be at his disposal concerning the situation of those refugees.

10. Referring to the question of moral and material assistance, through OAU to the national liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, the Chairman stated that many members of the Special Committee regretted the inadequacy of the information provided by the agencies and international institutions concerned, which was incorporated in the report of the Secretary-General, regarding the implementation by them of paragraphs 4 to 7 and 9 of General Assembly resolution 555 (XXIV). Those members were gratified that many of the agencies had established relationship agreements or other special arrangements with OAU in accordance with paragraph 5 of that resolution. The same members had stressed, however, that those arrangements were not an end in themselves; they were a means for the implementation of paragraph 4 of the General Assembly resolution. They had pointed out, in that connexion, that the Special Committee's recent contacts with the national liberation movements in the above-mentioned Territories had underlined the need for the organizations of the United Nations system to take the initiative, in consultation with OAU, in establishing concrete programmes of assistance which would benefit those movements, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition. The President expressed agreement with the views put forward by the Chairman which, he noted, were also in line with the objectives of ECOSOC resolution 1450 (XLVII).

11. At the same time, the President emphasized that the efforts of the agencies to meet the intent of the General Assembly and the Council in that regard would be greatly facilitated if States members of the governing bodies and deliberative organs of the organizations of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the need to co-ordinate and ensure consistency in the positions of their respective delegations to different bodies concerned with related matters, took effective action along the lines indicated in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 555 (XXIV). He added that the significance of the consideration to which he had referred had been illustrated by some of the statements made by agency representatives at the Joint CFC/ACC meetings. It was, incidentally, an aspect of the problem of co-ordination at the national level with which the Council had been preoccupied since its early years. In addition, while sympathizing with the Chairman's emphasis on the need for initiative on the part of the organizations of the United Nations system as regards assistance to national liberation movements, the President expressed the belief that the success of such an initiative by those organizations depended on the active co-operation of OAU. The Chairman indicated his concurrence in the views expressed by the President.

12. Continuing, the Chairman stated that several members of the Special Committee had expressed serious disappointment at the failure of some of the agencies to discontinue, as requested in the relevant General Assembly resolution, all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. It was imperative, in their opinion, that such collaboration should be completely withheld until those authorities had renounced their colonial and racist policies. In that connexion, the President referred to, and the Chairman noted, the constitutional and other difficulties encountered by the agencies, which had been brought to the attention of the CPC at its sixth session and at the most recent Joint CPC/ACC meetings. They agreed, however, that these difficulties were not incapable of solution, given the political will, as well as a sense of commitment to the objective of the relevant resolutions, on the part of States members of the organizations of the United Nations system.

13. Stressing the importance of keeping the matters raised above under review, and bearing in mind the usefulness of the discussions which had taken place on the item this year in the ACC and the CPC as well as at the Joint CPC/ACC meetings, the Chairman suggested and the President agreed that it was desirable for the Council to request these bodies to continue to give consideration thereto at their sessions next year. In the same connexion, the President drew attention to the suggestion which had been advanced at the sixth session of the CPC b/ to the effect that future consideration of the item would be facilitated by the preparation of a clear and comprehensive report which would describe the activities carried out hitherto by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration and which would consolidate and replace the information contained in the various separate reports previously submitted to the different United Nations bodies concerned with related aspects of the question. The Chairman, in endorsing the proposal, assured the President that the Special Committee, for its part, would consider recommending the General Assembly to request the preparation of such a report which would be made available to the bodies concerned.

14. In conclusion, the President and the Chairman joined in expressing the hope that their consultations would be helpful to the deliberations of the Council and of the Special Committee, and agreed that, guided by such decisions as might be taken by those bodies, as well as by the General Assembly, they should maintain contact with each other on the question.

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b/ Ibid., para. 32.

CHAPTER IV

(A/8023 (Part IV)/Add.1)

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

ANNEX I

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Addendum

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

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND  
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/  
19 October 1970

I refer to my letter DG/8/1.11/1/746 dated 6 July 1970 transmitting a copy of decision 7.8, a/ adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 84th session (Paris, May-June 1970), concerning the execution of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) on 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.

Pursuant to that decision, I submitted to the Executive Board at its 85th session a report on the action taken to give effect to it. Copies of the report (document 85 EX/16) and of decision 7.3 adopted by the Board following its discussion of this item are enclosed herewith. b/

I wish to draw your particular attention to paragraph 7 of this decision which "urges the Director-General to continue his action for assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, through the Organization of African Unity and in

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a/ See annex I to this chapter, pages 18 and 19.

b/ See enclosures 1 and 2 below.

co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in the spirit as well as the letter of resolution 9.12, particularly its paragraph 3, of the fifteenth session of the General Conference, and to render the assistance provided for in that resolution not only to refugees, but also to the peoples and organizations of the liberated regions of territories which are still under colonial administration".

I should be grateful if you could let me know at your early convenience the extent to which the resources of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa will be available to finance such specific programmes as may be drawn up by UNESCO with a view to implementing the decision referred to above. c/

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c/ The Secretary-General's reply, dated 18 November 1970, to the question raised in this paragraph is reproduced below:

"Thank you for your letter dated 19 October 1970 concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969.

"In the last paragraph of your letter, you requested information as to the extent to which the resources of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa would be available to finance such specific programmes as may be drawn up by UNESCO with a view to implementing paragraph 7 of decision 7.3 adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 85th session.

"In reply, I should like to invite your attention to paragraph 29 of my report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the progress of the above-mentioned Programme (A/8151), in which are set out my intentions regarding the development of co-operation in that connexion with UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned.

"Bearing this in mind, I hope to be in a position to consult with you regarding the question raised in your letter as soon as the General Assembly, in the light of the suggestion made in paragraph 36 of my report, has made the necessary financial provision for the operation of the Programme for 1971."

Enclosure 1

Decision 7.3 adopted by the Executive Board of  
UNESCO at its eighty-fifth session

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 85 EX/16 and its annex,
2. Having also examined document 85 EX/14 Add,
3. Thanking the Director-General for the action he has taken in accordance with decision 7.8 adopted by the Board at its 84th session,
4. Considering that it is important and urgent to aid liberation movements in Africa in the fields of UNESCO's action and competence,
5. Takes note of the relevant resolution, particularly its paragraph 5, adopted by the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 760th meeting on 27 August 1970, d/
6. Regrets that it has not been possible to implement effectively resolution 9.12, of the fifteenth session of the General Conference, particularly its paragraph 3,
7. Urges the Director-General to continue his action for assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, through the Organization of African Unity and in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in the spirit as well as the letter of resolution 9.12, particularly its paragraph 3, of the fifteenth session of the General Conference, and to render the assistance provided for in that resolution not only to refugees, but also to the peoples and organizations of the liberated regions of territories which are still under colonial administration,
8. Requests the Director-General to report on the matter to the Executive Board at its 87th session.

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d/ See paragraph 13 of the present chapter.

Enclosure 2

Eighty-fifth Session

85 EX/16  
PARIS, 25 September 1970  
Original: English-French

EXECUTION OF RESOLUTION 2555 (XXIV) OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 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

SUMMARY

Pursuant to the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 84th session (84 EX/Dec. 7.8, paragraphs 8 and 9), the Director-General reports to the Executive Board on action taken on this decision.

1. Following examination of document 84 EX/35 and Add. e/ concerning the execution of resolution 2555 (XXIV) of the United Nations General Assembly on 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, the Executive Board adopted resolution 7.8 at its 84th session. Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the resolution read as follows:

"The Executive Board,

"...

"8. Commends the Director-General for the information available in document 84 EX/35 and Add. and urges him, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and through it, to comply with any requests made by the liberation movements in Africa, within the framework of General Conference resolution 9.12 (15 C/resolution 9.12), with a view to assisting refugees in UNESCO's spheres of competence;

"9. Invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 85th session on the concrete action he will have taken on this item, in the light of his endeavours under paragraph 8 above."

The present document is submitted to the Board pursuant to that decision.

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e/ See annex I to this chapter, pages 20-26.

## I. Correspondence between the secretariats of UNESCO and the OAU

2. On 2 July 1970, the Director-General addressed to Mr. Diallo Telli, Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a letter in which he quoted the text of the above decision of the Board. "Please note", he wrote, "that by the terms of this decision, the interpretation of which was clarified in the course of the discussion, it is not possible for me to comply with the request of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (Partido Africano da Independencia de Guine e Cabo Verde) (PAIGC) to be given assistance and concerning which your Assistant, Mr. H.M. Sahnoun, expressed his support in a letter dated 25 March, the contents of which were duly made known to the Executive Board before it reached any decision on the matter".

3. Acknowledging receipt of this letter, Mr. D. Ouattara, Director of the OAU's Political Department, acting on behalf of the Secretary-General, sent the Director-General a letter dated 30 July in which he requested further information regarding the meaning of the decision taken by UNESCO's Executive Board at its 84th session. The text of the letter, together with the Director-General's reply, are attached as annexes A and B below.

## II. Action taken with regard to the request submitted by the liberation movements

It transpires from the discussions in the course of the Board's 84th session that of the applications contained in document 84 EX/35 Add., the Director-General is authorized to give a favourable answer only to those submitted by the Southern African liberation movements. An examination of these applications shows that those falling within UNESCO's spheres of competence and meeting the criteria defined in the above-mentioned Board decision (7.8) are concerned with granting scholarships and supplying school textbooks. In the letter addressed to the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU on 1 September, the Director-General expressed the desire that each application would state the number, even approximate, of scholarships per discipline which UNESCO was entitled to grant, together with the quantity and type (level, disciplines) of the school textbooks of which one of the liberation movements was in need. The Director-General regards this information as necessary to him "to enable him to evaluate the amount of the financial aid requested from UNESCO and to determine exactly how such aid could be given".

5. Further, the Secretariat of the United Nations has been approached, to learn whether the resources of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa could be used to finance the needs expressed by the liberation movements. The Programme, which has been in existence since 1968, is the result of the integration of the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, the special training programme for the territories administered by Portugal and the educational and training programmes for South Africans established earlier by the United Nations. These mainly took the form of scholarship programmes on behalf of the citizens of these territories. The General Assembly, at the time of their integration, decided to include in the new Programme "assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia". In addition, by resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 establishing the Programme, the Secretary-General was requested "to include in the Programme the granting of subventions to educational and training institutions in Africa in order to enable those institutions to provide places for persons who come under the Programme and to make it possible for those persons to be trained in Africa as far as practicable".

6. It transpires from information supplied by the Secretariat of the United Nations that:

(a) The basic resolutions governing the operation of the Programme refer generally to persons from the territories concerned. The Programme is not specifically directed at refugees or liberation movements. However, there are a number of scholarship holders who are refugees or have connexions with the liberation movements;

(b) The whole question of criteria and guidelines for making awards is under review by a recently established panel. The results will be submitted to the Programme's Advisory Committee for endorsement. The question whether and to which extent the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) should be taken into account in the operation of the Programme will be one of the questions to be taken up by the panel in its consideration of criteria.

7. The Secretariat was later informed that the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa will not examine these criteria before the end of October.

Annex A

Organization of African Unity

30 July 1970

Sir,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter DG/8/40/12.2 of 2 July 1970 informing the Secretariat-General of the OAU of the decision taken by the Executive Board of UNESCO in regard to UNESCO assistance for refugees and liberation movements in Africa.

I am requested by the Secretary-General to advise you that the Secretariat-General has met with some difficulty in understanding the meaning of paragraph 2 of your letter. You inform us in that paragraph that, by the terms of the Executive Board's decision 7.8, it is not possible for you to take action in connexion with the application for assistance sent to you by the liberation movements, in conformity with the resolutions adopted in the matter by the General Conference of UNESCO. Yet paragraph 8 of decision 7.8 of the Executive Board reads as follows: "Commends the Director-General for the information available in document 84 EX/35 and Add. and urges him, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and through it, to comply with any requests made by the liberation movements in Africa, within the framework of General Conference resolution 9.12 (15 C/resolution 9.12) with a view to assisting refugees in UNESCO's spheres of competence".

In the light of this paragraph, the first reaction of the Secretary-General was to assume that the Director-General had been given the renewal of a definite mandate to apply resolution 9.12 of the General Conference.

We should consequently be grateful for any additional information which you may consider will be of use to us.

I trust that I shall receive an early reply and beg you, Sir, to accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) D. OUATTARA  
Director of the Political Department

Director-General of UNESCO  
Place de Fontenoy  
Paris 7ème

Annex B

United Nations Educational, Scientific  
and Cultural Organization

Paris, 1 September 1970

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to letter POL 110/1/1287.70 of 30 July 1970 sent to me in your name by Mr. D. Ouattara, Director of the Political Department, requesting additional information with regard to the interpretation of decision 7.8 adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 84th session.

As you will have seen by the terms of paragraph 8 of that decision, the Executive Board requested me to comply with any requests made to me by the liberation movements in Africa "with a view to assisting refugees in UNESCO's spheres of competence". In the course of the discussions which preceded the adoption of the decision, it was made clear to me by the Board that UNESCO assistance should be limited to refugees and that in consequence of this I was not authorized to comply with the application for assistance by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) regarding the publication of textbooks for schools established in the territories liberated by Guinea (Bissau).

It follows that my letter DG/8/40/12.2 of 2 July 1970 does not mean that it is impossible for me to comply with the requests for assistance sent to me by the liberation movements, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO, but merely that, in the case of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, the Executive Board has not authorized me to accede to the application, and that as far as any others addressed to me by other organizations are concerned, I am authorized to take action only in so far as they are interested in aid for refugees within UNESCO's spheres of competence.

I take this opportunity to ask you in turn for information concerning the tenor of the applications from the three liberation movements which you sent me under cover of letter POL 100/2/761-72 of 7 May 1970 from the Director of the Political Department, and which were reproduced in annex I of document 84 EX/35 Add.

The three organizations asked UNESCO to grant scholarships to persons regarded as refugees. It would be necessary to state the number, even approximate, of scholarships per discipline within UNESCO's competence, as medical studies, for example, are a matter for the World Health Organization.

H.E. Mr. Diallo Telli  
Administrative Secretary-General of the  
Organization of African Unity  
P.O. Box 3243  
Addis Ababa  
Ethiopia

It would also be useful for me to know the number and type (level, disciplines) of school textbooks required by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

This would enable me to evaluate the amount of the financial aid requested from UNESCO and to determine exactly how such aid could be given.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) René MAHEU

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