



**REPORT**  
**OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION**  
**WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE**  
**DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE**  
**TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES**

---

**VOLUME I**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1)**

**UNITED NATIONS**



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**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1975

## 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 five volumes. The present volume contains chapters I to III;\* volume II, chapters IV to VI; volume III, chapters VII to IX; volume IV, chapters X to XXI; and volume V, chapters XXII to XXIX; each volume contains a full table of contents.

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\* The present version of chapters I to III is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/9023 (Part I) of 6 November 1973 and A/9023 (Part II) of 18 October 1973.



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# CHAPTER I

(A/9023 (Part I))

## ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

22 October 1973

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 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1973.

(Signed) Salim Ahmed SALIM  
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

His Excellency  
Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
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 with 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. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly 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.

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/

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

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to twenty-seventh sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1).

/...

6. Following its consideration of 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" 3/ at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing a programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration.

7. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, 4/ adopted resolution 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, by which it, inter alia:

"3. Approves the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1972, 5/ including the programme of work envisaged for 1973;

"...

"11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) 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 and report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

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

"13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

"14. Requests 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 and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence;

"15. Calls upon the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration;

"16. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to

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3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23B (A/8023/Rev.1/Add.2).

4/ Ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1).

5/ Ibid.

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;

"17. Requests the Special Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular to assist the Economic and Social Council in the study envisaged in Council resolution 1651 (LI) of 29 October 1971;"

8. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 19 resolutions which 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 concerning specific Territories

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Territories under Portuguese administration	2918 (XXVII)	14 November 1972
Southern Rhodesia	2945 (XXVII)	7 December 1972
	2946 (XXVII)	7 December 1972
Papua New Guinea	2977 (XXVII)	14 December 1972
Spanish Sahara	2983 (XXVII)	14 December 1972
American Samoa, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands	2984 (XXVII)	14 December 1972
Seychelles	2985 (XXVII)	14 December 1972
Niue and the Tokelau Islands	2986 (XXVII)	14 December 1972
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	2987 (XXVII)	14 December 1972

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
United Nations Fund for Namibia	3030 (XXVII)	18 December 1972
Namibia	3031 (XXVII)	18 December 1972

(b) Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Dissemination of information on decolonization	2909 (XXVII)	2 November 1972
International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and <u>Apartheid</u> in Southern Africa	2910 (XXVII)	2 November 1972
Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights	2911 (XXVII)	2 November 1972
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations	2978 (XXVII)	14 December 1972
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	2979 (XXVII)	14 December 1972

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
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	2980 (XXVII)	14 December 1972
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	2981 (XXVII)	14 December 1972
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	2982 (XXVII)	14 December 1972

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

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
The policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	2923 B (XXVII)	15 November 1972
	2923 C (XXVII)	15 November 1972
	2923 E (XXVII)	15 November 1972
Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests	2934 A.I (XXVII)	29 November 1972
Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights	2955 (XXVII)	12 December 1972
Pattern of conferences	2960 (XXVII)	13 December 1972



<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	2962 (XXVII)	13 December 1972
Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace	2992 (XXVII)	15 December 1972
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	2993 (XXVII)	15 December 1972
Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms; and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes	3034 (XXVII)	18 December 1972

9. At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly, by confirming the nominations of its President (A/PV.2028), filled with immediate effect three of the four vacancies on the Special Committee.

10. During its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly had before it a letter dated 1 January 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/8655) and a letter dated 13 October 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/8846), stating that their respective Governments had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee.

11. At its 2104th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1972, the General Assembly, on the nomination of its President, agreed to the appointment of Chile and the Congo to fill two of the three vacancies on the Special Committee.

12. With respect to the remaining vacancy, the General Assembly, at its 2114th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1972, decided without objection to authorize the President to continue consultations with a view to filling the vacancy as soon

as possible. In a letter dated 25 January 1973 (A/8992), the President of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the above-mentioned decision, he had appointed Australia to fill the vacancy.

13. As at 25 January 1973, the Special Committee was composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan	Iraq
Australia	Ivory Coast
Bulgaria	Mali
Chile	Sierra Leone
China	Sweden
Congo	Syrian Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Trinidad and Tobago
Ethiopia	Tunisia
Fiji	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India	United Republic of Tanzania
Indonesia	Venezuela
Iran	Yugoslavia

A list of the representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1973 appears in the annex to the present chapter.

14. The present report covers the work of the Special Committee for the period 30 January to 14 September 1973, during which it held 56 plenary meetings. During the same period its subsidiary bodies held 68 meetings.

#### B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1973

15. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1973 (894th meeting), held on 30 January, was opened by the Secretary-General.

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

16. The Secretary-General welcomed all the members present, especially the representative of the Congo, who was serving on the Special Committee for the first time, and the representatives of Australia and Chile, whose delegations were returning to the Committee after several years' absence. He expressed satisfaction that the Committee once again had its full complement of 24 members.

17. When he first addressed the Special Committee the previous year, he had emphasized the urgent need for the international community to mobilize its resources in order to bring about the rapid and final eradication of colonialism. That urgent need remained. The fundamental right of all peoples to freedom, equality and human dignity was one of the basic principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter which

all Members were pledged to uphold. It was intolerable that more than a quarter of a century after the signing of the Charter those rights were still denied to millions of people in different parts of the world. Particularly in southern Africa that created an explosive situation which not only endangered the peace and security of neighbouring independent States but contained elements capable of provoking an extensive racial conflagration with possible consequences spreading far beyond the confines of Africa.

18. There was no doubt in his mind that freedom and independence must inevitably come to all remaining colonial Territories. It was the task of the United Nations to endeavour to ensure that that independence was achieved as soon as possible, was achieved peacefully and was guaranteed by the international community. Those who were trying to prolong the era of colonial and racial domination in southern Africa must recognize that it was in their own best interests to seek solutions by peaceful negotiation on the basis of respect for the genuine right to self-determination and independence of the colonial peoples.

19. In that process the role of the Special Committee was particularly important. It was the Committee's responsibility to follow up the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions, to keep the situation with regard to the various colonial problems under review and to recommend further action as necessary to bring about the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

20. The Special Committee would no doubt wish to give particular attention, following the resolutions recently adopted by the General Assembly, to ways and means whereby the international community, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), could provide more support for the African peoples in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. Among the important new elements was the General Assembly's recognition of the liberation movements of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique as the authentic representatives of the true aspirations of the peoples of those Territories, and its determination to bring about an increased flow of assistance to those movements, to the peoples in the liberated areas and to those who had been driven to take refuge. He hoped that the Government of Portugal would respond positively to the appeal made to it by the General Assembly to enter into negotiations with the liberation movements.

21. In order to give effect to the decisions of the United Nations, every effort must be made to establish a more co-ordinated and sustained programme of assistance by United Nations organizations and institutions for the victims of colonial domination. It was necessary to continue, in close co-operation with OAU, to strive for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions by the specialized agencies, and he hoped to be able to report more encouraging results to the General Assembly in 1973.

22. He was certain that the Special Committee would also pay particular regard to the increasingly serious situation in Southern Rhodesia, currently before the Security Council as well. Since publication of the report of the Pearce Commission in May 1972, there had been no progress towards an acceptable settlement based on

majority rule, and the illegal régime had chosen instead to embark upon a policy of continued and intensified racial segregation. As regards the equally complex problem of Namibia, no effort should be spared to arrive at a solution which would enable the people of the Territory as a whole freely, and with strict regard to the principle of human equality, to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

23. The decisions of the General Assembly calling for a week of solidarity with the colonial peoples of southern Africa, and for an international conference of experts for the support of victims of colonialism and apartheid in that part of the world, to be held at Oslo, as well as the Special Committee's own decision concerning the participation of the liberation movements in its work, gave rise to the hope that new constructive proposals might emerge during the year.

24. Although the critical problems of colonialism in southern Africa would inevitably remain foremost among the concerns of the Special Committee, he hoped that it would devote more detailed consideration than in the past to the problems of the smaller dependent Territories elsewhere. The fact that the situation in those Territories had escaped the spotlight of world attention in no way diminished the responsibility of the United Nations to assist in hastening their decolonization.

25. In many instances, the attainment of that objective presented complex problems, which would require individual solutions best developed on the spot, in consultation with the inhabitants and on the basis of first-hand information. The experience of the Special Committee's mission to Niue in 1972 and the participation by members of the Committee in the United Nations Visiting Mission to Papua New Guinea had demonstrated the valuable contribution which the Committee could make towards the solution of outstanding problems, provided that it received the necessary co-operation from the administering Powers. It was his earnest hope that the constructive results obtained from those missions would encourage other administering Powers to follow the example set by New Zealand and Australia.

26. At the outset of its session each year, one of the first tasks confronting the Special Committee was to decide upon the organization of its work. He knew that the Committee would take into account the importance of careful planning, so that it could complete its heavy programme of work and present its report to the General Assembly in good time. He was certain that the Committee would pay due regard to the need to control and limit its documentation requirements in the light of General Assembly resolution 2836 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

27. In conclusion, he wished to emphasize once again the importance which he attached to the work of the Special Committee. It was essential that the combined efforts of the international community should bring about the complete eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, and in that process the role of the Committee was of major importance. The shocking news of the assassination of Mr. Amílcar Cabral, the leader of the liberation movement of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, a great African patriot who was known and respected by all, was further evidence of the human tragedy which was taking place in Africa, and it must serve as an impetus for greater endeavour.

28. For his part, he wished to assure the Special Committee of his fullest co-operation and his profound concern for the success of its work.

#### Election of officers

29. At its 894th meeting, on 30 January, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Frank Owen Abdullah (Trinidad and Tobago)  
Mr. Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)

#### Statement by the Chairman

30. Although the tasks facing the Special Committee would in no way be easier or less numerous than in 1972, the tasks of the Chairman would be facilitated by the support which he was confident that the Committee and he would continue to receive from the Secretary-General. The latter's statement, to which members had listened with great attention, bore ample testimony to his acute awareness of the seriousness of the situation, as well as of the sufferings and aspirations of the millions of people throughout the world who were still yearning to exercise their right to freedom and independence. He was also convinced that the Committee would have the continued co-operation and assistance in the current session of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and Decolonization, who in the period since he had assumed his current responsibilities had given the work of the Committee maximum priority.

31. He extended a warm welcome to the delegations of Australia, Chile and the Congo, which he was confident would make a valuable contribution to the discharge of the tasks entrusted to the Special Committee by the General Assembly. Australia's return to membership of the Committee had a special significance, for it clearly demonstrated that the policies of an administering Power and the goals of the Special Committee were compatible, provided the Power concerned was prepared to assume in good faith its obligations under the Charter and the Declaration. Chile, also no new-comer to the Committee, was firmly committed to the support of peoples struggling against colonial domination, and he had no doubt that its renewed participation in the Committee's work would be an invaluable asset. He noted that Chile would now be serving in place of Ecuador, and he expressed appreciation for the important role played by the latter country and its delegation in the work of decolonization. In particular, he recalled with profound appreciation and respect the role of its representative, Mr. Horacio Sevilla-Borja, as Chairman of the Special Mission which had visited the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau). Finally, he welcomed the delegation of the Congo, a country which was close to the scene of the struggle against colonialism and whose Government and people were dedicated

to the cause of freedom, self-determination and independence. That the Committee once again had 24 members was a positive development which, coming in the wake of major decisions by the General Assembly regarding the future of the liberation struggle and important actions initiated by the Security Council, would not be lost; he was convinced that the Committee would thus be able to intensify its efforts in seeking solutions to the problems before it.

32. It must be noted that since the previous session of the Special Committee, the struggle against colonialism had reached new heights. In southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) the impressive victories scored by the liberation movements against their oppressors had created a greater international awareness of the actual situation and had made it easier to rally international support for the liberation struggle.

33. Those victories were particularly manifest in the Territories under Portuguese domination. There the liberation movements not only had made significant headway in their legitimate struggle to eliminate Portuguese colonialism and barbarism from their Territories but had conclusively demonstrated to the world that the issue was no longer whether Portugal would withdraw from its African colonies but how soon its presence could be eliminated, and at what price. More liberated zones had been created in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau). Elsewhere in the subjugated parts of the African continent, the nationalist forces had shown no less determination in their noble goal of freeing their homelands from foreign tyranny and exploitation. Thus, in their meeting with the Secretary-General's Special Representative, the patriots of Namibia had displayed their national aspirations without any ambiguity in demanding the end of South Africa's illegal occupation. Similarly, despite the rule of terror imposed on them by the racist minority régime of Ian Smith, the Zimbabweans had stood firm in fighting for their birth-right.

34. The dynamic efforts of the liberation movements themselves had without doubt accounted for the enhanced capacity of the Special Committee to assist in their struggle, and had been a determining factor in the historic recommendations adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, enabling them to participate as observers in the related proceedings of the Special Committee and the Fourth Committee. Moreover, the Security Council had for the first time unanimously adopted an important resolution calling on Portugal to cease its war of repression against the African people and to negotiate with their representatives. Yet it would be naïve to talk about those victories without recognizing the desperation of, and in some cases the sheer acts of madness perpetrated by, the forces of colonialism and their agents in their attempts to stop the powerful anti-colonial wind that had swept over not only the African continent but indeed the whole world in 1972. To the pleas for reason and sanity, the fascist régime in Lisbon had responded with characteristic contempt, affronting the international community by rejecting any peaceful dialogue with representatives of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau). With its undisguised intransigence and obduracy, Portugal had gone on a rampage of terror in pursuing its colonial wars. Furthermore, simultaneously with their campaign of terror in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, the authorities in Lisbon had now made as part of

their arsenal the launching of constant aggressions against independent African States. The cowardly attacks by Portuguese planes on a Tanzanian village was the most recent example of the new concept of "coexistence" practised by Portugal.

35. When the question of Territories under Portuguese domination was discussed, therefore, it must be realized that Lisbon had no intention of conforming to the norms of civilized conduct compatible with the purposes and principles of the Organization. Regrettably, the only conclusion that the Special Committee could draw was that Portugal preferred the path of constant confrontation to that of negotiation. Thus, the duty of the Committee was not only to continue to mobilize active support for the armed struggle of the liberation movements in the Territories, but above all to strive more energetically to deprive Portugal of the large-scale economic, military, political and diplomatic support it received from some of its allies within the NATO alliance. He emphasized the need to work relentlessly to expose Portuguese colonialism for what it was and to provide maximum support to those combatants who were working and sacrificing their lives for its eradication. The shocking and cowardly assassination of Amílcar Cabral, the Secretary-General of the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), must remain a cruel and tragic reminder to all. There would be another opportunity to pay tribute to that great freedom fighter, statesman and champion of peace, but at the Committee's first meeting since that criminal act, he wished to say briefly that Cabral's untimely death had robbed the international community of one of its strongest and most indefatigable leaders, and for the Special Committee in particular it was an irreparable loss. No tribute would be more fitting to his memory than for the Committee to transform its grief into a source of strength, inspiration and determination to carry out faithfully its responsibilities towards the final eradication of colonialism. In that connexion, he intended to propose the holding of a special meeting of the Committee so that Members of the Organization might pay tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Cabral.

36. The determined and increasingly successful resistance of the Zimbabwean people and their liberation movement had created havoc among the racist minority clique in Salisbury and the apartheid régime in Pretoria. The current economic blockade against Zambia, in an attempt to strangle that country's economy, as also the acts of subversion, harassment and outright aggression committed against that country, should be viewed in that context. The Special Committee must draw two conclusions from that situation: first, there was an imperative need for more intensified international action aimed at bringing to a speedy end the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia if the threat to peace and security in the area was to be averted; secondly, despite claims that it preferred to negotiate, South Africa not only continued to cling stubbornly to its illegal occupation of Namibia but openly and arrogantly operated from the United Kingdom Territory of Southern Rhodesia, while ignoring all General Assembly recommendations and Security Council decisions in that connexion.

37. He was confident that, in the light of the General Assembly's decision to include the Comoro Archipelago in the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee would seriously consider that question with a view to recommending appropriate measures to enable the people of those islands to exercise



their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. He hoped that in discharging its responsibilities the Committee would have the co-operation of the Government of France, especially in view of the clearly indicated wish of the people of the Comoro islands to achieve independence, as expressed overwhelmingly in the general elections held in the Archipelago the previous December.

38. If he had dwelt extensively on the colonial Territories in Africa, it was because that was the area responsible for prolonging the life span of the Special Committee. To say that, however, was in no way to minimize the Committee's responsibilities towards other colonial Territories. Indeed, as experience had already shown, and as the Secretary-General had so rightly emphasized, there was need for serious study of the problems of those Territories in order to assist their peoples towards the enjoyment of their inalienable rights. The co-operation of the administering Powers in that connexion was essential for the achievement of tangible results, and he hoped that those administering Powers which in the past had not been co-operative would realize the futility of their negative approach, in the interests of the populations of the Territories which they were currently administering.

39. With respect to what he considered were the minimum goals of the Special Committee during the year, he wished to suggest the following. The Committee, to be effective, must keep pace with actual developments in the anti-colonial struggle. The first priority of the Committee should be to consolidate and strengthen the victories scored in the liberation struggle. Secondly, the time had come to explore all possible means of giving concrete assistance to the peoples still under colonial domination. The Committee must become more and more action-oriented and less a forum for debate and the adoption of resolutions. It was important to note that the Committee, as a result of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its last session, would be privileged to have the participation of representatives of the national liberation movements in New York during consideration of the colonial Territories. Maximum use must be made of that opportunity, and in that regard he wished to report that at the twenty-first session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, which he had just attended in Accra, he had discussed the matter at length with the leaders of the various liberation movements recognized by OAU and they had displayed enthusiasm at the prospect of such an important dialogue.

40. He believed that there were at least two fields in which higher priority must be given than heretofore. The first priority related to the needs of the liberation movements, particularly in the liberated areas. Despite repeated requests by the General Assembly addressed to the specialized agencies in that regard, with one or two exceptions the response had been anything but positive. In 1973, the Committee should give that matter very serious consideration. It should study the reasons which purportedly justified the failure of the specialized agencies to comply with the Assembly's resolutions, and it might consider sending missions to the headquarters of the various agencies in order to discuss the problems with their executive heads with a view to finding solutions. To ensure a proper study of the problem consideration might also be given to allocating the question of implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions by the



specialized agencies to a sub-committee. The other priority was to mobilize international support for the struggle of the colonial peoples. In order to gain the active support of considerable segments of world public opinion of which it had been deprived, the Committee must endeavour, with the co-operation of the Office of Public Information, to mount massive campaigns, particularly in Western countries. Two occasions needed to be exploited to the full: the Oslo International Conference and the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples. The Conference at Oslo should be made a forum from which a clear-cut programme of action to combat colonialism on all levels would emerge. The Week of Solidarity should be utilized to inculcate in the international community a greater awareness of the plight of the colonial peoples and of the need of the liberation movements for material assistance.

41. He felt that despite its limitations, and given the co-operation, dedication and determination of all its members, the Special Committee could play a crucial role in the struggle of colonial peoples for self-determination and independence. With the members' co-operation, he was confident that the 1973 session could make yet another significant contribution in the service of mankind by bringing closer the day when there would no longer be any subject peoples.

### C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

42. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work for the year at its 896th to 900th meetings, between 5 and 13 February. Statements in that connexion were made as follows: at the 896th meeting, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Iran, Iraq and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.896 and Corr.1); at the 897th meeting, by the representatives of Tunisia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Mali, Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia, China and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.897 and Corr.1); at the 898th meeting, by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Indonesia and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.898 and Corr.1); at the 899th meeting, by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Venezuela and the Congo (A/AC.109/PV.899); and at the 900th meeting, by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, Australia, India, Iraq and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.900).

43. At its 896th meeting, on 5 February, the Special Committee 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-seventh session, as well as the tasks envisaged by the Committee itself for 1973, an outline of which was contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/L.839 and Corr.1). Further, the Committee requested the Working Group to bear in mind the views expressed during the general debate on the organization of work.

44. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, by adopting the sixty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), the Special Committee decided to maintain

Sub-Committees I and II, allocating to the latter Sub-Committee those items previously dealt with by that Sub-Committee and Sub-Committee III. It also decided that the Sub-Committee on Petitions should be renamed the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, with the terms of reference indicated in paragraph 56 below. In addition, it decided to establish a working group to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

45. At the same meeting, on the basis of the recommendations of its Working Group, the Special Committee requested its subsidiary bodies to carry out the specific tasks assigned by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

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

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Southern Rhodesia	Plenary	As separate item
Namibia	"	"
Territories under Portuguese administration	"	"
Spanish Sahara	"	"
French Somaliland <u>6/</u>	"	"
British Honduras <u>7/</u>	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts- Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	"	"
Comoro Archipelago	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter and related questions	"	"

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6/ 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."

7/ On 1 June 1973, by an Order-in-Council of the United Kingdom Government, the name of British Honduras was officially changed to Belize.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under 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-Committee
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	"	"
Seychelles and St. Helena	"	"
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands	Sub-Committee II	"
New Hebrides	"	"
American Samoa and Guam	"	"
Wake and the Tokelau Islands	"	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"
Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Papua New Guinea	"	"
Brunei	"	"
United States Virgin Islands	"	"
British Virgin Islands	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Bahamas	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Cayman Islands	Sub-Committee II	To be decided by Sub-Committee
Montserrat	"	"
Dissemination of information on decolonization	Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information	As a separate item
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	Working Group on resolution 2980 (XXVII)	"
Pattern of conferences	Working Group	"
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Special Committee resolution of 28 August 1972 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"
Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights	"	"
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	"	"
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	Plenary/sub-committees	"
Matters relating to the small Territories	"	As appropriate
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (article 15 of the Convention)	Plenary/sub-committees	As appropriate
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence		To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization		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		"
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa		"
International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and <u>Apartheid</u> in Southern Africa		"
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa		"
Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests		"
Importance of the universal realization of the rights of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights		"
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU)		"
Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace		"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security		"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes		To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
47. At its 902nd, 911th and 912th meetings, on 23 February, 27 April and 14 May, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1973, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth reports of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841 and L.862). Those decisions are reflected in paragraph 69 below.		
48. At its 912th meeting, on 14 May, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the first report of the Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations (A/AC.109/L.866), the Special Committee took a decision concerning the dispatch of a special mission to hold consultations with the executive heads of a number of organizations. That decision is reflected in chapter VI of the present report (A/9023 (Part V)).		
49. At its 937th meeting, on 15 August, the Special Committee took a decision in connexion with the Second Seminar of the National Correspondents of the OAU Bureau for Placement and Education of African Refugees, at Addis Ababa, as reflected in paragraph 136 below. At the same meeting, the Committee took a decision concerning an invitation to the Chairman to address a special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, as reflected in paragraph 121 below.		
50. At its 938th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.902), took decisions concerning the question of participation of national liberation movements in the work of the United Nations. An account of the Committee's consideration of the question is set out in paragraphs 86 to 91 below.		
51. At the same meeting, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the same report the Special Committee took decisions concerning the question of inviting certain individuals to appear before the Committee for the purpose of securing information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories (see paras. 92 and 93 below).		

52. At the same meeting, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the same report, the Special Committee took a further decision concerning its programme of work for 1973 (see paragraphs 75-85 below).

D. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Special Committee

53. The Special Committee held 56 meetings during 1973, as follows:

First session:

894th to 928th meetings, 30 January to 5 July

Second session:

929th meeting, on 20 July 8/

930th to 949th meetings, 2 August to 14 September.

Working Group

54. At its 896th meeting, on 5 February, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to maintain its Working Group. At its 900th meeting, on 13 February, the Special Committee further decided that the composition of the Working Group should be as follows: Australia, the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq and Venezuela, together with its four officers, namely, the Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania), the two Vice-Chairmen (Trinidad and Tobago and Iran) and the Rapporteur (Bulgaria).

55. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held three meetings, on 15 February, 25 April and 14 August, and submitted three reports. 9/

Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information

56. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, by adopting the sixty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), the Special Committee decided that the

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8/ An extrasessional meeting to consider a specific aspect of the question of Territories under Portuguese administration (see chap. IX, paras. 19-22, of the present report (A/9023/Add.3).

9/ A/AC.109/L.841, L.862 and L.902.

Sub-Committee on Petitions should be maintained and renamed Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, and that, in addition to its tasks relating to petitions and other communications, it should be charged with following the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2909 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 and the Special Committee's resolution of 14 August 1972 10/ on the dissemination of information on decolonization. At the same meeting, the Committee further decided, following statements by the representatives of Tunisia, the Syrian Arab Republic, India, Iraq and the Ivory Coast, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.902 and Corr.1), that within the context of its mandate, the Sub-Committee should maintain, as appropriate, liaison with the national liberation movements of colonial Territories and the non-governmental organizations concerned. In accordance with decisions taken at the same meeting and at its 904th meeting, on 12 March, the composition of the Sub-Committee was as follows:

Chile  
Czechoslovakia  
India  
Indonesia  
Mali  
Sierra Leone  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Tunisia

57. At its 185th meeting, on 9 March, the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information elected Mr. Abdelkrim Moussa (Tunisia) as Chairman. At its 186th meeting, on 19 March, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. James Holger (Chile) as Rapporteur.

58. The Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information held 13 meetings, between 9 March and 16 July, and submitted eight reports to the Special Committee. 11/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports on the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization is set out in chapter II of the present report (A/9023 (Part II)).

59. During the period under review, the Sub-Committee considered a total of 20 communications, 19 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 items to which they refer. These petitions included three requests for hearing which the Sub-Committee recommended to the Special Committee for approval.

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10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 97.

11/ A/AC.109/L.850, L.858, L.868, L.869, L.875, L.880, L.886 and L.890 and Corr.1.



### Sub-Committee I

60. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, by adopting the sixty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee I. At the same meeting, the Committee decided that the membership of Sub-Committee I should be as follows:

Chile  
China  
Congo  
Mali  
Sierra Leone  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Yugoslavia

61. At its 116th meeting, on 9 March, Sub-Committee I elected Mrs. Famah Josephine Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone) as Chairman.

62. Sub-Committee I held 12 meetings, between 9 March and 15 August, 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.

### Sub-Committee II

63. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, by adopting the sixty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee II. At the same meeting, the Committee decided that the membership of Sub-Committee II should be as follows:

Afghanistan  
Australia  
Bulgaria  
Czechoslovakia  
Ethiopia  
Fiji  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran  
Iraq  
Ivory Coast  
Sweden  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Venezuela

64. At its 162nd meeting, on 9 March, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia) as Chairman, Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela) as Rapporteur.

65. Sub-Committee II held 27 meetings, between 9 March and 21 August, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands;
- (b) Niue and the Tokelau Islands;
- (c) New Hebrides;
- (d) American Samoa and Guam;
- (e) Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Papua New Guinea;
- (f) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
- (g) Brunei;
- (h) Bahamas;
- (i) Bermuda;
- (j) British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands;
- (k) United States Virgin Islands.

Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized  
Agencies and the International Institutions Associated  
with the United Nations of the Declaration on the  
Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and  
Peoples and other Relevant Resolutions of the United  
Nations

66. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, by adopting the sixty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), the Special Committee decided to establish a working group to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Working Group should be as follows:

Bulgaria  
India  
Iraq  
Sweden  
Tunisia  
United Republic of Tanzania

67. At its first meeting, on 9 March, the Working Group elected Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq) as Chairman.

68. During the year, the Working Group held 13 meetings between 9 March and 9 May, and submitted two reports to the Special Committee. <sup>12/</sup> An account of the Special Committee's consideration of these reports is contained in chapter VI of the present report (A/9023 (Part V)).

E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES

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

<u>Territories</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Territories under Portuguese administration	895, 903, 915-922, 929, 930
Southern Rhodesia	906-911, 922, 946
Namibia	922-926
Spanish Sahara	912, 927, 928, 930

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<sup>12/</sup> A/AC.109/L.866 and A/9023 (Part V), chap. VI, annex I.

TerritoriesMeetings

Comoro Archipelago	934-938
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	936, 937
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	939-941
Gibraltar; British Honduras (see foot-note 7/ above); French Somaliland (see foot-note 6/ above)	946

Territories referred to Sub-Committee I

Seychelles and St. Helena	908, 923, 925
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Territories referred to Sub-Committee II

Bahamas	912
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands	915, 916
Niue and the Tokelau Islands	915, 916
Bermuda	930, 931
British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands	930, 931
New Hebrides	930, 931
Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Papua New Guinea	940, 941
American Samoa and Guam	941, 943
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	941, 943
Brunei	942, 943
United States Virgin Islands	942, 943

70. 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 VII to XXVIII of the present report (A/9023/Add.1-6).

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

71. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, to take up separately 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.

72. In taking that decision, the Special Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, 13/ 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 1973, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies. The Committee recalled further that, in paragraph 3 of its resolution 2908 (XXVII), the General Assembly had approved the report of the Special Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee during 1973.

73. At its 938th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.902). The relevant paragraph of the report reads as follows:

"16. Having regard to the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee continue consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session might give in that connexion. The Working Group also agreed to recommend that the Committee take note of the statement made by the representative of Fiji at its 930th meeting, on 2 August, concerning the question of the applicability of the Declaration to the French Territories in the Pacific Ocean (A/AC.109/PV.930)."

74. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

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13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 188.

Special Committee resolution of 28 August 1972  
concerning Puerto Rico 14/

75. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee resolution of 28 August 1972 concerning Puerto Rico" and to refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

76. The Special Committee considered the item at its 938th, 941st to 944th, 947th and 948th meetings, between 16 and 30 August.

77. At its 938th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee had before it the seventieth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.902), the relevant paragraphs of which read as follows:

"13. At its 890th meeting, on 28 August 1972, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the question of the applicability of the Declaration with respect to Puerto Rico, the operative paragraph of which read as follows:

'Instructs its Working Group to submit to it at an early date in 1973 a report relating specifically to the procedure to be followed by the Special Committee for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with respect to Puerto Rico.'

"14. After discussion, the Working Group agreed by consensus that, in order that a full examination of this question might be made and with a view to providing an opportunity to all the members of the Committee and such other non-members of the Committee as might wish to do so, to express their views in that regard, the question might most appropriately be examined at plenary meetings of the Special Committee.

"15. The Working Group was also informed of the requests for hearing received from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and the Puerto Rican Independence Party ... Bearing in mind that the substantive aspects of the question are closely linked to the procedural aspects which are the subject of the foregoing recommendation, the Working Group agreed that the Special Committee might wish to take appropriate action on the requests in connexion with its consideration of the question."

78. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, by approving the above recommendations of the Working Group, decided to take up the item at its plenary

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14/ Ibid., para. 85.

meetings. Following that decision, the representative of Cuba, with the consent of the Committee, made a statement relating to the item (A/AC.109/PV.938).

79. At the 941st meeting, on 21 August, the representative of Chile proposed that the Special Committee take a decision to grant the two requests for hearing referred to in paragraph 77 above, without prejudice to the Committee's subsequent consideration of the item. Statements in that connexion were made, at the same meeting, by the representatives of Ethiopia, Iraq and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.941); and, at the 942nd meeting, on 22 August, by the representatives of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, Mali, Australia, the Ivory Coast and Ethiopia (A/AC.109/PV.942 and Corr.1).

80. At its 942nd meeting, on 22 August, following statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of Ethiopia and the Ivory Coast, the Special Committee decided, by a vote of 12 to none, with 12 abstentions, to grant the two requests for hearing. Further statements in explanation of vote were made, at the same meeting, by the representatives of India and Iran (A/AC.109/PV.942 and Corr.1).

81. At the 943rd meeting, on 23 August, Mr. Juan Mari Bras, Secretary-General, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.943). At the 944th meeting, on 24 August, Mr. Rubén Berríos Martínez, President, Puerto Rican Independence Party, made a statement and he and Mr. Juan Mari Bras replied to questions put to them by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.944). At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Iraq, the Congo, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria, as well as by the representative of Cuba, with the Committee's consent (A/AC.109/PV.944).

82. At the 947th meeting, on 29 August, the representatives of the Congo and the Syrian Arab Republic introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.900), sponsored by the Congo, Iraq, Mali and the Syrian Arab Republic. At the same meeting, statements in that connexion were made by the representatives of Chile and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.947).

83. At the 948th meeting, on 30 August, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.900) by a roll-call vote of 12 to 2, with 9 abstentions (see paragraph 84 below). The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Czechoslovakia, India, Iraq, Mali, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Against: Ethiopia, Iran.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Fiji, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela.

At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, India, Australia and Iran (A/AC.109/PV.948). Statements were also made, with the Committee's consent, by the

representative of Cuba and, in continuation of the hearing held at the 943rd meeting, by Mr. Juan Mari Bras of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (A/AC.109/PV.948).

84. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/438) adopted by the Special Committee at its 948th meeting, on 30 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 83 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question relating to its resolution of 28 August 1972 concerning Puerto Rico, 15/

Having heard the statements of representatives of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and the Puerto Rican Independence Party, 16/

Reaffirming that, in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, all peoples have the right to self-determination and by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Reaffirming also that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Considering the necessity of furthering the study of all pertinent aspects of the situation with respect to the procedure for the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) regarding Puerto Rico,

Recalling its resolution of 28 August 1972 concerning Puerto Rico,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

2. Requests the Government of the United States of America to refrain from taking any measures which might obstruct the full and free exercise by the people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, as well as of their economic, social and other rights, and in particular to prevent any violation of these rights by bodies corporate under its jurisdiction;

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15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 85.

16/ A/AC.109/PV.943 and 944.



3. Requests its Rapporteur, with the assistance of the Secretariat, to collect all pertinent information on the question, including the views of all the parties concerned, for the purpose of facilitating its consideration of the question in 1974;

4. Decides to keep the question under continuous review.

85. On 4 September, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

G. QUESTION OF THE PARTICIPATION OF NATIONAL LIBERATION  
MOVEMENTS IN THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

86. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, the Special Committee stated, inter alia, as follows:

"187. ... Further, in view of the need for close and continuing contact with the liberation movements of the Territories concerned, to enable the Committee to discharge effectively the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, and in the light of the relevant provisions of the programme of action contained in resolution 2621 (XXV) as well as of paragraph 14 of resolution 2878 (XXVI), the Committee will consider inviting, in consultation with OAU and through it, the representatives of the liberation movements concerned to participate, whenever necessary and in an observer capacity, in its proceedings relating to their respective countries ..." 17/

87. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 3 of resolution 2908 (XXVII), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1973, including the decision quoted above.

88. In the light of the foregoing and taking into account the related decision of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, the Special Committee invited, in consultation with OAU and through it, representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to participate, in an observer capacity, in its consideration of the Territories concerned. In response to the invitation, the following liberation movements took part in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee as observers:

<u>Territories</u>	<u>National liberation movements</u>
Southern Rhodesia	Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)
Angola	Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola (FNLA) Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA)
Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde	Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC)
Mozambique	Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO)
Namibia	South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)
Comoro Archipelago	Mouvement de libération nationale des Comores (MOLINACO)

89. An account of the Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned Territories, including references to the meetings at which statements were made by the representatives of the national liberation movements concerned, is set out in chapters VII, VIII, IX and XI of the present report (A/9023/Add.1-4).

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 187.

90. At its 938th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee considered the question of the participation of the national liberation movements concerned in the work of the United Nations on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventieth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.902). The relevant paragraphs of the report read as follows:

"11. ... the Working Group recalled that, at its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in approving the related recommendations of the Special Committee, had made the necessary financial provision for the participation as observers of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee in 1973. The representatives of those movements accordingly took part as observers in the Committee's consideration of the related items during 1973. Bearing in mind the positive results thus achieved in the Committee's work as a consequence of the participation of those representatives, the Working Group agreed to recommend that, in its consideration of the related items in 1974 and subject to any directives it might receive in that regard from the General Assembly at the latter's twenty-eighth session, the Committee should invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to continue to take part as observers in the proceedings of the Committee relating to their countries. Further, the Working Group agreed that the Committee might consider including in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during 1974, the Assembly should also take this into account.

"12. ... the Working Group agreed to recommend to the Special Committee that, taking into account the contributions made by the representatives of the national liberation movements who had participated in the work of the Fourth Committee at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, it should propose that the Assembly, at its forthcoming session, invite the leaders of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa, recognized by OAU, to continue to participate as observers in the proceedings of the Fourth Committee relating to their respective countries. In that regard, the Special Committee might also suggest to the General Assembly that the Fourth Committee should consider taking up the foregoing proposal at the outset of the session during its consideration of the organization of its work, so that the necessary arrangements, including as appropriate the requisite financial provisions, might be considered in time to ensure their participation. The representative of Venezuela reserved the position of his Government in this regard."

91. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above recommendations of the Working Group.

#### Arrangements for securing information from individuals

92. At the same meeting, on the basis also of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report of its Working Group, the Special Committee considered

the question of the arrangements to be made, whenever necessary, for securing from individuals such information as it might deem vitally important to its consideration of specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories. The relevant paragraphs of the report read as follows:

"17. ... the Working Group considered the question of arrangements to be made, whenever necessary, for securing from individuals such information as the Special Committee might deem vitally important to its consideration of specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories.

"18. ... the Working Group agreed that the Special Committee should consider inviting, in consultation with OAU and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to obtain otherwise. The Working Group agreed also to suggest that the Special Committee should include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during 1974, the Assembly should also take this into account."

93. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above recommendations of the Working Group.

#### H. MATTERS RELATING TO SMALL TERRITORIES

94. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), 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. At the same meeting, on the basis of a recommendation contained in the same report, the Special Committee also decided that it would hold a preliminary exchange of views on the item as a matter of priority, which would subsequently be taken into account by the sub-committees concerned within the context of their respective terms of reference.

95. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 2908 (XXVII), by paragraph 14 of which the Assembly requested 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 and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence". The Special Committee also paid due regard to other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at the latter's twenty-seventh session.

96. The general exchange of views on the item took place at the 903rd to 905th meetings, between 8 and 26 March. Statements were made at the 903rd meeting, by the representative of Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.903); at the 904th meeting, by the representatives of Iraq and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.904); and, at the 905th meeting, by the representatives of Indonesia, Venezuela, China, Australia, Iran,

Czechoslovakia, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.905 and Corr.1).

97. Subsequently, the Special Committee, in approving the various relevant reports of Sub-Committees I and II, noted that these bodies had taken into account the pertinent provisions of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions in examining the specific Territories referred to them for consideration, and decided 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 at its twenty-eighth session.

I. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS FOR THE SUPPORT OF VICTIMS OF COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

98. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its programme of work for 1973, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"193. ... the General Assembly will no doubt wish to bear in mind the outcome of the impending consultations relating to the preparation by OAU of a world conference for support of victims of apartheid and colonialism, to be held during 1973 in Oslo (Norway). The Committee believes in that regard that the General Assembly would wish it to be represented at the conference, in an appropriate capacity, should it take place, as projected, in 1973." 18/

99. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 3 of resolution 2908 (XXVII), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1973, including the proposal quoted above. Further, the Assembly, in paragraph 1 of resolution 2910 (XXVII), requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with OAU, "to organize at Oslo in 1973 an International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa ...".

100. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, to take up an item entitled "International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa" and to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take the item into consideration. On the basis of the recommendation of the Working Group, the Special Committee also decided to authorize its officers to hold consultations, as appropriate, with the officers of the other United Nations bodies concerned on matters of common interest, in particular in connexion with the holding of the Conference.

101. At its 903rd meeting, on 8 March, the Special Committee, by accepting an

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18/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap I, para. 193.

invitation from the Secretary-General in that connexion, decided to authorize its Chairman to make a statement at the Conference on its behalf and to participate in the proceedings of the Conference. In accordance with these decisions, the Chairman of the Special Committee attended the Conference, which was held in Oslo between 9 and 14 April, and reported orally to the Special Committee at its 907th meeting, on 23 April. At that meeting, statements in connexion with the Conference were made by the representatives of India, Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.907).

102. As reflected in the relevant chapters of its report, the Special Committee, in its consideration of the colonial Territories concerned, took into account the related information received from its Chairman and those of its members who also attended the Conference, and from various other participants, including in particular the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in southern Africa and the non-governmental organizations concerned. Further, in connexion with its consideration of specific Territories, the Special Committee took into account the programme of action adopted by the Conference for the attention of the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

103. An account of the organization, proceedings and results of the Conference is set out in the report prepared by the Secretary-General and submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, in pursuance of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2910 (XXVII) (A/9061).

104. At its 915th meeting, on 13 June, the Special Committee decided to request the Office of Public Information to publish in an appropriate form a selection from the working papers placed before the Conference, as well as from the relevant statements made by participants in the Conference (see A/9023 (Part II), chapter II, para. 8 (d)).

J. WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE COLONIAL PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA  
AND GUINEA (BISSAU) AND CAPE VERDE FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM,  
INDEPENDENCE AND EQUAL RIGHTS

105. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights".

106. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII), by paragraph 2 of which the Assembly recommended that, "on the occasion of the Week, meetings should be held, appropriate materials should be published in the press and broadcast on radio and television and public campaigns should be conducted with a view to obtaining contributions to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity". In addition, the Special Committee was guided by the relevant recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information (A/AC.109/L.869), which it endorsed at its 913th meeting, on 21 May. These recommendations were to the effect that:

(a) The Special Committee should hold, during the week beginning on 25 May, a ceremonial meeting with the participation of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization;

(b) In future years the Special Committee should consider organizing a seminar on decolonization to be held during the week beginning on 25 May, as appropriate;

(c) In connexion with the Week of Solidarity the Office of Public Information should be invited:

- (i) To take effective measures to publicize General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) on the dissemination of information on decolonization with a view to enlisting the widest possible support from all concerned for its full implementation, including especially the preparation of special programmes of publicity on the basis of all available documents, data and material;
- (ii) To intensify its efforts to seek the full co-operation, through the United Nations Information Centres, of all interested non-governmental organizations with respect to the dissemination of information on decolonization and in particular to the organization of campaigns with a view to obtaining contributions to the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid;
- (iii) To give full publicity to the Week of Solidarity through publications and radio and television programmes so that information concerning the Week might be given the widest possible coverage in the world press;

(d) The Chairman of the Special Committee and the Secretary-General might address an appeal to all Governments, organizations and individuals, particularly to prominent personalities in public life and those engaged in literary endeavours, as well as leaders of labour and youth movements, to express their solidarity with the colonial peoples in their struggle for liberation and to exercise their leadership, within their respective spheres of competence and activities, in arousing world public opinion in support of the colonial peoples in southern Africa, as also in Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde.

107. On 18 May, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. Frank O. Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago), issued a communiqué concerning the holding of the Week of Solidarity. The text of the communiqué, reproduced below, was prepared by the Acting Chairman in consultation with the Committee members.

Communiqué issued by the Acting Chairman on 18 May 1973

"The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples will hold a special meeting at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 23 May 1973, in the Trusteeship Council chamber, to mark the Week of Solidarity with the

Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII).

"It will be recalled that, in adopting resolution 2911 (XXVII), the General Assembly addressed an appeal to the Governments and the peoples of the world to hold annually a Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights and proposed that the Week should begin on 25 May, Africa Liberation Day. In addition, the General Assembly recommended that, on the occasion of the Week, meetings should be held, appropriate materials should be published in the press and broadcast on radio and television and public campaigns should be conducted with a view to obtaining contributions to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity.

"Bearing in mind the important role being played by the international community in assisting in the achievement by the colonial peoples of their freedom, independence and equal rights, and taking into consideration the special responsibilities of the United Nations bodies concerned in this regard, the Special Committee invited the presiding officers of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on Apartheid to address it at this meeting.

"The Special Committee will consider further recommendations to be made in this connexion at its meeting to be held on Monday, 21 May 1973."

108. In the light of the foregoing and following further consideration of the matter at its 913th meeting, on 21 May, during which statements were made by the representatives of Chile, India, Australia, Tunisia, the Ivory Coast, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mali and Iraq, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.913), the Special Committee held a special meeting (914th meeting), on 23 May, in observance of the Week of Solidarity. During the meeting, in addition to members of a number of permanent missions of the Member States to the United Nations and representatives of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, the following United Nations bodies were represented by their respective presiding officers: Security Council, United Nations Council for Namibia, Commission on Human Rights and Special Committee on Apartheid. The Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations for the month of May 1973 and the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations also participated in the meeting.

109. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Chairman of the Special Committee and by the representatives of the Philippines, Turkey (in his capacity as Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia), India (in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Special Committee on Apartheid), Guinea (in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations for the month of May 1973), the Sudan (in his capacity as President of the Security Council), Chile, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Tunisia, Fiji and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.914).



110. Having regard to the recommendation referred to in paragraph 106 (d) above, the Secretary-General issued on 1 June the following statement:

"Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights commenced on 25 May and is now being held.

"Speaking to the Organization of African Unity on 25 May, I stressed the significance of this Week to all the members of that Organization. I went on to say that 'Our solidarity must be real and sincere, so that we keep alive the knowledge among those who are oppressed that their cause is not forgotten by the international community'.

"I feel it appropriate now to recall this appeal for a real and sincere solidarity within the wider scope of the United Nations, not only in the sense of its Member States, but of the individual citizens and organizations in those States."

#### K. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

111. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

112. The Special Committee considered the item at its 942nd meeting, on 22 August. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.942 and Corr.1), the Committee, having regard to the information requested of it under the relevant decisions of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination contained in the latter's statement of 29 January 1970, 19/ decided, without objection, to authorize its Chairman to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination:

(a) Copies of the petitions relevant to the Convention;

(b) Such other Special Committee documents as might contain information about the petitioners concerned;

(c) An indication to the effect that the information contained in those petitions was fully taken into account by the Special Committee in its consideration of the relevant items; and

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19/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 91.

(d) Records of the meetings at which the relevant items were considered and the petitioners were heard.

113. As regards the petitions referred to in paragraph 112 (a) above, the Special Committee, for the year under review, authorized its Chairman to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the following petitions which had been circulated as documents of the Special Committee in 1973:

<u>Petition</u>	<u>Territory</u>
A/AC.109/PET.1237 and Add.1	British Honduras (see foot-note 7 above)
A/AC.109/PET.1243	Mozambique
A/AC.109/PET.1244	Territories in southern Africa
A/AC.109/PET.1246	Southern Rhodesia
A/AC.109/PET.1249	Mozambique
A/AC.109/PET.1251	Mozambique

114. With respect to decision 3 (VI) of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination adopted at its sixth session, 20/ the Special Committee invited the attention of the Secretary-General to the desire expressed by that Committee concerning working papers on specific Territories, prepared annually for the Special Committee by the Secretariat. The Special Committee also took into account the various recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination relating to specific Territories.

115. In taking the foregoing decisions relating to the Convention, the Special Committee recalled that an integral part of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in resolution 1514 (XV), namely, to bring about the 'immediate and full application of the Declaration to "all Territories which are not yet independent", was a call for the attainment of that objective "without any distinction as to race, creed or colour". Further, the Special Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in resolution 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, had reaffirmed its view that racial discrimination in colonial Territories could be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration. In the view of the Special Committee, the full implementation of the Declaration necessarily implied the exercise by all peoples under colonial domination of the right to self-determination and of all other basic human rights.

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20/ Ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8718), chap. IX, section B.

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

Security Council

116. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 2908 (XXVII), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security", and recommended that the Security Council "take such suggestions fully into consideration".

117. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to a number of its decisions relating to colonial Territories in southern Africa, as follows:

<u>Decision</u>	<u>Relating to</u>	<u>Document</u>
Resolution of 27 April 1973	Southern Rhodesia	S/10923
Statement by the Chairman of 25 June 1973	Southern Rhodesia	S/10959
Resolution of 22 June 1973	Territories under Portuguese administration	S/10960
Consensus of 29 June 1973	Namibia	S/10963

118. In addition, the Special Committee, at its 946th meeting, on 28 August, decided to draw the attention of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, for appropriate action, to the issuance by the illegal régime of a postage stamp commemorating the centenary of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and incorporating the United Nations emblem in its design.

119. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the items leading to the above-mentioned decisions are set out in chapters VII-IX of the present report (A/9023/Add.1-3). During the year, the Special Committee followed closely the Security Council's consideration of questions relating to Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. In addition, in accordance with decisions taken by the Special Committee at its 903rd and 904th meetings, on 8 and 12 March, the Chairman of the Committee attended the meetings of the Security Council held at Panama City between 15 and 21 March, and, on behalf of the Committee, addressed the Council at its 1699th meeting, on 19 March (S/PV.1699).

Trusteeship Council

120. In accordance with paragraph 8 of 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, in a letter dated 28 June 1973 (A/AC.109/426) addressed to the Chairman, informed the Committee that the Council, at its fortieth session, had examined conditions in the Trust Territories. 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 21/ and in its report to the General Assembly on Papua New Guinea. 22/

#### United Nations Council for Namibia

121. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee followed closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia. Liaison between the two bodies was maintained through their respective officers; in particular, petitions which raised matters of concern to the Council were brought to the latter's attention. In addition, the President of the Council and his representatives participated in the work of the Committee relating to the question of Namibia, in accordance with established practice. Further, in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 937th meeting, on 15 August, the Chairman of the Committee made a statement at a special meeting of the Council, in commemoration of Namibia Day, held on 24 August (A/AC.131/SR.181).

#### Economic and Social Council

122. 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 resolution 2980 (XXVII) relating to that item, consultations were held during July 1973 between the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council and the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee to consider "appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". The report on these consultations, submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee at its 937th meeting, on 15 August, is reproduced in chapter VI of the present report (A/9023 (Part V), annex II).

123. Further, at its 946th meeting, on 28 August, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the same item, by paragraph 12 of which it requested its Chairman, inter alia, "to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council" (A/9023 (Part V), chap. VI, para. 18).

124. The Special Committee also continued its collaboration with the Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in the latter's consideration of the

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21/ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/10976).

22/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/9004).

related item under the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 1651 (LI) of 29 October 1971, by which the Council, inter alia, requested its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to explore ways of associating non-governmental organizations more fully with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Chairman of the Special Committee in this connexion maintained a close working relationship with the Chairman of the Council's Committee and participated, as in previous years, in the Council Committee's consideration of the item. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 1740 (LIV) of 4 May 1973, the Economic and Social Council noted with satisfaction the collaboration between the Special Committee and the Council Committee in this endeavour and recommended a strengthening of this collaboration.

#### Commission on Human Rights

125. During the year, the Special Committee followed closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly in regard to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid in all countries, with special reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories, and to the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination.

126. In its consideration of the Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1796 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, on the question of the absence and gross infringements of trade union rights in the Territories concerned. The Committee also took into account the report submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights under Council resolution 1599 (L) of 21 May 1971 (E/5245), relating specifically to the system of recruitment of African workers in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination.

#### Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights

127. During the year, the Special Committee also paid close regard to the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including the Sub-Commission's consideration of the consequences for the effectiveness of human rights of the aid which in some cases might be given to the racist and colonial régimes of southern Africa. The views of the Special Committee in that connexion were taken into account by the Secretary-General in the preparation of the survey requested of him under resolution 6 (XXV) of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/336 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

## Special Committee on Apartheid

128. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee also paid close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee on Apartheid. Further, the Bureau of the Special Committee maintained close contact with the Bureau of the Special Committee on Apartheid as regards matters of common interest, particularly in connexion with the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo. In addition, the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement, on 21 March, at a meeting of the Special Committee on Apartheid commemorating the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/SR.238) and, on 2 April, the Chairman addressed a special session of the Special Committee on Apartheid marking that Committee's tenth anniversary (A/AC.115/SR.240). Finally, with a view to facilitating the work of the respective bodies, arrangements were made on a number of occasions for a co-ordinated representation of the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on Apartheid at various meetings organized during the year by non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization (see paragraphs 137-155 below).

## Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

129. At its 902nd and 942nd meetings, on 23 February and 22 August, 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 request addressed to it by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see paragraphs 111-115 above).

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

130. At its 946th meeting, on 28 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 international institutions associated with the United Nations. On 6 September, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and 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 VI of the present report (A/9023 (Part V)).

131. During the year, the Special Committee adopted a number of other decisions which related to the extension of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories in Africa. These decisions are set out in chapters VII to IX of the present report (A/9023/Add.1-3).

## M. CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

132. As in previous years, the Special Committee followed closely the work of OAU during the year and maintained close liaison with its General Secretariat on matters of common interest in the field of decolonization. In particular, the Special Committee once again received the full and continuous co-operation of the Executive Secretary of that Organization to the United Nations, who, in accordance with the standing invitation extended by the Special Committee, attended the Committee's meetings and participated in its work.

133. Bearing in mind the earlier decision of the Special Committee to request its Chairman to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Special Committee attended the twenty-first session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held in January at Accra and addressed the session. Subsequently the Chairman, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.897 and Corr.1), submitted a report on his participation in the work of the Co-ordinating Committee as well as on the consultations he had held with officials of OAU and representatives of the national liberation movements.

134. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1973, 23/ which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of resolution 2908 (XXVII), and having regard to the relevant provisions of resolution 2910 (XXVII), the members of the Special Committee were invited to attend and many of them thus participated in the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa held at Oslo in April 1973. The Conference afforded an opportunity for extensive consultations with senior OAU officials as well as with representatives of the national liberation movements on matters of common interest. An account of the Conference is set out in the related report of the Secretary-General placed before the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (A/9061) (see also paragraphs 98-104 above).

135. During the year, the Special Committee also maintained close liaison with OAU within the context of the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, particularly on matters relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa, including the populations in the liberated areas of these Territories, and their national liberation movements. In that connexion, at the invitation of the Special Committee, senior officials of the OAU General Secretariat participated in consultations held at Geneva between a special mission established by the Special Committee at its 912th meeting and the executive heads of a number of specialized agencies. An account of the Committee's consideration

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23/ Ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 193.

of the related matters is set out in chapter VI of the present report (A/9023 (Part V), annex I).

136. Within the same context, the Special Committee, upon receipt of an invitation from OAU, requested its Chairman to represent it at the Second Seminar of the National Correspondents of the OAU Bureau for Placement and Education of African Refugees, to be held at Addis Ababa between 26 November and 1 December 1973.

#### N. CO-OPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

137. As in previous years, the Special Committee followed closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. In particular, having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2909 (XXVII) and 2980 (XXVII), and in accordance with its specific decisions related thereto, the Special Committee dispatched several missions during the year to attend meetings and visited the headquarters of a number of the organizations concerned for the purpose of holding consultations with their officials on matters of common interest, including in particular the dissemination of information on decolonization and the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their liberation movements. An account of the Committee's endeavours to enlist the support of the organizations concerned in these fields is set out in chapter II of the present report (A/9023 (Part II)). An outline of the contacts maintained by the Committee during the year with some of these organizations is given below.

##### World Peace Council

138. During the year, the World Peace Council (WPC) invited the Special Committee to be represented on the following occasions:

- (a) Consultative session with the Council's General Secretariat, held at Helsinki in February (A/AC.109/PV.894);
- (b) International Consultative Meeting for the World Congress of Peace Forces, held at Moscow, between 16 and 18 March (A/AC.109/PV.901 and Corr.1);
- (c) International Meeting on Colonialism, Apartheid and Neo-colonialism in Africa, held at Tananarive, between 29 June and 2 July (A/AC.109/PV.901 and Corr.1);
- (d) First meeting of the Non-Governmental Organizations' Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, held at Geneva on 13 March (A/AC.109/PV.903);
- (e) Consultative session with the WPC General Secretariat, held at Helsinki in April (A/AC.109/PV.906 and Corr.1);



(f) Meeting of the WPC Presidential Committee, held at Warsaw, between 5 and 8 May (A/AC.109/PV.911 and Corr.1);

(g) Second meeting of the Non-Governmental Organizations' Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, held at Geneva on 19 May (A/AC.109/PV.911 and Corr.1);

(h) Second International Consultative Meeting for the World Congress of Peace Forces, held at Moscow, between 7 and 9 July (A/AC.109/PV.916);

(i) World Congress of Peace Forces for International Security and Disarmament, Co-operation and Peace, to be held at Moscow between 25 and 31 October (A/AC.109/PV.949).

139. As regards paragraph 138 (a) above, at its 896th meeting, on 5 February, the Special Committee decided without objection to convey to WPC its appreciation of the Council's continued interest in the activities of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and to ask the representative of Somalia, who would attend the Council's meetings on behalf of the Special Committee on Apartheid, to represent it as well. At the 901st meeting, on 20 February, the representative of Somalia, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.901 and Corr.1), submitted an oral report on the consultations he had held with the General Secretariat of WPC. Statements in that connexion were made by the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.901 and Corr.1).

140. At its 903rd meeting, on 8 March, following statements by the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ivory Coast, India and Czechoslovakia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.903), the Special Committee decided to send a delegation consisting of two of its members, to be designated by the Chairman, to represent the Committee at the meetings referred to in paragraph 138 (b) and (d) above. As regards the meeting referred to in paragraph 138 (c) above, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee on Apartheid to be represented on that occasion, agreed to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's consent, to follow the relevant proceedings on its behalf. At the same meeting, the Committee further decided that, having regard to a related decision it had taken at its previous session, the two representatives who would represent the Committee at the meetings referred to in paragraph 138 (b) and (d) above, should also hold consultations, at their headquarters, with various non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization.

141. At the 904th meeting, on 12 March, the Chairman informed the Committee that, pursuant to the decision taken by the Committee at its previous meeting, he had designated Mr. Frank O. Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago), Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Famah Josephine Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone) to represent the Committee at the above-mentioned meetings and consultations.

142. At the 926th meeting, on 29 June, Mr. Abdulah introduced the report of the delegation on its contacts with the non-governmental organizations concerned.

At its 933rd meeting on 8 August, following statements by the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.933), the Special Committee adopted the report (see A/9023 (Part II), chap. II, annex II) and endorsed the observations and recommendations contained therein.

143. With respect to paragraph 138 (e) above, at its 906th meeting, on 5 April, the Special Committee decided to authorize its Chairman to hold consultations as appropriate with the General Secretariat of WPC, as well as with other non-governmental organizations in the area, following the conclusion of the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo in April. At the 911th meeting, on 27 April, the Chairman, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.911 and Corr.1), introduced the report on his consultations with the non-governmental organizations concerned (see A/9023 (Part II), chap. II, annex I). At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to take note of the report. At its 933rd meeting, on 8 August, following its consideration of the item relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization, the Committee endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report (see A/9023 (Part II), chap. II).

144. With respect to paragraph 138 (f) and (g) above, at its 911th meeting, on 27 April, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and India (A/AC.109/PV.911 and Corr.1), decided to authorize its Chairman to hold consultations with members in that connexion and to take appropriate action on the basis of these consultations. Pursuant to that decision and bearing in mind the related decision of the Special Committee on Apartheid to be represented at the session of the Council's Presidential Committee, the Special Committee subsequently decided to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to represent the Special Committee as well on that occasion. Pursuant to the same decision, the Chairman also designated the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, in continuation of the tasks entrusted to him earlier in that connexion, to attend the Sub-Committee meeting. At the request of the Special Committee on Apartheid, and with the concurrence of the Special Committee, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago also represented the Special Committee on Apartheid at that meeting. An account of his participation in the relevant proceedings of the meeting is contained in the report referred to in paragraph 142 above.

145. As concerns paragraph 138 (h) above, at its 916th meeting, on 15 June, the Special Committee decided to request its Chairman to hold consultations with members and to take action as appropriate. Subsequently, bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee on Apartheid to be represented at that meeting, the Committee agreed to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to represent the Special Committee as well on that occasion.

146. With regard to paragraph 138 (i) above, at its 949th meeting, on 14 September, the Special Committee, following a statement by the representative of China (A/AC.109/PV.949), decided to request its Chairman to attend the World Congress of Peace Forces on its behalf.

147. The Special Committee, in connexion with the consideration of the pertinent items on its agenda, took due account of the relevant part of the reports submitted to the Special Committee on Apartheid by the latter's representatives to the meetings referred to paragraph 138 (c), (f) and (h) above (A/AC.115/SR.248 and 254).

#### Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization

148. At the 900th meeting, on 13 February, the Special Committee decided to accept an invitation extended to it by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) to be represented at the twelfth session of the latter's Executive Committee, held at Aden between 24 and 27 February, and to request Mr. Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran), Vice-Chairman, to represent the Committee on that occasion. At the request of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Special Committee, at its 901st meeting, on 20 February, decided to request Mr. Ehsassi to represent the Special Committee on Apartheid as well at the meeting of AAPSO's Executive Committee.

149. At the 906th meeting, on 5 April, Mr. Ehsassi, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.906 and Corr.1), submitted a report on his participation in the meeting of the Executive Committee of AAPSO. Statements in that connexion were made by the representative of Tunisia and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.906 and Corr.1).

150. At the 949th meeting, on 14 September, the Chairman drew attention to an invitation from AAPSO to the Committee to be represented at an International Conference in Support of the Zimbabwe People's Struggle for Freedom and Independence, to be held at Mogadiscio towards the end of the year. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to accept the invitation and requested of its Chairman that, following appropriate consultations, he should designate a member to represent the Committee at that conference.

#### Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guiné

151. At the 903rd meeting, on 8 March, Lord Gifford, Chairman of the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guiné, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.903) in connexion with the Committee's consideration of the question of Territories under Portuguese administration. An account of the hearing is set out in chapter IX of the present report (A/9023/Add.3, para. 7).

#### World Federation of Democratic Youth

152. At the 906th meeting, on 5 April, the Chairman drew attention to a communication dated 30 March 1973 from the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDM) inviting the Committee to be represented at the International Conference of Solidarity with the National Liberation Movements, held at Conakry from 22 to

24 April. On the basis of his consultations with Committee members and in the light of the programme of work of the Committee, the Chairman, in a telegram dated 18 April 1973 addressed to the General Secretary of WFDM sent on behalf of the Committee a message expressing the Committee's appreciation for the Federation's kind invitation and conveying its active support for and continued solidarity with the colonial peoples and their liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.

153. At the 915th meeting, on 13 June, the Chairman drew attention to two communications dated 1 and 5 June 1973 from WFDM and the International Union of Students, respectively, inviting the Committee to be represented at the International Solidarity Meeting of Youth and Students with the Struggle of the Peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, held at Tananarive from 24 to 27 June. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of China (A/AC.109/PV.915 and Corr.1), the Committee decided to authorize its Chairman to hold consultations with members and to take action as appropriate. Subsequently, bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee on Apartheid to be represented at that meeting, the Special Committee agreed to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to follow the relevant proceedings on behalf of the Special Committee as well. In a telegram dated 21 June 1973, addressed to the above-mentioned organizations, the Chairman of the Committee sent a message expressing the Committee's appreciation of their invitation and of their continued interest in its work.

Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola,  
Mozambique and Guiné

154. At the 919th meeting, on 19 June, Miss Eileen Hanson, member, Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guiné, made a statement concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/PV.919).

International Commission of Jurists

155. At the 930th meeting, on 2 August, Mr. Niall MacDermot, Secretary-General, International Commission of Jurists, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.930) in connexion with the Committee's consideration of the question of Territories under Portuguese administration. An account of the hearing is set out in chapter IX of the present report (A/9023/Add.3, para. 23).

## O. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS

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

156. In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 2978 (XXVII), the Special Committee considered the above item at its 933rd to 935th meetings, between 8 and 10 August. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter XXIX of the present report (A/9023/Add.7).

### 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

157. In accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 2979 (XXVII), the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter IV of the present report (A/9023 (Part III)).

### Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

158. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1973, <sup>24/</sup> approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of resolution 2908 (XXVII), the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter V of the present report (A/9023 (Part IV)).

### Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization

159. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

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<sup>24/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 189.

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

Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

161. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1973, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"Further, in line with the express wish of the Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers 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 ..." 25/

162. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 3 of resolution 2908 (XXVII), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1973, including the decision quoted above.

163. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), and in requesting Sub-Committees I and II to carry out the tasks assigned to them, drew 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. The Committee also took the above-mentioned decision into account in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings.

Participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee

164. In paragraph 15 of its resolution 2908 (XXVII), the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers "to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration".

165. In response to the above request the administering Powers listed below participated in the work of the Special Committee in connexion with its consideration of the Territories indicated. The participation of Australia, which by virtue of its resumed membership in the Committee took part in the Committee's work throughout the year, continued to participate actively during the consideration of the Territories under its administration, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Papua New Guinea.

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25/ Ibid., para. 188.

## Administering Powers

New Zealand  
Spain  
United States

## Territories

Niue and the Tokelau Islands  
Spanish Sahara  
American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands

An account of the Committee's consideration of these Territories is included in chapters XII, XVI, XVIII, XIX and XXV of the present report (A/9023/Add.4, 5 and 6).

166. The remaining administering Powers, i.e., France, Portugal and the United Kingdom, did not comply with the above-mentioned request of the General Assembly.

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

167. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its work programme for 1973, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"... In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), 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 ... to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1973 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." 26/

168. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 3 of resolution 2908 (XXVII), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1973, including the decision quoted above.

169. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), 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 its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

170. At its 938th meeting, on 16 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventieth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.902), the Special Committee considered the question of holding a series of meetings away from

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26/ Ibid., para. 194.

Headquarters in 1974. At the same meeting, by approving that report, the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly, first, a statement to the effect that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1974, and secondly, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take such a possibility into account. The Special Committee recalled in that connexion that, although the General Assembly had made the necessary financial provision for that purpose, the Committee had not held meetings away from Headquarters in 1973.

#### Pattern of conferences

171. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

172. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the relevant provisions of resolution 2960 (XXVII).

173. At its 938th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee, by approving the seventieth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.902), decided that, in the light of its experience in previous years, and taking into account the probable workload for 1974, the Committee should hold two sessions during 1974, the first of which should extend from the last week of January to the first week of July, and the second from the first week of August to the first week of September. It was the understanding of the Committee, in taking the foregoing decision, that the programme recommended 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 1974 (see paragraph 170 above). It was also understood that the Committee might review its meetings programme for 1974 early in that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

174. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1975, it was agreed that, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connexion, the Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1974.

#### Other questions

175. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into consideration the relevant provisions of the following General Assembly resolutions:



(a) Resolution 2981 (XXVII) concerning the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

(b) Resolution 2982 (XXVII) concerning offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(c) Resolution 2923 B, C and E (XXVII) concerning the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.

(d) Resolution 2934 A.I (XXVII) concerning the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests.

(e) Resolution 2955 (XXVII) concerning the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.

(f) Resolution 2962 (XXVII) concerning co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

(g) Resolution 2992 (XXVII) concerning the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

(h) Resolution 2993 (XXVII) concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

(i) Resolution 3034 (XXVII) concerning measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes.

This decision was taken into account during the consideration of specific Territories at both sub-committee and plenary meetings.

176. At its 938th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee approved the following recommendations relating to the documentation required in 1974, contained in the seventieth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.902):

"9. ... the Working Group agreed to recommend that, for the purpose of expediting the preparation and processing of the relevant working papers by the Secretariat, the Special Committee should indicate to the Secretariat that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at the latter's twenty-eighth session, it would give priority to the questions relating to the colonial Territories in Africa during the period from mid-February to mid-April 1974 and that the sub-committees would begin their work at the latest by the end of April. The working papers required in plenary meetings for the items concerned should, accordingly, be circulated by the end of January and those required in sub-committee meetings by mid-April, it being understood that addenda to the working papers should be issued, as appropriate, to cover any subsequent developments pertaining to these items."

P. REVIEW OF WORK 27/

177. In its resolution 2908 (XXVII), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) in all Territories which had not 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 decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. In addition, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories which were likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommended that the Council should take such suggestions fully into consideration. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested 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 and without any further delay their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly also requested the Special Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Further, in its resolutions 2908 (XXVII) and 2909 (XXVII), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization, and called upon the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration. In addition, the General Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Special Committee specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

178. During the general debate held at the outset of the year on the Special Committee's work, many members expressed their serious concern that the goals set forth in the Charter, the Declaration and the Programme of Action concerning the peoples still living under colonial domination had not been realized with respect to most of the Territories. Members condemned the colonial and racist régimes for their continued oppression of, and war waged against, the peoples in the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements. By pursuing their policies, these régimes had created a most serious situation in

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27/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1973 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and 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 also included in the relevant chapters referred to above.

southern Africa which continued to pose a threat to international peace and security. Many members again expressed the view that the policies of these régimes, aimed at forcibly suppressing the legitimate and inalienable right of the peoples in the colonial Territories in Africa to be free and independent, were incompatible with the Charter and the Declaration and constituted a crime against humanity. Members also deeply deplored the continued defiance by the colonial and racist régimes of the relevant United Nations decisions and the refusal of certain States, especially the major military allies and trading partners of those régimes, to co-operate with the United Nations. These members fully concurred in the assessment by the Secretary-General, as reflected in his opening address to the Committee, that, in the colonial Territories of southern Africa, the systematic and gross denial of the fundamental rights to millions of oppressed peoples had created an explosive situation which not only endangered the peace and security of neighbouring independent States but contained elements capable of provoking an extensive racial conflagration with possible consequences spreading far beyond the confines of Africa. They considered it imperative that the international community should urgently exert pressure on the colonial and racist régimes as well as those States which continued to provide them with assistance and support in order to obtain their compliance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations and to ensure the realization without further delay of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples still living under colonial domination. Simultaneously, many members reaffirmed the recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal - a principle which had been reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2908 (XXVII). Members also expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved by the national liberation movements of the peoples in the colonial Territories in Africa, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, towards the national independence of their countries. It was also noted that the national liberation movements had made significant headway by enlarging and increasing the number of liberated areas in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde. A number of members also stressed the importance of the duty of the Special Committee to continue to mobilize active support for the national liberation struggle in Africa and to strive more energetically and with more determination to continue to deprive the colonial and racist régimes in Africa of the large-scale military, political, diplomatic and economic support which they were receiving from their allies.

179. It was against this background that the Special Committee undertook to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly for 1973. In the course of its work the Committee, bearing in mind in particular the specific requests contained in resolution 2908 (XXVII), reviewed the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action as well as the various United Nations resolutions relating to the colonial Territories and, in the light of developments, formulated recommendations for the application of further measures by States, by the competent United Nations organs, and by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to accelerating the pace of decolonization and the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants. The Committee also continued, in accordance with resolution 2979 (XXVII), its study 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 addition, the Committee, in the light of the relevant provisions of resolutions 2908 (XXVII) and 2984 (XXVII), continued its consideration of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration and are incompatible with the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions. With regard to the relevant provisions of resolution 2980 (XXVII), the Committee gave extensive consideration to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and sent a special mission for consultations with the executive heads of some agencies. In the light of its consideration, the Committee adopted a series of recommendations for the attention of the General Assembly. Further, taking into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee examined the questions of sending visiting missions to Territories and the publicity 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.

180. The programme of work of the Special Committee, as outlined above, kept the Special Committee fully occupied throughout its entire session. Moreover, many of the matters entrusted to the Committee had called for its intensified consideration, particularly with respect to the questions of dissemination of information on decolonization and of assistance to the colonial peoples, especially the populations of the liberated areas of certain Territories and their national liberation movements. Nevertheless, the Committee was able, by adhering to a heavy schedule of meetings between January and August, to give adequate consideration to, and submit recommendations on, most of the items on its agenda and, as regards the remaining ones, to transmit information to the General Assembly which would facilitate their consideration by the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

181. As envisaged in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session and taking into account the related decision of the Assembly at that session, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the progress towards independence and freedom made by the national liberation movements of several Territories under colonial domination and mindful of the need to maintain close contact with these movements in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly, invited, in consultation with OAU and through it, the representatives of the liberation movements concerned, to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries. Thus, the Committee had the benefit of receiving valuable information on the Territories concerned through the active participation in its work of representatives of ZANU and ZAPU, in connexion with its consideration of Zimbabwe; FRELIMO, PAIGC, MPLA and FNLA, in connexion with

its consideration of the African Territories under Portuguese domination; SWAPO, in connexion with its consideration of Namibia; and the MOLINACO, in connexion with its consideration of the Comoro Archipelago. In addition, the Committee was able to take fully into account the views expressed by those national liberation movements which participated, along with several members of the Committee, in the proceedings of the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, which was held in Oslo from 9 to 14 April under the auspices of the United Nations and OAU and was attended by some 150 experts from 50 Member States as well as representatives of nine liberation movements of Territories in southern Africa and representatives of United Nations bodies and organizations concerned. Likewise, in connexion with its consideration of specific Territories, the Committee bore in mind the programme of action adopted at that Conference for the attention of the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. Furthermore, the Committee was guided by the statements made during its special meeting held, in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 2911 (XXVII), to mark the "Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" which was attended by, among others, the President of the Security Council and the presiding officers of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on Apartheid.

182. At the outset of the year, the Special Committee gave further intensified consideration to the question of Southern Rhodesia. In this respect, the Committee, in condemning the continued oppression of the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime, strongly deplored the continued failure of the Government of the United Kingdom to take effective measures to terminate that régime and to discharge its primary responsibility as the administering Power by enabling the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee was also deeply disturbed by the legislative and other measures recently enacted by the illegal régime, and in particular by the establishment of so-called "tribal-trust homelands" which, in its opinion, would create an apartheid State in the Territory. Bearing in mind the increasingly deteriorating situation, the Special Committee also reaffirmed that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal racist minority régime on the basis of independence before majority rule would contravene the inalienable rights of the people of the Territory and be contrary to the provisions of the Charter and of the Declaration. Further, in reaffirming the right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of the struggle waged by them and their liberation movements to secure the enjoyment of that right, the Committee reaffirmed that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the participation of the genuine political leaders and the leaders of the liberation movements concerned as the authentic representatives of the people of Zimbabwe, and must be endorsed freely and fully by the latter. Accordingly, the Committee called upon the Government of the United Kingdom not to transfer or accord to the illegal racist minority régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, and requested that Government to ensure the country's attainment of independence by democratic means, including a truly representative system of government, in

accordance with the true aspirations of the majority of the population. To that effect, the Committee also called upon the Government of the United Kingdom to ensure that any ascertainment of the wishes and aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe as to their political future should be on the basis of universal adult suffrage and majority rule. It further requested the Government of the United Kingdom to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence, including the unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation, the removal of all restrictions on political activity, and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights. Condemning the continued illegal presence and intensified military intervention of South African forces in the Territory in open violation of the decisions of the Security Council, the Committee called upon the administering Power to take effective measures to expel immediately all such forces from the Territory. In addition, the Committee requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned, to extend to the people of Zimbabwe, through their national liberation movements and in consultation with OAU, all the moral and material assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights. With respect to the mandatory sanctions imposed on the illegal régime by the Security Council, the Special Committee, in strongly deploring the fact that measures taken so far had failed to bring that régime to an end, condemned all violations as well as the failure of certain Member States to enforce strictly the mandatory sanctions as being contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter. In particular, the Committee strongly condemned the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for their continued collaboration with the illegal racist minority régime, and demanded that those Governments cease forthwith all such collaboration. The Committee also condemned the continued importation by the Government of the United States of chrome and nickel from Zimbabwe and called upon that Government to terminate forthwith all such importation and to comply fully with the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions. In reaffirming its conviction that the sanctions would not put an end to the illegal régime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, the Committee further requested all Governments which had not yet done so to take more stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance, by all individuals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction, with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council and to create conditions conducive to the complete discontinuance by them of any form of collaboration with the illegal régime. It also invited all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to publicize the work of the United Nations with particular reference to the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Finally, with regard to the further deterioration of the situation in the Territory resulting from the intensified repressive measures taken by the illegal régime against the people of Zimbabwe, the Committee again drew the attention of the Security Council to the urgent need to widen the scope of sanctions against the



illegal régime with a view to including all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and, in particular, to call upon all States to take effective steps aimed at, among other things, unconditional confiscation of all shipments to and from Zimbabwe, nullification of all insurance policies covering such shipments and invalidation of passports and other documents for travel to Zimbabwe. With regard to the persistent refusal of Portugal and South Africa to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council, the Committee also drew the attention of the Security Council to the need, as a matter of priority, to consider imposing sanctions against those two States.

183. The Territories under Portuguese domination again received high priority and were given exhaustive consideration by the Special Committee throughout the year. The Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique and other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It also reaffirmed the United Nations position that the national liberation movements of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique are the authentic representatives of the true aspirations of the peoples of these Territories. The Committee condemned the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and, in particular, that Government's intensified armed repression of the peoples of the Territories under its domination, including the mass destruction of their villages and property and the ruthless use of napalm and chemical substances against them. On the basis of the evidence presented to it by the Reverend A. Hastings, the Committee strongly condemned the massacre of hundreds of villagers in Mozambique. The Committee noted that the evidence illustrated once again the cruel practices inherent in Portugal's colonial warfare. Accordingly, the Committee demanded that the Government of Portugal cease forthwith its colonial wars and all acts of repression against the peoples of its colonial Territories, that it withdraw its military and other forces, and that it discontinue all practices which violate the inalienable rights of the peoples concerned. In that context, while strongly deploring the policies of those States, particularly some of the military allies of Portugal which, in defiance of repeated requests addressed to them by the United Nations, continue to provide Portugal with military and other assistance both within the framework of NATO and bilaterally, the Committee urged all Governments, particularly those members of NATO which continue to assist Portugal, to cease rendering any form of assistance to that country which enabled its Government to prosecute its colonial wars in the Territories. In particular, the Committee urged those Governments to prevent the sale or supply of all arms and military matériel to Portugal, including civil aircraft, ships and other means of transport capable of being used for transporting military matériel and personnel, as well as supplies, equipment and material for the manufacture of weapons and ammunition which Portugal was using to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa. In the same connexion, the Committee appealed to all States, particularly the members of NATO, to refrain from any collaboration with Portugal involving the use of any of the Territories under its domination for military purposes. The Committee condemned any attempt by Portugal to place at the disposal of NATO, for military purposes, any of the facilities of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and

Mozambique. The Committee also condemned the repeated acts of aggression committed by Portugal against independent African States bordering the Territories concerned since these violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those States seriously disturbed international peace and security in the African continent. Further, the Committee condemned the continued collaboration of Portugal, South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and the persistent intervention against the peoples of the Territories concerned by police and armed forces, as well as mercenaries from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The Committee was also deeply disturbed by the intensified activities of those foreign economic and other interests which directly or indirectly assist Portugal in its colonial wars and obstruct the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the Territories concerned for freedom and independence. In addition, the Committee noted with deep concern that the constitutional changes introduced by Portugal in 1971 and 1972 were not intended to lead to the exercise of self-determination and the attainment of independence by those peoples, but were designed to perpetuate Portuguese colonial domination. At the same time, the Committee noted with satisfaction that, despite the formidable obstacles confronting the liberation movements of the Territories, they had made impressive progress towards national independence and freedom. In particular, the Committee noted with satisfaction the impressive progress made in that direction by PAIGC, including the recent elections and the establishment of the Popular National Assembly of Guinea (Bissau). The Committee also expressed its awareness of the fact that there were States which were ready to accord recognition to PAIGC as the sole effective power in Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde. The Committee accordingly appealed to all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to render to the peoples of the Territories concerned, in particular the populations of the liberated areas thereof, all the political, diplomatic and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle to achieve their freedom and independence. The Committee also called upon all States to take forthwith all possible measures to end all activities that contribute to the exploitation of the Territories under Portuguese domination; to discourage their nationals and companies from entering into transactions or arrangements which would contribute to Portugal's colonial domination over those Territories; and to exclude Portugal from taking part on behalf of those Territories in any bilateral or multilateral treaties or agreements relating in particular to external trade in the products thereof. The Committee recommended that, pending the accession of those Territories to independence, all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the United Nations bodies concerned should, when dealing with matters pertaining to the Territories, ensure the latter's representation by the liberation movements concerned in an appropriate capacity and in consultation with OAU. Further, in view of the explosive situation resulting from the policies pursued by Portugal in the African Territories under its domination and from its constant provocations against the independent States bordering those Territories, and in the light of Portugal's outright disregard for the relevant United Nations resolutions, and in particular for the Security Council resolutions 312 (1972) and 322 (1972), the Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the need for taking, as a matter of priority, all effective steps with a view to securing the full and speedy implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and of the related decisions of the United Nations. The Committee also requested its Chairman to continue his consultations



with OAU and with the liberation movements with a view to working out the necessary modalities for the dispatch of a special mission to the Territories concerned, as appropriate. As regards the massacre of villagers in Mozambique, it was the Committee's considered opinion that the Government of Portugal had no right to deny to the international community complete access to all the facts concerning the massacre, and that it must allow an on-the-spot thorough and impartial investigation of such atrocities by the competent organs of the United Nations, and with the co-operation and assistance of the national liberation movements concerned. The Committee emphasized that the Government of Portugal could not escape responsibility for its barbarous acts against the oppressed populations of the Territories under its domination, and that the latest revelations must give new impetus to the efforts of the international community to put an end to that Government's despicable colonial policies.

184. Once again, the Special Committee considered the question of Namibia within the context of the implementation of the Declaration. In this connexion, the Committee repeated its profound concern at the extremely dangerous situation resulting from South Africa's adamant refusal to live up to its international responsibilities towards Namibia and its increasing resort to coercion and oppression of the Namibian people in order to perpetuate and consolidate its illegal occupation of the Territory thereby denying the people of Namibia their inalienable right to freedom and national independence. During the six years since the termination by the General Assembly of South Africa's mandate to administer Namibia - an act the legality of which was confirmed by the International Court of Justice in 1971 - South Africa continued to violate its obligations under the Charter by refusing to accept and implement that decision or to comply with subsequent decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council calling for its immediate withdrawal from Namibia. By its continued defiance of United Nations decisions and by obstructing United Nations efforts to discharge its special responsibility towards the Territory and its people, the Government of South Africa had created a situation which seriously undermined the authority of the United Nations. This situation was rendered all the more critical and explosive by South Africa's further extension over the Territory of its criminal policies of apartheid, including the creation of so-called "self-governing homelands", or "bantustans" aimed at destroying the national unity and territorial integrity of the Territory and by its denial to the Namibian people of their most fundamental human rights. With regard to the contacts and efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, it was the Committee's opinion that the statements of the Government of South Africa made it clear that that Government had still no intention of complying with United Nations decisions calling for its withdrawal from Namibia or of abolishing its apartheid policy of the so-called "homelands", which had been condemned by the United Nations and was being vehemently opposed by the overwhelming majority of the people of Namibia. In the circumstances, the Committee fully endorsed the decisions adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 14 June 1973 and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its tenth ordinary session to the effect that these "contacts" should be terminated because they were detrimental to the interests of the people of Namibia. The Committee was strengthened in that opinion by the fact that even while the contacts were going on, the Government of South Africa had been pressing forward with the implementation of its "homelands" policy in Namibia. In

carrying out this policy, the South African régime had acted not only in total disregard of the views of the majority of the people of Namibia and their legitimate demand for the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and for the exercise of their imprescriptible right to national independence, but also in direct contravention of the principles established by the international community in respect of Namibia and embodied in Security Council resolution 323 (1972). Furthermore, the Committee noted that the situation in the Territory had been aggravated as a result of the continued policies of repression pursued by the South African régime, as exemplified by the recent arrest and detention of 10 nationalist leaders in Ovamboland. The Special Committee accordingly condemned the Government of South Africa, both for its persistent non-compliance with the relevant United Nations decisions on Namibia and for its ruthless use of armed force to suppress the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Namibian people. The Committee also condemned the support which South Africa was receiving in perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia, especially from those members of NATO which continued to collaborate with the racist régime, and in particular from its major trading partners and from those financial, economic and other interests which joined with the illegal occupying régime in exploiting the Territory's natural resources to the detriment of their rightful owners. The Special Committee, accordingly, called upon all Governments and interests concerned to discontinue all such support; it also called upon all States to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions. Further, in the light of the continued defiance of United Nations decisions by South Africa, and bearing in mind the Organization's direct responsibility for the Territory and its people, the Committee expressed the hope that the Security Council would take effective measures, in accordance with the Charter, to secure South Africa's compliance with its resolution 310 (1972) calling for South Africa's immediate withdrawal from Namibia. At the same time, the Committee commended the people of Namibia for their stalwart opposition to South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory and to its racist and oppressive policies. The Committee noted with particular satisfaction the continuing struggle of SWAPO for the liberation of Namibia as well as the united stand taken by the National Convention in support of Namibia's freedom and independence. In this respect, the Special Committee reaffirmed its solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle for self-determination and independence. The Committee called upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to provide the people of Namibia, in consultation with OAU and through their national liberation movement, with the necessary increased moral and material assistance they required to continue their struggle against foreign occupation and repression. Finally, it was the Committee's considered opinion that the struggle for liberation of the Namibian people had reached a critical stage, as the people concerned had amply demonstrated their will and determination to free their country from illegal foreign occupation and to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the means at their disposal. The Committee expressed its determination to give the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, all possible support in their legitimate struggle to attain freedom and independence.

185. In addition to its examination of conditions in various 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. The Committee again noted with profound concern that the colonial Powers and the States whose companies and nationals were engaged in such activities continued to disregard United Nations resolutions on that very question and that, particularly in southern Africa, no legislative, administrative or other measures had been taken to put an end to or to restrain the activities of those foreign economic interests which continued to deprive the colonial peoples of their resources which are needed for a viable independence. The Special Committee's study of the question once again underscored the fact that in so doing, the interests concerned, many of which were based in the United Kingdom, the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa, were helping to strengthen the colonial régimes and enabling the non-African minorities to dominate southern Africa. Their activities were directly counter to the inherent right and legitimate interests of the peoples of the colonial Territories. It was again pointed out in particular that the monopolies and other interests operating in those Territories had continued to be guided exclusively by their own interests, manipulating and developing only those sectors of the economy which would benefit themselves, and reducing the Territories to the role of suppliers of primary commodities. It was further pointed out that the proceeds from the exploitation of natural resources, in so far as they remained in the Territories, were invariably used to support the policies of colonial domination and were never used for projects beneficial to the local populations. In fact, as the Committee's study established, foreign economic interests actually supplied the racist and colonialist régimes with funds and other forms of assistance, including military aid, with the aim of liquidating the national liberation movements. The Committee's study also confirmed, that in order to entrench themselves and consolidate their position in southern Africa, foreign monopolies and other economic interests were supporting the colonialist and racist régimes. They were contributing vast amounts to the budgets of the Territories under colonial domination in the form of royalties and taxes, including, in the case of Angola and Mozambique, payment of a special tax to support the Territory's military budget for the purpose of waging a colonialist war against the national liberation movements. The Committee's study clearly indicated the fact that foreign economic and other interests as they operated in the colonial Territories, particularly in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, Mozambique, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, not only jeopardized the economic interests of the peoples concerned, but blatantly obstructed their achievement of freedom and independence. In that connexion, it was noted that a conspiracy of silence in certain capitals had ensured ignorance on the part of the public and had even encouraged the belief that the companies involved were making a positive contribution to the social and economic advancement of the indigenous populations, while in reality the most cruel and inhuman forms of repression - a genocidal war of annihilation - were being perpetrated against them by the colonialist régimes. The Special Committee noted with serious concern that the Lisbon-Salisbury-Pretoria axis was supported by big monopolies controlled from the United Kingdom, the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. The financial and technological participation by these and other countries, particularly within the framework of

NATO, in the exploitation of colonial Territories was strengthening the oppressive minority racist régimes in southern Africa. By actively collaborating with international monopolies and other foreign companies and encouraging them to make large investments in the colonial Territories in southern Africa, the régimes of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal had conspired to consolidate and strengthen their alliance and had increased the threat to the national liberation movements in the Territories as well as to neighbouring independent African countries. In that connexion, the Committee observed with satisfaction that protest campaigns against the involvement of foreign economic interests in the exploitation of the colonial Territories had taken place in several countries during the past year. On the basis of these considerations, the Special Committee again reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to self-determination, independence and sovereignty over their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests. It reaffirmed that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in the colonial Territories at present constituted a major obstacle to the attainment of political independence as well as social and economic justice for the indigenous populations, and are impeding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee therefore strongly condemned the role of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories as well as the support given thereto by colonial Powers and other States. In addition, the Committee deplored the policies of those Governments which had failed to prevent or discourage their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction from participating in the exploitation of the resources of the colonial Territories and called upon all States to ensure that their nationals or companies of their nationality refrain from all dealings with Portugal, South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia with respect to obtaining concessions in colonial Territories. Further, the Committee strongly condemned the continued construction of the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin scheme in Angola, as they would serve to consolidate the privileged position of Portugal and its foreign allies and would, therefore, constitute a major obstacle to the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned. The Committee once again requested the colonial Powers and States concerned to comply fully with the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions and to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which would be contrary to those resolutions. In addition, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public Information, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the colonial peoples by foreign economic, financial and other interests and the support they gave to the colonial and racist régimes. Finally, the Committee decided to recommend that the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly should hold a separate debate on the item at its twenty-eighth session.

186. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its consideration of the military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation

of the Declaration. In that connexion, the Committee again noted that the main characteristics, objectives and purposes of those activities had remained unchanged and that the colonial Powers and minority racist régimes continued to defy the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly which call for the cessation of all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories and for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all military installations from such Territories. These Powers and régimes persisted in their policies aimed at subjugating the colonial peoples, repressing their national liberation movements, which were fighting for freedom and independence, and ensuring the protection of the foreign economic interests operating in the Territories. The Special Committee concluded that strategic military considerations were an important factor in prolonging colonial rule in many parts of the world, particularly in the smaller Territories. Far from dismantling their military bases in those Territories the colonial Powers and their allies increased their military activities and arrangements there, expanded the existing bases and built new ones. On the basis of its study, the Committee strongly deplored the situation prevailing in southern Africa where the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia continued to increase their collaboration and to step up their repression of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in the region. The Committee was convinced that it was primarily owing to the vigorous political, military and economic support which, despite United Nations appeals and decisions, the colonial and racist régimes continued to receive from certain States, mainly within the framework of NATO, that they had been able to intensify their colonialist policies of repression in the Territories under their domination. As regards the African Territories under Portuguese domination, the Committee condemned in the strongest possible terms the genocidal wars waged by Portugal, in particular the acts of atrocity perpetrated by its armed forces, including the continued massacres of villagers and the large-scale destruction of their property in Mozambique and elsewhere. In its efforts to suppress the national liberation movements in the Territories under its domination, Portugal continued its systematic use of chemical substances, including herbicides and defoliants, against the peoples of the Territories. The Committee also noted with serious concern that the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had increased its military and police forces for the purpose of repressing African freedom fighters. In so doing, the régime had received the support of South African armed forces. The Committee further noted that with the support of some of its Western allies, the racist Government of South Africa had also increased its military budget considerably and continued to equip itself with modern weapons in order to stifle the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people. The Committee noted with deep concern that this over-all intensification of colonial oppression and repression, coupled with the collaboration among the racist régimes, posed a grave and ever-increasing threat to the security of independent African States as well as to international peace and security. In the smaller Territories, such as Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Bermuda, among others, the Committee again found evidence that the colonial Powers and their allies continued to maintain military bases and other installations, contrary to the interests of the peoples of those Territories. In these circumstances, the Committee emphasized once again that the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their domination constituted a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration.

Accordingly, the Committee once again strongly condemned the military and political collaboration between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia which, by the use of force, sought to prevent the indigenous peoples from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. The Committee demanded the immediate cessation of all wars of oppression against the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa and their liberation movements. It also demanded the urgent withdrawal of all foreign forces from colonial Territories and the dismantling of military bases there. In that connexion, the Committee condemned the policy of those Governments which extended their assistance to the colonial Powers and racist régimes and called upon all States, particularly the members of NATO which continued to maintain relations with the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, to withhold all support and assistance from those régimes. The Committee urged all Governments to take concerted action with a view to putting an immediate end to the criminal acts of repression by Portugal against the indigenous peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique. Finally, the Special Committee requested all States responsible for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories to comply unconditionally with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and in particular paragraph 3 (5) of the programme of action contained in resolution 262 (XXV); it requested them to discontinue all military activities which impeded the implementation of the Declaration and to withdraw all armed forces from those Territories.

187. In accordance with the request contained in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee also devoted considerable attention to the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In so doing, the Committee was especially guided by the findings of its working group, established to facilitate its consideration of the question, and in particular took fully into account the work of the Special Mission which it sent to hold consultations with the Executive Heads of a number of specialized agencies at their headquarters. In its consideration of the item, the Committee also took into account the views expressed by the representatives of those national liberation movements which had participated as observers in its work relating to their respective countries (see paragraph 181 above), as well as the views of OAU, expressed through their representatives who attended the consultations with the Executive Heads. The Committee, therefore, was fully apprised of the latest developments in the colonial Territories, and in particular of the urgent need of the peoples concerned for international assistance in the administration of their countries and the reconstruction programmes undertaken by their national liberation movements in the liberated areas. Members, however, noted once again with deep concern that, while several agencies and organizations had provided considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many of them still had not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the resolutions relating to the provision of assistance to the national liberation movements and the discontinuance of all kinds of support to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. In the light of the foregoing, the Committee reaffirmed that the



recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for freedom and independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories, including especially the populations of the liberated areas of these Territories and their national liberation movements. In that connexion, the Committee again expressed its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and to those other specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which had co-operated, in varying degrees, with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. At the same time, it urged all specialized agencies and organizations concerned as well as all States to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule and, specifically, to work out and implement with the active co-operation of OAU and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes of assistance to the peoples concerned, including especially those of the liberated areas and their liberation movements. It was also the Committee's view that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) should be requested to consider, in consultation with OAU, all forms of support which the Bank might be able to extend to the Governments concerned in order to assist the colonial peoples, and that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) should likewise be requested to consider waiving, in respect of projects beneficial to the peoples concerned, the counterpart contributions normally required of the sponsoring Governments. The Committee also reiterated its request that the agencies and organizations concerned, including in particular UNDP and IBRD, should increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees, and that they should introduce the greatest possible flexibility in their relevant procedures. It also invited the Governments of the countries of residence to pay special attention to projects carried out in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system which were beneficial to the peoples concerned, as well as to grant refugees from the colonial Territories the legal status provided for in the relevant international instruments. Furthermore, the Committee urged the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to withhold all assistance from, and discontinue all kinds of support to, the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounced their policies of racial discrimination and colonial oppression, as well as to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of these régimes' colonial and alien domination. The Committee invited the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with OAU and the Special Committee, to ensure that the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa were represented by their national liberation movements, in an appropriate capacity, when dealing with matters pertaining to those Territories. In addition, the Committee recommended that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the United Nations resolutions relating to the provision of assistance to colonial peoples. In this request, the Committee urged the Executive

Heads of the agencies and organizations concerned to submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, in co-operation with OAU, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions and, in particular, specific programmes of assistance, together with a comprehensive analysis of the problems, if any, confronted by these agencies and organizations. Finally, taking the foregoing into account, the Special Committee requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and to maintain contact, as appropriate, with OAU; it decided to maintain its working group for further consultations and contacts, as appropriate, with the organizations within the United Nations system.

188. In the light of the request addressed to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly to continue to take concrete measures, through all the media at his disposal, to implement its previous decisions on the matter, the Special Committee once again examined the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In order to facilitate an intensified examination of the question, the Special Committee decided, at the outset of the year, that its Sub-Committee on Petitions should be renamed Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information and that it should be charged with following, inter alia, the implementation of resolution 2909 (XXVII) and the Committee's resolution of 14 August 1972 on this question. In the same context, the Special Committee held consultations during the year with various non-governmental organizations and took part in a number of international conferences and meetings convened by these organizations. In the process, the Committee was able to apprise these organizations of recent developments in the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the objectives of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions and to explore with them further measures to co-ordinate the efforts to mobilize world public opinion on colonial matters and on the question of decolonization. On the basis of the above-mentioned consultations, as well as of its own extensive consideration of the question, the Special Committee noted that the past year saw an appreciable increase in the level of co-operation between the Committee and many non-governmental organizations as regards the large-scale dissemination of information on colonial issues. These organizations, the Committee observed, representing as they did in many cases large segments of the population in many countries, had generated considerable political and material public support for the struggle of colonial peoples for freedom and independence, and the increasing role played by some of them in mobilizing world public opinion behind the efforts of the international community constituted a major contribution towards the full realization of the objectives of the Declaration. The Committee was keenly aware, however, that in order to achieve a fruitful relationship, any endeavour by the international community to enlist the support and co-operation of these organizations must take the form of a mutually beneficial interchange of assistance, and in the case of those organizations whose work did not necessarily relate directly to the struggle against colonialism, the task of establishing such a relationship required co-ordinated efforts at all levels. In that connexion, attention was drawn to the paucity of relevant information available to many organizations on the question of decolonization, to these organizations' frequently inadequate knowledge of the activities of the United Nations in that field, and to the corresponding need for the United Nations to prepare and disseminate effective



information material on the subject. The Committee maintained therefore that the Office of Public Information should be requested to expand, particularly through its centres in Western Europe, the scope of its contacts with various non-governmental organizations, and to provide the latter with up-to-date information. Furthermore, in view of the value placed on direct contacts by the non-governmental organizations which the Committee consulted during the year and bearing in mind the positive outcome of previous contacts between members of the Committee and representatives of non-governmental organizations, the Committee considered it essential that these contacts should be pursued on a regular basis. In that context, bearing in mind the results of the recent International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, it was the Committee's considered opinion that support should be given to the holding in 1974 of a conference of non-governmental organizations on decolonization, apartheid and racial discrimination. As regards the dissemination of information on decolonization by the specialized agencies, the Committee was informed that one of the problems mentioned by a number of agencies as hindering their compliance with the relevant request of the General Assembly was the difficulty of obtaining pertinent information. In this respect the Committee noted the assurances given by the Executive Heads of several agencies that attention would be paid to publicizing decolonization problems within the spheres of competence of their respective organizations. Further, the Committee should undertake, in consultation with the national liberation movements and the specialized agencies and international organizations concerned, as well as with the Office of Public Information, a number of concrete tasks relating to specific aspects of the large-scale dissemination of information on decolonization. In that context, the Committee considered that, with a view to informing the peoples of the world of the evils of colonialism, the problems of decolonization and the related United Nations efforts, the Secretary-General should be requested to undertake a comprehensive study of United Nations information activities in the field of decolonization. On the basis of such a study, the Secretary-General could draw up a specific and concrete programme of information on the subject.

189. During the year, the Special Committee also devoted considerable attention to the problem of decolonization of other Territories. As regards the smaller Territories, it conducted an exchange of views and approved concrete recommendations and proposals in regard to individual territories. The Committee's conclusions and recommendations in regard to each specific Territory are contained in the relevant chapters of the present report. As regards Papua New Guinea, the Committee noted that progressive steps were being taken to achieve the goals set forth in the Declaration.

190. The Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. With respect to Puerto Rico, the Committee discussed its resolution of 28 August 1972, and, on 30 August 1973, adopted a further resolution which is set out in paragraph 84 of the present chapter.

191. Aware of the vital importance of securing adequate and first-hand information regarding the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their peoples, the Special Committee again examined the question of sending visiting missions to those Territories. In its consideration of the question, the Committee was especially mindful of the constructive results achieved by previous United Nations visiting missions in enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist the colonial

peoples in attaining the goals set forth in the Declaration and the Charter. In that context, the Committee noted with satisfaction that, in response to the requests addressed to the administering Powers by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the Governments of New Zealand and Australia continued to co-operate with the United Nations in that regard. In particular, the Committee noted the renewed invitation extended to it by the Government of New Zealand to send a visiting mission to the Tokelau Islands and, with respect to Niue, that Government's declared intention to arrange for a United Nations presence in the Territory during the forthcoming act of self-determination by the people of that Territory. The Committee also noted the invitation extended by the Government of Australia to send a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, as well as that Government's continued willingness to receive a United Nations visiting mission in Papua New Guinea. The Committee, on the other hand, deplored the negative attitude of certain administering Powers towards the receiving of United Nations visiting missions which continued to impede the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to the peoples of the Territories concerned. It accordingly called upon those administering Powers to reconsider their attitude and, in that connexion, requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the representatives of the administering Powers concerned with a view to ensuring an early dispatch of such missions to the Territories under their administration.

192. Finally, bearing in mind the positive results achieved in the Committee's work as a consequence of the participation of observers from the national liberation movements (see paragraph 181 above), the Committee decided that, in its consideration of the related items during 1974 and subject to any directives which it might receive in that regard from the General Assembly at the latter's twenty-eighth session, it should invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to continue to take part as observers in its proceedings related to their countries. In the same context, the Committee decided to invite, in consultation with OAU and the national liberation movements concerned, and whenever appropriate, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to secure otherwise. Further, taking into account the contributions made by the representatives of the national liberation movements who participated in the work of the Fourth Committee at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the Committee decided to propose that the Assembly invite at its forthcoming session, in consultation with OAU, the leaders of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa to continue to participate as observers in the proceedings of the Fourth Committee relating to their respective countries. The Committee also suggested to the Assembly that the Fourth Committee should consider taking up the foregoing proposal at the outset of the session so that the necessary arrangements, including as appropriate the requisite financial provisions, might be considered in time to ensure their participation..

## Q. FUTURE WORK

193. As reflected in the preceding sections and elsewhere in the present report, although limited political and constitutional developments took place during the year in a few of the smaller Territories, in most of the colonial Territories the Committee's review disclosed no change with regard to the implementation of the Declaration or other relevant United Nations resolutions. Progressive steps are, however, being taken to achieve the goals of the Declaration in Papua New Guinea. The situation obtaining in the colonial Territories in southern Africa continued to remain critical and explosive, constituting a growing threat to the peace and security not only of the neighbouring independent African States but also of the region as a whole. This increasingly serious situation makes it ever more imperative for the international community to mobilize all the resources available to it in order to achieve the goal of decolonization. The Special Committee, mindful of its particular responsibility in this respect, will, during the coming year, continue as a matter of urgency to seek new ways and means whereby the effort of the United Nations in the field of decolonization can be strengthened and rendered more effective.

194. In accordance with its mandate, and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's twenty-eighth session and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 2908 (XXVII) as well as the recommendations of the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held in Oslo in April 1973, the Special Committee intends during 1974 to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories, which have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory as well as the compliance by the colonial Powers with the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations addressed to them. At the same time, the Committee will also examine the extent of compliance by all Member States, especially by the colonial Powers, with the Declaration, the programme of action for its full implementation and other United Nations resolutions on the question of decolonization. On the basis of this review and examination the Committee will submit conclusions and recommendations as to the specific measures necessary for the achievement of the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

195. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to bear in mind the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2908 (XXVII) whereby 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 are likely to threaten international peace and security. The Committee intends to undertake a further comprehensive review of the situation concerning these Territories, including, especially in view of the gravity of the situation referred to above, the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

196. In view of the importance which it attaches to maintaining close relations with the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, and in conformity with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, the Committee will once again invite the representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries. Further, in the light of the positive results achieved as a consequence of the visit by its Special Mission to the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau), the Committee, availing itself of the invitations extended to it by the national liberation movements concerned, expects to dispatch similar missions to visit other colonial Territories in Africa, with a view to assisting the peoples of these Territories and their national liberation movements in their struggle to achieve freedom and independence. In addition, the Committee will, whenever necessary, invite, in consultation with OAU and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to secure otherwise.

197. In line with the expressed wish of the Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 14 of resolution 2908 (XXVII), will continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most appropriate methods and steps to be taken to enable the population of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee will also continue at its next session to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion.

198. Taking into account the provisions of resolution 2979 (XXVII) concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese domination 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 intends to continue its consideration of further measures with a view to bringing to an end the activities of those foreign economic and other interests. Moreover, in the light of its conclusions and recommendations contained in the present report (see A/9023 (part IV)), the Committee intends to continue as appropriate 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 5 of resolution 2908 (XXVII) and paragraphs 5 and 9 of resolution 2984 (XXVII).

199. 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 its resolution of 28 August 1973 (A/9023 (part V)), to continue its consideration of the question during 1974. 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 provisions of those resolutions relating to the Territories in Africa, as well as the report of its Special Mission which conducted consultations with Executive Heads of some specialized agencies in 1973. As indicated in paragraph 11 above, the Committee intends to maintain the Working Group to follow closely the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions by these organizations, and, in particular, to hold further consultations and contacts with them, as appropriate. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations to be held in 1974 between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of relevant decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee itself. Moreover, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 2980 (XXVII), the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU as well as senior members of the organization, as also with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

200. In paragraph 16 of resolution 2908 (XXVII), the General Assembly called upon 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. A similar provision is contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 2984 (XXVII). As will be noted in the relevant chapters of the present report and as noted in paragraph 191 above, 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 concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its resolution of 8 August 1973 (chapter III, para. 14 of the present report, A/9023 (Part II)), the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order to enable it to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean areas, and to the Territories in Africa. The Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish to address once again 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 which the Committee may adopt in 1974.

201. The Special Committee, conscious of the importance which the General Assembly has attached to the mounting of a world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization and bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 2909 (XXVII) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, intends to give this question continuous attention during the coming year. In the light of its conclusions and recommendations on the question (see A/9023 (Part II) chap. II), the Special Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the Office of Public Information. In particular, the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, in

close co-operation and collaboration with the Secretariat, will give further consideration to ways and means of effecting the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information and will carry out a continuing programme of activities to this end. In addition, the Bureau of the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the appropriate offices within the Secretariat with a view to the implementation of paragraph 6 of resolution 2909 (XXVII), by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect and prepare, on a continuous basis, basic material, studies and articles relating to various aspects of decolonization for redissemination by the Office of Public Information. In this connexion, the General Assembly will no doubt wish 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 in the field of decolonization.

202. The Special Committee also attaches great importance to the contribution of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field in support of the colonial peoples struggling for liberation. During the coming year, the Special Committee will continue to seek the close collaboration of such non-governmental organizations with a view, inter alia, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, the Committee will dispatch during 1974, as it did in 1973, groups of its members to hold consultations with the organizations concerned at their respective headquarters and to participate in conferences, seminars and special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by these organizations. In the same context, the Committee will also continue to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in its examination of "how non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council assist in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly".

203. In the light of the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years, as well as its probable workload for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1974 (see paragraphs 171 to 174 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 resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), 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 to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1974 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account. In reaching this decision, the Committee recalled that it had not held meetings away from Headquarters during 1973 although the General Assembly had made the necessary financial provision for that purpose.



204. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at the twenty-eighth session it 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 Special Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation by some of the administering Powers in its work, recommends that the General Assembly should once again request the administering Powers concerned to co-operate with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in its work relating to the Territories under their respective administration. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the General Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with Member States of the United Nations, the Special Committee also recommends that the Assembly should invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussion in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the General Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and 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.

205. 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 envisaged for 1974. The Committee was informed that the financial implications of the sending of visiting groups as envisaged in paragraph 200 above, would be of the order of \$98,000. A series of meetings away from Headquarters, should the Committee decide to hold one within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI), and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), would result in the expenditure of about \$176,000. The financial implications of the proposed visit to the liberated areas of certain Territories in Africa (see paragraph 196 above) would amount to approximately \$12,000. Further, it is estimated that the additional programme of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization envisaged by the Committee for 1974 (see paragraph 201 above) would give rise to an expenditure of approximately \$70,000. The further consultations and contacts envisaged with the specialized agencies and the United Nations system of organizations in connexion with the programme of work of the Working Group would entail an expenditure of some \$5,000. In addition, the consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council (see paragraph 199 above), together with the related consultations with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Preparatory Committee, would entail an expenditure of about \$3,500. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on

a regular basis would entail a further expenditure of \$3,000 (see paragraph 199 above). The consultations and contacts with non-governmental organizations would amount to some \$15,000 (see paragraph 202 above). Further, the participation of the representatives of the national liberation movements in the Committee's work (see paragraph 196 above) would give rise to an expenditure in the order of \$19,000. The arrangements, in consultation with OAU and the national liberation movements, for securing information from individuals (see paragraph 196 above) would entail an expenditure of \$6,000. 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.

#### R. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

206. At its 947th meeting, on 29 August, on a proposal by the Chairman, the Special Committee decided without objection to authorize its Rapporteur to submit directly to the General Assembly the chapters of the present report with the exception of the sections of chapter I entitled "Review of work" and "Future work".

207. At its 949th meeting, on 14 September, following a statement by the representative of Australia, the Committee decided without objection to approve the sections of the present report entitled "Review of work" and "Future work", including certain modifications proposed by Australia (A/AC.109/PV.949). Statements on the occasion of the closing of the Committee's 1973 session were made by the Chairman and by the representatives of Venezuela, Fiji (on behalf of Asian members), Czechoslovakia (on behalf of Eastern European members), Sweden (on behalf of Australia and Sweden) and Sierra Leone (on behalf of African members), as well as by the Vice-Chairman and by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.949).



ANNEX

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE (1973)

AFGHANISTAN

Representatives: Mr. Abdur-Rahman PAZHWAK  
Mr. Habibullah KARZY  
Mr. Mohammad Farhad MIRZA  
Mr. Abdul Majid MANGAL

AUSTRALIA

Representatives: Sir Laurence McINTYRE  
Mr. C. R. ASHWIN (until July)  
Mr. Archibald Duncan CAMPBELL (from July)  
Mr. John B. CAMPBELL  
Mr. Richard Anthony ROWE

BULGARIA

Representatives: Mr. Gheorgui GHELEV  
Mr. Luben GOTZEV  
Mr. Ivan G. GARVALOV  
Mr. Dimitar S. STANOEV

CHILE

Representatives: Mr. Humberto DIAZ CASANUEVA  
Mr. James HOLGER  
Mr. Uldaricio FIGUEROA  
Adviser: Mr. Juan Carlos VALERO

CHINA

Representative: Mr. CHANG Yung-Kuan  
Adviser: Mr. WU Miao-fa

CONGO

Representatives: Mr. Albert FOUNGUI  
Mr. Didier ILOY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Representatives: Mr. Zdeněk ČERNÍK (until July)  
Mr. Ladislav ŠMID (from July)  
Mr. Ilja HULINSKY  
Mr. Stanislav SUJA

ETHIOPIA

Representative: Mr. Zewde GABRE-SELLASSIE  
Alternate Representative: Mr. Yilma TADESSE

FIJI

Representatives: Mr. Semesa K. SIKIVOU  
Mr. Vishnu D. PRASAD  
Mr. Satya N. NANDAN  
Ratu Epeli NAILATIKAU

INDIA

Representatives: Mr. Samar SEN  
Mr. N. P. JAIN  
Mr. Barakat AHMAD  
Mr. Dilip LAHIRI

INDONESIA

Representatives: Mr. Chaidir ANWAR SANI  
Mr. Yoga SOEGOMO  
Mr. Mohamad SIDIK  
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Prayitno SINGGIH  
Mr. Noegroho WISNOEMOERTI

IRAN

Representative: Mr. Mehdi EHSASSI  
Alternate Representative: Mr. Hossein Firouz Helmut HANJAN

IRAQ

Representatives: Mr. Abdul Karim AL-SHAIKHLY  
Mr. Wissam ZAHAWIE  
Mr. Riyadh AL-QAYSI  
Mr. Amer Salih ARAIM

IVORY COAST

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

MALI

Representatives: Mr. Seydou TRAORE  
Mr. Siragatou CISSE  
Mr. Aliou TRAORE

SIERRA LEONE

Representatives:

Mr. Ismael Byne TAYLOR-KAMARA  
Mrs. Famah Josephine JOKA-BANGURA  
Mr. Joseph Mannaw KOROMA

SWEDEN

Representatives:

Mr. Olof RYDBECK  
Mr. Kaj I. SUNDBERG  
Mr. Folke LÖFGREN  
Mr. Johan LIND

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Representatives:

Mr. Haissam KELANI  
Mr. Rafic JOUEJATI  
Mr. Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI  
Mr. Anis KHATTAB  
Mr. Najdi JAZZAR  
Mr. Riad SIAGE

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Representatives:

Mr. Eustace E. SEIGNORET  
Mr. Frank O. ABDULAH (until July)  
Mr. Christopher R. Thomas  
Mrs. Jean Evelyn GEORGE (from July)  
Mr. Vincent David LASSE

TUNISIA

Representatives:

Mr. Rachid DRISS  
Mr. Abdelkrim MOUSSA (until July)  
Mr. Mohamed BACHROUCH

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative:

Mr. I. G. NEKLESSA

Advisers:

Mr. M. A. DIKUSHIN (until June)  
Mr. I. E. KARTASHOV  
Mr. V. I. SAVCHENKO

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Representatives:

Mr. Salim Ahmed SALIM  
Mr. S. CHALE  
Mr. I. N. RWEYEMAMU  
Mr. N. M. LUGOE  
Mr. J. W. OPANGA

## VENEZUELA

Representatives: Mr. Marcel Alfredo GRANIER DOYEUX  
Mr. Leonardo DIAZ GONZALEZ  
Mr. Horacio ARTEAGA ACOSTA

## YUGOSLAVIA

Representatives: Mr. Miljan KOMATINA  
Mr. Aleksandar PSONČAK (until February)  
Mr. Zlatan KIKIĆ

## SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Representatives: Mr. C. M. von STEDINGK (until June)  
Mr. Aamir ALI (from August)

Alternate Representative: Mr. Abdul Majid AZIZ

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Representative: Mr. Charles H. WEITZ

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Morris A. GREENE  
Mr. Alain VIDAL-NAQUET

### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Representatives: Mr. André VARCHAVER  
Mr. Mikhail BORISSOV  
Mr. Roberto KREMPER  
Miss Shawna TROPP

### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Representative: Dr. Stavros A. MALAFATOPOULOS

Alternate Representative: Mrs. Vera KALM

### INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Representatives: Mr. Ernesto FRANCO-HOLGUIN  
Mr. L. Peter CHATENAY

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Representatives:

Mr. Gordon WILLIAMS  
Mr. Jan-Maarten ZEGERS

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH  
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Representatives:

Mr. V. DAYAL  
Mr. G. PERKINS

CHAPTERS II AND III  
(A/9023 (Part II))

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## CHAPTER II

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

#### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February 1973, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, that the Sub-Committee on Petitions should be maintained and renamed Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, and should, in addition to its work relating to petitions and other communications, be charged with the task of following the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2909 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 on the dissemination of information on decolonization and the Special Committee's resolution of 14 August 1972 on the item. <sup>1/</sup> The Special Committee further decided to take up the item separately and to refer it to its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information for consideration and report.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 913th and 931st to 933rd meetings, between 21 May and 8 August 1973.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 2909 (XXVII). By paragraph 3 of that resolution, the General 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 ...". By paragraph 8 of the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session". The Special Committee was also guided by the provisions of resolution 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, in paragraph 17 of which the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular to assist the Economic and Social Council in the study envisaged in Council resolution 1651 (LI) of 29 October 1971". In addition, the Special Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa who appeared before the Committee and the Sub-Committee during the year. Further, the Special Committee took into account the related recommendations of the

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 97.

International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo in April 1973 (A/9061), as well as the relevant statements made during the special meeting held by the Committee (A/AC.109/PV.914) in observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights.

4. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee also took into account the relevant observations and recommendations contained in the following reports relating to the item, as well as the statements by members pertaining to these reports:

(a) Report of Mr. Hussein Nur Elmi (Somalia), on his consultations, on behalf of both the Special Committee and the Special Committee on Apartheid, with the secretariat of the World Peace Council, at Helsinki, from 6 to 8 February (A/AC.109/PV.901 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of Mr. Mehdi Ehsassi (Iran), Vice-Chairman, on his consultations with the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) on the occasion of the twelfth session of its Executive Committee, held at Aden from 24 to 27 February (A/AC.109/PV.906 and Corr.1).

(c) Report of Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania), Chairman, on his consultations with non-governmental organizations (see annex I to the present chapter);

(d) Report of the delegation of the Special Committee, consisting of Mr. Frank O. Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago), Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Famah J. Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone), on its consultations with non-governmental organizations (see annex II to the present chapter);

(e) Reports of the observers from the Special Committee on Apartheid on behalf also of the Special Committee, who attended the following meetings: Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council, held at Moscow, from 5 to 8 May (A/AC.115/SR.248); an international meeting on colonialism, apartheid and neo-colonialism in Africa, held at Tananarive, between 29 June and 2 July (A/AC.115/SR.254); and the Second Consultative Meeting for the World Congress of Peace Forces, held at Moscow, from 7 to 9 July (A/AC.115/SR.254). An account of the Special Committee's co-operation with the above-mentioned and other organizations is set out in chapter I of the present report (A/9023 (part I), section N).

5. At the 913th meeting, on 2 May, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.913), introduced the 181st report of that Sub-Committee, containing its first report on the item (A/AC.109/L.869), which contained, inter alia, a number of suggestions in connexion with the holding of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. At the same meeting, statements were made by the



representatives of India, Australia, Tunisia, the Ivory Coast, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mali and Iraq, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.913). An account of the special meeting held by the Special Committee in connexion with the Week of Solidarity is set out in chapter I of the present report (A/9023 (part I), section J).

6. At its 931st to 933rd meetings, from 6 to 8 August, the Special Committee considered the 185th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information containing the second report of that Sub-Committee together with the reports referred to in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) above on the item (see annex III to the present chapter). Statements in connexion with the item were made, at the 931st meeting, on 6 August, by the representative of India (A/AC.109/PV.931) and, at the 932nd meeting, on 7 August, by the representatives of Mali and Australia (A/AC.109/PV.932).

#### B. DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

7. At its 933rd meeting, on 8 August, following statements by the representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.933), the Special Committee adopted the second report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information on the item and the reports referred to in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) above, and endorsed the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee agreed that consultations with the Office of Public Information would be continued with regard to the modalities for the implementation of specific measures referred to in the above-mentioned reports.

8. During the year under review, the Special Committee also took the following decisions concerning the publicity to be given to matters relating to specific items on the Committee's agenda:

(a) At its 906th, 921st and 929th meetings, on 5 April, 22 June and 20 July, respectively, the Special Committee, by adopting the 178th, 182nd and 184th reports of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information (A/AC.109/L.850, L.875 and L.886), decided to request the Office of Public Information to give the widest possible dissemination to the information contained or referred to in the following petitions:

(i) Letter dated 28 January 1973 from Mr. B. J. M. Zvobgo, Director of External Missions, African National Council of Zimbabwe, concerning Southern Rhodesia, (A/AC.109/PET.1236);

(ii) Letter dated 14 February 1973 from Mr. Dennis Young of the United Black Association for Development Party (UBAD), concerning British Honduras, 2/ (A/AC.109/PET.1237);

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2/ On 1 June 1973, by an Order-in-Council of the United Kingdom Government, the name of British Honduras was officially changed to Belize.

(iii) Letter dated 19 December 1972 from Mr. Edmond Perret, Secretary-General, World Alliance of Reformed Churches (Geneva), concerning Mozambique, (A/AC.109/PET.1243);

(iv) Letter dated 5 April 1973 from Ms. Fanny Edelman, General Secretary, Women's International Democratic Federation (Berlin), concerning Mozambique, (A/AC.109/PET.1249);

(v) Telegram dated 10 July 1973 from Mr. Otto Kersten, General Secretary, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), concerning Mozambique, (A/AC.109/PET.1251);

(b) At its 911th meeting, on 27 April, the Committee decided, in paragraph 9 of a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia (A/9023/Add.1, chap. VII, para. 21), to request the Secretary-General to publicize, as widely as possible, information on the situation in Zimbabwe and the relevant decisions and actions of United Nations organs;

(c) At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided, in paragraph 10 of another resolution relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia (A/9023/Add.1, chap. VII, para. 22), to invite all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, to take appropriate steps to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to the work of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and to request the Secretary-General to take concrete measures in this connexion in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2909 (XXVII), and in particular to effect the widest possible dissemination of information relating to any violations of sanctions;

(d) At its 915th meeting, on 13 June, the Special Committee decided to request the Office of Public Information to publish in an appropriate form a selection from the working papers placed before the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo in April 1973, as well as from the relevant statements made by participants in the Conference;

(e) At its 921st meeting, on 22 June, the Special Committee decided, in paragraph 12 of a resolution on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration (A/9023/Add.3, chap. IX, para. 26), to invite the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2909 (XXVII), to continue to take effective and concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to information relating to the situation obtaining in these Territories;

(f) At its 929th meeting, on 20 July, the Special Committee, by approving the 184th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information (A/AC.109/L.886), decided to recommend that the Office of Public Information take measures to use

recent and previous documents available to the United Nations, including those of the Commission on Human Rights, which contain evidence of atrocities committed in Territories under Portuguese domination, in particular Mozambique;

(g) At its 930th meeting, on 2 August, the Special Committee requested the Office of Public Information to disseminate as widely as possible all information made available to it concerning the massacres of villagers in Mozambique and in particular to prepare a special publication for dissemination on related subjects;

(h) At its 932nd meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee, by adopting the report of Sub-Committee I (A/9023 (Part III), chapter IV, annex) decided to request the Secretary-General to undertake measures aimed at giving the widest possible publicity to the decisions of the General Assembly relating to the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories;

(i) At its 940th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee, by adopting the report of Sub-Committee I (A/9023 (Part IV), chapter V, annex), decided to request the Office of Public Information to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which are impeding the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

Annex I\*

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN MR. SALIM AHMED SALIM (UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA)

1. In a communication dated 27 March 1973, the Secretary-General of the World Peace Council (WPC) extended an invitation to the Chairman of the Special Committee to visit the Council's headquarters at Helsinki, for the purpose of holding consultations with officials of that organization on matters of common interest.

2. At its 906th meeting, on 5 April, the Special Committee, recalling its earlier decision a/ by which it had authorized its Chairman to make a statement on its behalf at the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, to be held between 9 and 14 April at Oslo, and noting that several non-governmental organizations concerned would be participating in the Conference, decided to authorize its Chairman to hold consultations as appropriate with the concerned organizations, including a visit to WPC at the latter's headquarters in Helsinki, with a view to strengthening further co-operation with them in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In taking that decision, the Special Committee was particularly guided by the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2909 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, and of its own resolution of 17 August 1972, on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization. b/ In these resolutions, the United Nations, aware of the vital role which could be played by the organizations concerned in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization, addressed further appeals to them to undertake or intensify, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General, the large-scale dissemination of the relevant information.

3. During the Conference at Oslo, the Chairman was able to meet and consult with representatives of a number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, including representatives of the following: Africa Bureau, Angola Comité, WPC, International Defence and Aid Fund, International University Exchange Fund, Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guiné, Anti-Apartheid Movement (London), World Federation of United Nations Associations, Friends of Namibia, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) and World Council of Churches.

4. In these consultations, the Chairman was able to apprise the organizations of the recent developments concerning the efforts of the United Nations to assist in the achievement of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and to explore with them further measures to co-ordinate the mobilization of world public opinion on colonial questions. The representatives

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a/ A/AC.109/PV.903.

b/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 97.

of the organizations, on their part, assured the Chairman of their continued readiness to co-operate with the United Nations bodies concerned and with the Secretary-General in the large-scale dissemination of information on colonial issues, in particular the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples, especially in southern Africa, as well as the efforts of the international community to eliminate the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. Indeed, many of these organizations had already established a close working relationship with the Special Committee in that regard and had been maintaining on a regular basis an effective exchange of relevant information. In addition, several organizations had taken concrete steps to provide material assistance to the national liberation movements or had discontinued collaboration with the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa. The representatives also expressed appreciation of the institution by the Special Committee of a system of periodic consultations with the concerned non-governmental organizations. Those consultations and exchanges of views had assisted them in formulating and launching programmes of action designed to achieve maximum effect in arousing world public opinion against the evils and dangers of colonialism.

5. Upon the conclusion of the Conference at Oslo, the Chairman visited Stockholm on 16 April and was received by the Secretary-General of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the head of its Political Division. The Chairman conveyed to them the Special Committee's appreciation of the active leadership exercised by the Government of Sweden in the Committee's efforts to assist in the achievement of the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV) and, in particular, for its positive contribution in extending both moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements concerned and in taking an active part in the work of the special mission which had visited the liberated areas of Guinea (Guissau) and Cape Verde in 1972.

6. The Chairman thereafter visited Helsinki on 17 and 18 April and held a series of consultations with officials of WPC. A detailed account of these consultations is set out in a statement of 18 April 1973, which was issued jointly by the Secretary-General of WPC and the Chairman, at Helsinki, and which forms an integral part of the present report (see appendix, below). In this connexion, the Chairman wishes to draw particular attention to the invitations extended by WPC to the Special Committee to be represented at the following meetings organized by the Council:

(a) Special Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations, to be held in Geneva on 19 May 1973;

(b) Second Preparatory Meeting for the World Congress, to be held at Moscow between 13 and 15 July 1973;

(c) Special International Session on Colonialism and Racism, to be held at Tananarive, date to be decided;

(d) World Congress of Peace Forces, to be held at Moscow, between 2 and 7 October 1973.

On 17 April, the Chairman attended a reception organized by WPC in connexion with his visit, where he had an opportunity to meet and discuss various issues with which the Special Committee was concerned with senior members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Finland, members of the secretariat of WPC and a number of members of the diplomatic corps in Finland.

7. The Chairman wishes to observe that there has been an appreciable increase in the level of co-operation between the Special Committee and many of the non-governmental organizations, especially those organizations mentioned in paragraph 3 above. The organizations, representing in many cases a large segment of the population in a number of countries, have generated considerable political and material support by the public for the struggle being waged by peoples still under colonial domination. In the Chairman's view, the role increasingly being played by concerned non-governmental organizations in mobilizing world public opinion behind the efforts of the international community is a major contribution towards realizing the objectives of the Declaration. The Chairman has no doubt that the Special Committee will wish to take this into account and continue to study ways and means of increasing the co-operation between the Committee and the concerned non-governmental organizations.

8. Finally, the Chairman wishes to record his appreciation to officials of the concerned non-governmental organizations, including in particular Mr. Romesh Chandra, Secretary-General of WPC, for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Chairman in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Special Committee. The Chairman wishes also to express his particular gratitude to the Governments of Norway, Sweden and Finland for the kind hospitality extended to him during his stay in their respective capitals.

## Appendix

### STATEMENT BY THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ON DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, AT HELSINKI IN APRIL 1973

1. Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations and Chairman of 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, visited the headquarters of the World Peace Council (WPC) in Helsinki on 17 and 18 April 1973.
2. The visit, made at the invitation of WPC, is part of a series of visits which the Chairman and other members of the Special Committee are making to the headquarters of non-governmental organizations that are taking a leading part in the mobilization of public opinion and the organization of mass action in solidarity with the liberation movements of the countries and Territories, under colonial domination.
3. Mr. Romesh Chandra, Secretary-General of WPC, extended a warm welcome to Mr. Salim and congratulated him on the magnificent work being carried out by the Special Committee, under his chairmanship, and the remarkable contributions made by the Committee in support of the liberation struggle.
4. The work of the Special Committee has been of vital significance in enabling the world movement of solidarity with the liberation movements of southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde to enter its present new and higher stage.
5. The Secretary-General of WPC and his colleagues expressed their great appreciation of the opportunity afforded them by the visit of the Chairman of the Special Committee for detailed consultations on further development of the close co-operation between WPC and the Special Committee. This co-operation had grown during the last two years through the presence of representatives of the Special Committee at various meetings of the Council, through the participation of delegations of WPC at hearings before the Special Committee and through periodical consultations.
6. Mr. Salim thanked WPC for the invitation to visit its headquarters, conveyed the greetings of the Special Committee to WPC and emphasized the wish of the Special Committee to strengthen its co-operation and common action with WPC and other non-governmental organizations, which form part of the growing movement of solidarity with the liberation movements and play an important role in the field of action for the liquidation of colonialism.
7. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the secretariat of WPC in detail of the programme and recent activities and resolutions of the Committee. The decision of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly to grant observer

status to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (CAU), and the subsequent decision of the General Assembly approving the recommendation of the Special Committee to grant observer status in the Committee to the liberation movements had been major steps forward in the efforts for the full recognition of the liberation movements as the authentic representatives of their peoples, with whom all discussions on all matters concerning their countries must be undertaken by all Governments and intergovernmental organizations and all organizations within the United Nations family.

8. These historic decisions by the United Nations have been made possible as a result of the great victories scored by the liberation movements. In this connexion, the Chairman particularly highlighted the magnificent results of the special mission of the United Nations which visited the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau) in April 1972. Such visits should be encouraged as they provide the best means to assess the actual situation.

9. The Council, while hailing the results of the Special Mission to Guinea (Bissau), agreed with Mr. Salim on the necessity to encourage similar visits and expressed the hope that non-governmental organizations supporting the liberation struggle would also undertake them.

10. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed WPC of the various resolutions of the last session of the General Assembly concerning the struggle of the colonial peoples. He drew special attention to the resolution calling for the observance of a Week of Solidarity with the liberation movements, which starts on 25 May, coinciding with the tenth anniversary of the founding of OAU.

#### Oslo Conference

11. The Chairman of the Special Committee emphasized the historic importance of the recent International Conference of Experts for the support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa. This Conference, organized by the United Nations and OAU, has established a Programme of Action by the United Nations, OAU, non-governmental organizations, Governments and peoples, in solidarity with the liberation movements.

12. The Chairman welcomed the fact that the Secretary-General of WPC had taken part in the Oslo Conference as an individual expert, together with other experts from non-governmental organizations. He urged the Council to make the Oslo Programme widely known among the widest sections of the peoples in all continents, and laid the greatest emphasis on the necessity to implement the Oslo Programme and carry it forward.

13. The Secretary-General, as well as the secretaries of WPC from South Africa (African National Congress), Madagascar, Egypt, France, Argentina, Spain, Poland, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, informed the Chairman of the Special Committee of the work being done by the Council for the mobilization of public opinion and the organization of mass action



in solidarity with the liberation movements in different countries and continents. A special programme for the observance of the Week of Solidarity has been prepared by the Council. In regard to the Oslo Conference, the Council has decided, in pursuance of the excellent suggestions made by the Chairman of the Special Committee:

- (a) To publish and disseminate widely the Oslo Programme;
- (b) To organize in as many countries as possible Oslo "echo" conferences, to report and gain support for the Oslo Programme;
- (c) To take the initiative, in co-operation with other non-governmental organizations and with the support of Governments when possible, to establish anti-colonial, anti-apartheid centres in different countries;
- (d) To intensify its campaign for recognition of the liberation movements;
- (e) To publish a regular monthly Africa Newsletter, to give information on the struggle of the liberation movements, the work of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, the Special Committee on Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, the relevant decisions of the United Nations and OAU, and actions by the non-governmental organizations;
- (f) To popularize and gain support for the proposal of the Oslo Conference to hold a major international (United Nations, OAU and non-governmental organizations) conference of solidarity with the liberation movements.

#### World Congress of Peace Forces

14. The WPC informed the Chairman of the Special Committee in detail regarding the preparations for the proposed World Congress of Peace Forces for International Security and Disarmament, National Independence, Co-operation and Peace, to be held in Moscow from 2 to 7 October 1973. A delegation of the Special Committee, consisting of its Vice-Chairman, Mr. Frank Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago) and the Chairman of its Sub-Committee I, Mrs. Famah J. Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone), had taken part in the International Consultative Meeting for the World Congress of Peace Forces in Moscow from 16 to 18 March and had already informed the Special Committee of the decision by the Consultative Meeting to make the questions of decolonization and solidarity with the liberation movements a central issue of the Congress.

15. The WPC expressed its gratitude to the Special Committee for responding positively to its invitation to participate in the Consultative Meeting and its high appreciation of the work of the delegation of the Special Committee, which had been of decisive importance in highlighting the key significance today of the struggle against colonialism and of support for the armed struggle of the liberation movements.

16. The WPC conveyed to Mr. Salim a warm invitation to the Special Committee to send its representatives to participate in the World Congress itself and also in the most important preparatory meetings of the Congress: the Second Preparatory Meeting for the World Congress (Moscow, 13 to 15 July 1973); and the Special International Session on Colonialism and Racism, which will also prepare reports for the World Congress (Tananarive, date to be decided).

#### WPC Presidential Committee

17. The Secretary-General of WPC also requested the Chairman of the Special Committee to convey an invitation to the Special Committee to send its representatives to participate in the next session of its Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council (Warsaw, 5 to 8 May 1973). Representatives of the Special Committee had participated in previous sessions of WPC and their presence would be of great value at the coming session, especially because the Oslo Programme and action in solidarity with the liberation movements would be among the most important issues of the agenda, and the presence of influential representatives of the main political forces of over 60 countries from every continent and many international non-governmental organizations would make it possible to ensure the widest possible mobilization of public opinion.

#### Sub-Committee of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations

18. The Secretary-General of WPC took the opportunity, in his capacity of Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid of the Committee on Human Rights of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, to inform Mr. Salim of the formation and first decisions taken by the Sub-Committee. The delegation of the United Nations Special Committee had taken part in the first meeting and it was hoped that representatives of the Committee would be able to attend the next meeting in Geneva on 19 May 1973.

19. The Chairman of the Special Committee thanked the Council for the new initiatives it had decided to take to strengthen its work in solidarity with the liberation movements and for its invitations to take part in the different conferences and other activities. These invitations would be placed by the Chairman before the Committee at the earliest opportunity.

20. Mr. Salim extended his congratulations to the Council, particularly on its decisions on actions for the implementation of the Oslo Programme and its plans to publicize on a mass-scale the decisions of the Special Committee. He expressed the hope that the continuing co-operation between the Special Committee and the Council would bring ever more fruitful results.

21. The secretariat of WPC thanked the Chairman of the Special Committee for the inspiration which his visit had given, and the most valuable concrete results of the proposals made by him for new actions by the Council. The Council looks forward to regular consultations with the Special Committee, with a view to strengthening actions by the peoples for the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in support of the liberation movements.

Annex II\*

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO  
MEETINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. At its 903rd meeting, on 8 March 1973, the Special Committee, after considering an invitation addressed to it by the World Peace Council, decided to send a delegation composed of two of its members designated by the Chairman, to represent the Committee at the following meetings of non-governmental organizations:

(a) The Non-Governmental Organization's Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, held at Geneva on 13 March 1973;

(b) The International Consultative Meeting for the World Congress of Peace Forces, held at Moscow from 16 to 18 March 1973.

2. At the same meeting, the Special Committee further decided that the delegation should include in its itinerary visits to the headquarters of various non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. In taking that decision, the Special Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, it had stated as follows: a/

"The Special Committee will also seek the close collaboration of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization with a view to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end ... the Committee will consider dispatching during 1973 a small group of members to hold consultations with the organizations concerned at their respective headquarters."

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.877.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 193.

In the same context, the Special Committee was guided by the provisions of the various relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, in paragraph 17 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee:

"to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular to assist the Economic and Social Council in the study envisaged in Council resolution 1651 (LI) of 29 October 1971".

3. At the 904th meeting, on 12 March, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, after consulting its members, he had designated Mr. Frank O. Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and Mrs. Famah J. Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone), to represent the Committee at the above meetings and consultations.

4. In accordance with the decisions of the Special Committee, the delegation of the Special Committee visited the following cities: Geneva, from 13 to 14 March; Moscow and Leningrad, from 15 to 21 March; Amsterdam, on 22 March; Brussels on 23 March; Paris, from 24 to 26 March; and London, from 27 to 30 March. In addition to representing the Special Committee at the two conferences referred to in paragraph 1 above, at which a combined total of over 100 international and national non-governmental organizations were represented, the delegation consulted with no less than 50 non-governmental organizations either individually at their headquarters or in groups brought together specifically for the purpose of meeting with the delegation (see paragraph 17 below). The organizations consulted covered a broad spectrum and included not only organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization but also organizations, such as major trade unions, religious and civic associations, which are concerned with decolonization in general.

5. Further to its decision referred to in paragraph 1 (a) above, the Special Committee, at its 911th meeting, on 27 April, considered a further invitation from the Non-Governmental Organizations' Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid to attend the latter's second meeting at Geneva, on 19 May. The Special Committee, at the same meeting, authorized its Chairman to hold consultations and take appropriate action on the invitation. Pursuant to that decision and having regard to the views expressed by members in that connexion, the Chairman subsequently designated Mr. Abdulah, the Vice-Chairman, to attend the Sub-Committee's meetings, in continuation of the tasks entrusted to him earlier as a member of the Committee's delegation to the first meeting of

the Sub-Committee and to the non-governmental organizations concerned. During the Sub-Committee's meetings, some 20 non-governmental organizations were represented; a list of these is given in appendix II below.

6. At all its meetings and consultations held with representatives of non-governmental organizations, the delegation was profoundly impressed by the sympathetic reception accorded to it and by the deep concern of those organizations with regard to the issues of colonialism and racism. At the same time, the experience of the delegation has once again demonstrated clearly the need to establish a co-operative relationship between the Special Committee and the non-governmental organizations on a far broader basis than heretofore.

7. Bearing in mind the positive results of these initial contacts, the delegation feels strongly that continued efforts should be made to develop a mutually profitable relationship between the Special Committee and the various international and national organizations. To be successful, however, any programme initiated by the Special Committee must take into account the diversity of the organizations to which it is directed and must be designed to correspond to their particular needs and interests. In the present report, the delegation has endeavoured to analyse those needs and to recommend the basis for further measures of co-operation.

#### A. ACTIVITIES OF THE DELEGATION

##### Meetings of the Non-Governmental Organizations' Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid

8. The Sub-Committee, which is a subsidiary body of the Committee on Human Rights of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, was established to give effect to resolutions V and VII of the twelfth general assembly of the Conference. Its principal task is to formulate proposals for action in connexion with the Decade for Action to Combat Racism, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination. The Sub-Committee is therefore composed of representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have a special interest in the fields of decolonization and racial discrimination.

9. The first meeting of the Sub-Committee, held at Geneva on 13 March, was attended by representatives of 22 organizations. \*As the Sub-Committee was newly created, the meeting was mainly devoted to the organization of its work. Among the matters discussed were: a proposal to hold a conference of non-governmental organizations on decolonization, racial discrimination and apartheid in 1974; the issuance of a newsletter on the activities of non-governmental organizations in this field; and the establishment of relations with the Special Committee, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the liberation movements. It was agreed that these and other specific proposals would be examined at the second meeting of the Sub-Committee, to be held on 19 May.

10. In the course of the discussion, the representatives of the Special Committee made statements in which they drew the attention of the participants to General Assembly resolutions 2908 (XXVII) and 2909 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 and 2980 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, and explained the activities and objectives of the Special Committee. They emphasized that the Special Committee was looking to the non-governmental organizations for co-operation and support, especially in regard to the constant large-scale dissemination of information needed to combat the propaganda of the racist régimes in southern Africa and to mobilize public pressure in support of United Nations actions such as the sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

11. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was agreed, inter alia, that the members of the Sub-Committee should invite their national affiliates and other interested organizations to organize joint programmes of observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights, which would be linked with the collection of funds for the liberation movements.

12. On 19 May, a number of representatives of organizations attending the second meeting of the Sub-Committee gave an account of the activities undertaken by their organizations in the light of the discussions which had taken place during the Sub-Committee's first meeting. The representative of the Special Committee informed the Sub-Committee of the recent activities of the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on Apartheid. Members of the Sub-Committee were in general agreement that the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo, marked a historic milestone in the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples and the concerted efforts of the international community (including in particular the concerned non-governmental organizations) to assist in the process of decolonization in southern Africa. With respect to the proposal to hold an international conference of non-governmental organizations on decolonization, racial discrimination and apartheid in 1974, the Sub-Committee agreed to invite the United Nations bodies concerned to be associated closely in the preparation for and the proceedings of the conference.

#### International Consultative Meeting for the World Congress of Peace Forces

13. The International Consultative Meeting for the World Congress of Peace Forces, held at Moscow from 16 to 18 March, was convened on the initiative of the World Peace Council to lay the groundwork for the World Congress of Peace Forces for International Security and Disarmament, National Independence, Co-operation and Peace which will take place from 2 to 7 October. Inasmuch as one of the aims of the forthcoming Congress is to bring together as broad a spectrum of non-governmental organizations as possible, the purpose of the Consultative Meeting was not only to make the necessary organizational preparations but to examine the potential participation in the Congress. The meeting was attended by representatives of 40 international and 81 national non-governmental organizations from 60 countries.

14. Since the objective of the Congress will be to discuss the maintenance of world peace in its broadest sense, questions relating to national independence,

decolonization, racial discrimination, apartheid and neo-colonialism figured as one of the four topics on the agenda. Those questions were examined in general terms at plenary sessions and in more detail in one of the four commissions charged with recommending a framework for the preparatory work on each topic. One of the recommendations adopted at the meeting was that the World Congress should discuss the topic of national independence, colonialism and racism on the basis of as many ramifications as possible, including the influence of colonialism and its effects on subject peoples and the role of the national liberation movements in the struggle for peace and freedom,

15. The representatives of the Special Committee participated actively both at the plenary sessions of the Consultative Meeting and in the commission concerned with national independence, colonialism, racism, apartheid and development. The Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee addressed the plenary meeting on behalf of the Special Committee (see appendix III below), and, in addition, the representatives held a number of individual and group consultations with representatives of non-governmental organizations at which they discussed ways and means of increasing the latter's support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The representatives also took advantage of the public interest occasioned by the meeting to conduct press, television and radio interviews in which they outlined the role of the Committee and stressed the need to mobilize the broadest possible support from organizations and from the public in general for the continuing fight against colonialism.

#### Other consultations with non-governmental organizations

16. Apart from attendance at the above meetings, a major purpose of the mission was, as stated above, to initiate contacts and undertake consultations with as many interested non-governmental organizations as possible.

17. Accordingly, at each of the places visited, arrangements were made to visit the headquarters of organizations and to hold individual consultations wherever possible. During the course of the mission, visits were made in Amsterdam to the headquarters of the Angola Comité, in Brussels to the World Assembly of Youth and in London to the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the World Association of Christian Communication and the British Council of Churches. In addition, as it would have been impossible during the time available to visit all interested organizations separately, the delegation held several group meetings which were attended by the leaders of a number of organizations. As a result, the delegation was able to meet with representatives of 50 organizations, some of which are listed in appendix I below. Furthermore, while in Paris the delegation had an opportunity to visit the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) where it met with the representatives of non-governmental organizations attending the Seminar on Racism of the Conference on Non-Governmental Organizations. In London, the delegation also had an opportunity of meeting with interested members of Parliament.



18. At all of these meetings, which the representatives attended jointly or separately, their concern was to explain the work and role of the Special Committee and to explore ways and means whereby a co-operative relationship might be established which could be mutually profitable to the Special Committee and to the organizations concerned.

#### B. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DELEGATION

19. As previously stated, the many contacts initiated in the course of the mission have revealed the existence of widespread concern with, and interest in, problems of colonialism among the leaders of a broad range of international and national non-governmental organizations, including many which are primarily interested in other matters. Their positive attitude towards, and indeed their enthusiasm for, United Nations actions and objectives in the fields of decolonization and human rights lead to the conclusion that the possibilities for enlisting active support for the work of the Special Committee are much greater than had hitherto been established.

20. It must be pointed out, however, that any endeavour to enlist the support and co-operation of the non-governmental organizations must, if it is to result in a fruitful relationship, take the form of a mutually profitable interchange of assistance. Inasmuch as every non-governmental organization has its own constituency and programmes to serve that constituency, an effort must be made in every instance to find common ground on which each side can contribute to the advantage of the other. In the case of some of the organizations whose work does not necessarily relate directly to the struggle against colonialism, the task of finding common ground and establishing a co-operative relationship will require a well thought-out plan and co-ordinated efforts at all levels. Even in the case of organizations which are directly concerned, or which already have an interest in the field of decolonization, careful planning will be required if the Special Committee is to strengthen the relationship and arrive at a basis for closer collaboration.

#### Dissemination of information

21. It will be recalled that both the Special Committee and the General Assembly, most recently in its resolution 2909 (XXVII), referred to the need to enlist support from non-governmental organizations with regard to the dissemination of information on decolonization. There can be no doubt that such organizations, with their millions of members, represent potentially one of the most important vehicles for the large-scale dissemination of such information.

22. In its consultations with representatives of non-governmental organizations, the delegation was frequently dismayed at the paucity of information at present available to them on decolonization and at the inadequate knowledge, even among those organizations specially interested in decolonization, of the current activities of the Special Committee or of recent actions taken by the General Assembly. Very few, for example, were aware of the action by the General Assembly

granting observer status to the liberation movements recognized by OAU, thus enabling their representatives to participate in the relevant proceedings of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly in 1972.

23. The delegation believes that this is not the fault of the organizations themselves, but rather that the information is either not readily available to them or is available in a form which they cannot easily utilize. In the delegation's opinion, adequate dissemination of information on the activities of the United Nations and on the subject of decolonization in general is essential. Such information must, moreover, be in a form that meets the specific needs of the organizations concerned. This is, perhaps, the crux of the problem, for the consultations revealed that different non-governmental organizations require different kinds of information, depending upon the degree of their commitment to the liberation struggle and the level of awareness and interest of their constituents in colonial issues. The delegation found, for example, that some representatives of non-governmental organizations were puzzled by the meaning of decolonization and its relationship to other subjects under the broad heading of racism. There was confusion with regard to the various United Nations bodies dealing with subjects such as colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination and as regards the complex issues involved. Furthermore, the often technical language of the United Nations resolutions did little to clarify for the uninformed reader the complex nature of the problems of colonialism that exist today. What they needed, in many cases, was material that would make the problems easily comprehensible to the general public. The delegation was repeatedly asked by representatives of non-governmental organizations whether it would not be possible for the United Nations to supply them with more basic material, including audio-visual material, which they could distribute to their affiliates in order to convey an understanding of the problems of decolonization at the "grass roots" level.

24. It must be emphasized that any programme for the large-scale dissemination of information is essentially a programme of mass education and that, if it is to be effective, the information must be presented in terms that will enable the recipients to relate to the issues involved. Furthermore, non-governmental organizations do not have unlimited funds or the resources to sift and select from a mass of undigested material.

25. The General Assembly has repeatedly underscored the vital importance of urgently effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, in particular the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples in the colonial Territories in Africa, as well as the efforts being made by the international community to assist in the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms. In connexion with the mandate entrusted to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in that regard, the Office of Public Information should therefore be requested to explore the best ways and means for preparing and disseminating effective information material on these subjects. In doing so, account should be taken of the fact that non-governmental organizations might be divided into three broad categories, namely: (a) organizations specially concerned with problems of decolonization,

which should receive an increasing flow of relatively detailed material; (b) organizations with a general interest in the field; and (c) a major, larger group of organizations whose constituents are not as yet fully alive to these problems and who need to be supplied with basic material designed to make them at least aware of the issues involved and the implications of United Nations resolutions on decolonization. Falling within the first category are those key individuals, or "disseminators", among the leaders of non-governmental organizations, with whom the Special Committee has in the past established close working relationships.

26. Further, having regard to the express wish of the General Assembly that United Nations information centres should intensify their information activities in the field of decolonization, the Office of Public Information should be requested to consider appropriate measures for expanding the scope of its contact with various non-governmental organizations through its centres, particularly those located in western Europe. Information centres can not only distribute basic materials but can provide current information in a form which non-governmental organizations could readily utilize for their own publications.

27. The delegation also sees the need for, and the usefulness of, disseminating news on the activities of non-governmental organizations in the field of decolonization, as this might serve to encourage other organizations to take similar action. As mentioned in paragraph 9 above, the Non-Governmental Organizations' Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid is currently seized of a proposal for the issuance of a newsletter. The Office of Public Information, for its part, might consider the possibility of publishing a bulletin on colonial issues, which could also serve as a source of basic materials for dissemination by non-governmental organizations. In the view of the delegation, a United Nations periodical, United Nations and Southern Africa, could very well be converted into such a bulletin, to be published as appropriate and necessary.

#### Other areas of co-operation

28. A number of non-governmental organizations, both international and national, are already actively engaged in supporting the struggle against colonialism. The delegation was interested, however, to discuss with the organizations how their support might be increased and what role the leaders of non-governmental organizations feel they could play in assisting the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

29. In the course of the consultations, the delegation was repeatedly assured of the willingness of non-governmental organizations to assist the Special Committee in its work. It felt that one of the more important possibilities open to them was to serve as pressure groups in influencing Governments and public opinion. Non-governmental organizations are already active in fund-raising and providing other forms of material assistance to the liberation movements, or in exerting pressure on corporations having activities in the colonial Territories of southern Africa. The delegation's attention was drawn, in

particular, to the actions of organizations in the Netherlands in bringing about a boycott of coffee from Angola and in calling attention to the role of certain petroleum companies in the Territories under Portuguese administration. The discussions revealed that similar action was being considered in regard to sales to Portugal of ships and vehicles frequently used for the transport of military personnel and material in Portugal's colonial wars.

30. These are but a few of the ways in which interested non-governmental organizations can actively support the cause of decolonization. The delegation wishes to recall in this connexion that the General Assembly has specified four areas of endeavour on the part of the concerned organizations in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration, namely: (a) extension of assistance to refugees from colonial Territories; (b) extension of assistance to the peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule, their national liberation movements and particularly the populations in the liberated areas of the Territories concerned; (c) discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council; and (d) establishing procedures for the participation, where necessary and appropriate, in the relevant proceedings of the organizations concerned, of representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa. The delegation is confident that the organizations concerned will, given appropriate guidance and assistance, continue to intensify their activities towards the full implementation of the foregoing objectives.

#### Further measures of collaboration

31. The organizations consulted repeatedly stressed the value of direct personal contact with members of the Special Committee. They welcomed the Committee's initiative in sending a delegation and expressed the hope that similar contacts would be made in the future. Such contacts would not only provide an opportunity to explore jointly ways and means of increasing the organizations' collaboration with the Committee but would enable them to organize radio, television and newspaper interviews with Committee members.

32. The delegation fully concurs in these views. Indeed, there should be further periodic contacts between representatives of the Special Committee and those of non-governmental organizations. Moreover, whenever missions or representatives of the Special Committee visit countries where the headquarters of non-governmental organizations are located, visits should be made to the organizations, which should be encouraged to organize press interviews and other forms of publicity.

33. In the same context, the delegation also welcomes the establishment of a sub-committee on decolonization, racial discrimination and apartheid by the Committee on Human Rights of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations at United Nations Headquarters. The delegation considers it extremely important

that the Special Committee maintain relations with, and be represented on a regular basis at, meetings of the Non-Governmental Organizations' Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid.

34. In the light of the foregoing and bearing in mind the positive outcome of the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo this year, the delegation is of the firm view that support should be given for the holding of a conference of non-governmental organizations on decolonization, apartheid and racial discrimination in 1974.

35. The Special Committee, for its part, might wish to consider, subject to any directives which it may receive from the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, the possibility of holding in 1974 a series of meetings at capitals in western Europe, to which would be invited representatives of non-governmental organizations in the area.

Appendix I

PARTIAL LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED  
BY THE DELEGATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Geneva

Anti-Slavery Society  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights - Equal Responsibilities  
International Commission of Jurists  
International Conference of Catholic Charities  
International Federation of University Women  
International Federation of Women Lawyers  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
International Student Movement for the United Nations  
International Union of Students  
Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association  
Pax Romana  
    International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs  
    International Movement of Catholic Students  
Women's International Democratic Federation  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
World Young Women's Christian Association

Amsterdam

Angola Comité  
Informatie Derde Wereld  
Mondlane Foundation  
Pleatsetyke Zuidetyk Afrika  
Stichting Voorlichting Racism.      Kolonialisme

Brussels

International Christian Union of Business Executives  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development  
Namibia Committee  
United Nations Association of Belgium  
World Confederation of Labour

London

Agency for Christian Literature Development  
Amnesty International  
Anti-Apartheid Movement  
Associated Country Women of the World  
Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guiné  
Friends World Committee for Consultation  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Council of Social Democratic Women  
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa  
International Planned Parenthood Federation  
Joint Committee on Communications, United Methodist Church  
Liberation  
Sorooptimist International Association  
United Bible Societies  
United Nations Youth and Student Association  
United Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel  
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

## Appendix II

### PARTICIPANTS IN THE SECOND MEETING OF THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS' SUB-COMMITTEE ON DECOLONIZATION, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND APARTHEID, HELD AT GENEVA ON 19 MAY 1973

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization  
Amnesty International  
Anti-Apartheid Movement  
Arab Lawyers Union  
Christian Peace Conference  
International Commission of Jurists  
International Council of Social Democratic Women  
International Federation for the Rights of Man  
International Federation of Resistance Movements  
International Organization of Journalists  
International Union of Students  
International University Exchange Fund  
Women's International Democratic Federation  
World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace  
World Federation of Democratic Youth  
World Federation of Trade Unions  
World Federation of United Nations Associations  
World Jewish Congress  
World Peace Council  
World Student Christian Federation  
World Young Women's Christian Association



### Appendix III

#### ADDRESS BY THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE DELIVERED AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING FOR THE WORLD CONGRESS OF PEACE FORCES, HELD AT MOSCOW, 16-18 MARCH 1973

1. Allow me first of all, to express to you and to the other delegates the regrets of the Chairman of 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 that he is unable to be present here at this important International Consultative Meeting for the World Congress of Peace Forces for International Security and Disarmament, National Independence, Co-operation and Peace. As you are aware, the United Nations Security Council is currently holding a series of meetings in Panama City. In view of the fact that issues relating to decolonization will be among the matters discussed at those meetings, the Special Committee considered it imperative that its Chairman attend.
2. The honour and privilege of representing the Special Committee here today has fallen to me in my capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee and to my colleague, Mrs. Joka-Bangura of Sierra Leone. We are indeed happy to be here among you and, on behalf of the Special Committee, we wish to express our warm appreciation to the World Peace Council for the invitation extended to the Committee to be present at this Conference.
3. It is of particular significance to the Special Committee that this Consultative Meeting should be held in the capital city of the Soviet Union, for none of us can forget the initiative taken by this great country to bring about the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifteenth session of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
4. If I may turn now to the subject-matter with which you will be dealing during your discussions over the next few days, I should like to draw your attention to several important decisions on colonial issues taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session last year. In so doing, it is my hope that these decisions of the Assembly will form, in part, the basis of proposals for action by this meeting in the field of decolonization.
5. In the first place, the General Assembly has reaffirmed that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms, including racism, apartheid, economic exploitation by foreign and other interests, as well as the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and poses a threat to international peace and security. It is therefore of vital importance that the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council should be respected and

implemented, and this requires the concerted action of all of those who, like ourselves, are committed to the cause of decolonization.

6. In no other part of the world is the struggle to achieve self-determination and independence more bitter and more acute than in southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau). The General Assembly has condemned the imposition of non-representative régimes and arbitrary constitutions on the peoples of those Territories and has called on the colonial Powers concerned to desist from strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests in those Territories, from misleading world public opinion and from encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants, while evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas.

7. Two recent events which occurred early this year dramatically illustrate the increasing desperation of the colonialist régimes of southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) in the face of the resolute will of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. I refer, of course, to the brutal assassination of our dear brother, Mr. Amilcar Cabral, Secretary-General of the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) and to the economic aggression committed by the illegal racist régime of Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia against the neighbouring country of Zambia. I am certain that you will agree with me that events such as these serve only to strengthen our resolve to assist those peoples struggling to free themselves from an oppressive colonialist yoke.

8. Following the highly successful visit of a mission of the Special Committee to the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau) in April of last year, the General Assembly pinpointed four areas of action to assist in the effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

(1) Recognition of the liberation movements of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique as the authentic representatives of the true aspirations of the peoples of those Territories;

(2) Increased assistance to refugees from colonial Territories;

(3) Moral and material assistance to the peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule, to their liberation movements and particularly to the populations in the liberated areas of the Territories concerned;

(4) Discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as with the illegal régime of Ian Smith.

9. It is particularly relevant to those objectives to draw your attention to the decision of the General Assembly to appeal to Governments and the peoples of the world to hold annually, beginning on 25 May, a Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Fighting

for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. It is hoped that the Week of Solidarity will be geared towards the collection of funds for the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid.

10. This brings me to the ways in which organizations such as those represented here can assist the Special Committee to discharge the mandate entrusted to it with regard to the implementation of the Declaration. As part of its work, the Committee has developed over the years a relationship with the non-governmental organizations with special concern and interest in the field of decolonization. On many occasions, their representatives have testified before the Committee. Because the World Peace Council has convened this meeting, I should particularly mention their close co-operation with the Committee and their valuable testimony as petitioners in appearing before the Committee and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

11. The Special Committee is now seeking to broaden its contacts with national and international non-governmental organizations in order to elicit their co-operation and assistance in strengthening world public opinion against the evils of colonialism in all its manifestations and to bring about the effective and complete isolation of those régimes which continue to pursue colonialist and racist policies, in violation of the various relevant United Nations resolutions. It is the intention of the Special Committee, therefore, to maintain regular liaison between the United Nations and the organizations concerned aimed at enlisting the latter's support in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration.

12. In conclusion, may I once again, on behalf of the Special Committee express thanks to the World Peace Council for inviting the Committee to be present at this meeting. It is to demonstrate the solidarity which the Committee shares with the World Peace Council and other organizations represented here that my colleague and I are present today. We hope that this demonstration of solidarity will encourage the dynamic actions necessary on your part to end the scourge of colonialism. In the name of the Special Committee, I wish you all success in your deliberations.

### Annex III\*

## SECOND REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS AND INFORMATION ON THE QUESTION OF THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

Rapporteur: Mr. James HOLGER (Chile)

1. The first report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information on the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.869) was adopted by the Special Committee at its 913th meeting, on 21 May 1973.
2. The Sub-Committee continued to give in-depth consideration to the question at its 191st to 196th meetings between 17 May and 2 July (A/AC.109/SC.I/SR.191-196).
3. During that period, the Sub-Committee held several consultations with officials of the Office of Public Information and with leaders of the liberation movements in the African Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. The Sub-Committee entrusted the representative of India with the task of holding exchanges of views with some of the participants of the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973. The Sub-Committee also requested its Chairman to contact the executive heads of the specialized agencies during the visit to the headquarters of those agencies of the Special Committee's special mission on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972.
4. In the light of those contacts and consultations, the Sub-Committee, at its 196th meeting, adopted the following conclusions and recommendations which it submits to the Special Committee.

### A. Conclusions

5. The Sub-Committee wishes to record its satisfaction at the spirit of co-operation which it encountered on the part of the Office of Public Information and the readiness of all the officials consulted to supply the Sub-Committee with the information necessary for the accomplishment of its task. Its consultations with officials of the Office of Public Information enabled the Sub-Committee to appreciate the considerable efforts made to disseminate information on decolonization, particularly in connexion with the recent Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. The Sub-Committee was also enabled to begin an in-depth review of the work of the Office of Public Information in the field of decolonization, beginning with an examination of the publications and audio-visual material produced and the activities of United Nations information centres (see appendix I below).

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.890 and Corr.1. (185th report of the Sub-Committee).

6. The Sub-Committee welcomed the assurance which it received from the representatives of the Office of Public Information of their continuing collaboration and their readiness to assist the Sub-Committee in regard to the following matters to which the Sub-Committee attaches importance:

(a) The preparation of lists of non-governmental organizations to which United Nations documents on decolonization should be sent regularly;

(b) The preparation, in co-operation with the liberation movements and for redissemination by the Office of Public Information, of basic material, studies and articles relating to various aspects of the problems of decolonization;

(c) The establishment of continuous co-operation between the team producing the periodical Objective: Justice and the Sub-Committee.

7. The Sub-Committee also welcomed the creation within the Office of Public Information of a thematic Task Force on Decolonization and Apartheid, comprised of specialists from the various services and units dealing with information media. This reorganization will, it is hoped, meet a need felt by several members of the Sub-Committee for a greater effort by the Office of Public Information to give increased publicity on decolonization problems and also for a closer liaison between the Office of Public Information and the Special Committee.

8. At the same time, the Sub-Committee, as a result of its deliberations, has reached the conclusion, already voiced by other United Nations bodies, that the main obstacle to the wider dissemination of information on decolonization lies in the continued conspiracy of silence on this subject on the part of the press and other public information media in certain countries and their reluctance to utilize the material which is made available to them.

9. Inasmuch as the national liberation movements are the main source of information on the progress of the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples in the colonial Territories of Africa, the Sub-Committee, in the course of its consultations with the representatives of the liberation movements, requested them to supply the Special Committee with information and articles on the subject. While noting the interest of the liberation movements in that form of co-operation and their eagerness to publicize the struggle for liberation, the Sub-Committee found that most of the movements urgently needed assistance, particularly in such matters as the supply of radios and equipment essential for the operation of any information service, and also in the training of personnel.

10. Bearing in mind the comments of the representative of India, Mr. Barakat Ahmad, on his discussions with participants of the International Conference of Experts for the support of the Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa (see appendix II below), and the report of the delegation of the Special Committee to non-governmental organizations (see annex II of the present chapter), the Sub-Committee emphasized the very important role of international and national non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization, a role which could become even more effective if measures, such as those suggested by the delegation, were taken to enlist the active support of a wider range of

organizations. In that connexion, the Sub-Committee endorsed the conclusions of the representative of India concerning, in particular, the need to supplement the lists of non-governmental organizations now receiving United Nations documents regularly and to produce informational material suited to the needs and interests of the various organizations which is both readily utilizable by them and action-oriented. The Sub-Committee also endorsed the conclusions of the representative of India concerning the need for the Special Committee to commission special papers and articles on specific problems of decolonization by outstanding experts and opponents of colonialism and, lastly, the need to ensure that documents and informational material already in existence, such as the documents of the Oslo International Conference, are utilized in an appropriate form to reach the widest possible public.

11. The Sub-Committee was informed by its Chairman that, during his consultations with the executive heads of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as a member of the Special Committee's special mission to the specialized agencies, he had discussed with them the implementation of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2909 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, in which the specialized agencies were invited to undertake, or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the dissemination of information on decolonization. The discussion had revealed that the main problem confronting the specialized agencies in complying with the request of the General Assembly, was the difficulty of obtaining pertinent information for inclusion in their publications. The executive head of each of the agencies consulted had assured the Chairman, however, that attention would be paid to publicizing decolonization problems within his agency's sphere of competence.

12. The Sub-Committee learnt with satisfaction that a forthcoming issue of the bi-monthly periodical Ceres, published by FAO, would include a report on an interview with a representative of an African liberation movement and also that the ILO had published a pamphlet on the subject of civil liberties and trade union rights in the Territories under Portuguese domination. The Sub-Committee was particularly gratified to learn that UNESCO intended to play a pioneering role in the dissemination of information on decolonization by publishing a series of special studies and by furnishing assistance to the liberation movements in the field of information. In addition, an information kit on apartheid which UNESCO is preparing to issue will also contain material on decolonization.

13. In the light of the above, the Sub-Committee concluded that there was need for further consultations with UNESCO to examine possibilities for co-operation between that agency and the Special Committee. Such consultations might relate to specific projects, such as possibly the preparation by UNESCO of a separate information kit on the evils of colonialism; the launching of a film project with the struggle against colonialism as its theme; and the holding by UNESCO of a conference on decolonization.

## B. Recommendations

14. On the basis of the above conclusions, the Sub-Committee submits the following recommendations to the Special Committee:

### Programme of action to be undertaken by the Sub-Committee

15. The Sub-Committee should continue to meet during the coming months in order to carry out the following programme of action:

(a) Contact the President of the United Nations Correspondents' Association with a view to organizing a meeting with journalists accredited to the United Nations. The topic for the meeting would be ways and means of increasing press coverage of colonial problems.

(b) Hold a similar discussion with representatives of non-governmental organizations having a particular interest in decolonization and whose headquarters are in or near New York.

(c) Hold consultations with a view to the convening of a joint meeting of the Sub-Committee and the subsidiary bodies of the Special Committee on Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia which deal with questions relating to the dissemination of information.

(d) Continue its consultations with the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in order to prepare, jointly with them, a co-ordinated plan of action for the dissemination of information on their struggle for liberation.

(e) Organize, with the assistance of the United Nations Office of Public Information, a series of press conferences and meetings to enable representatives of the liberation movements to meet the international press.

(f) Hold consultations with a view to the organization of an African film festival focused on problems of decolonization. The films should deal in particular with the cruelties and evils of colonialism, the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples in Africa and the efforts of the international community to end colonialism.

(g) Take the necessary measures, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to encourage the holding of conferences and seminars on decolonization.

(h) Request the Secretariat to keep the Sub-Committee informed of any requests or invitations which it may receive, for example, from non-governmental organizations or educational establishments, for lecturers or speakers on decolonization.

(i) Invite the Bureau of the Special Committee to inform African delegations, through OAU, of the Sub-Committee's willingness to supply speakers on decolonization



for meetings of non-governmental organizations in the event that an African delegation, having been invited to do so, is unable to supply a speaker.

(j) Instruct the Secretariat to prepare the text of a circular letter on the subject of the dissemination of information on decolonization. The letter should make reference to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, reproduce the main points in General Assembly resolution 2909 (XXVII) and make an urgent appeal for maximum effort to ensure the speedy implementation of those resolutions. The Sub-Committee suggests that the letter should be sent, through the appropriate channels, to the following: all the specialized agencies and other organizations associated with the United Nations; non-governmental organizations; institutes or university faculties studying the question of decolonization; editors of newspapers; columnists and commentators for radio and television; all United Nations information centres (which should be asked to ensure wide dissemination); and the liberation movements (which will thus be informed of United Nations action in this field).

(k) Invite the leaders of the liberation movements and all non-governmental organizations having an interest in the field of decolonization, to supply the Special Committee or the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information with any information or material on the subject of decolonization at their disposal, and any suggestions which they may wish to make for improving the dissemination of information on decolonization.

(l) Consult with the Office of Public Information with a view to arranging a visit by the Sub-Committee to a United Nations information centre near Headquarters.

#### Co-operation with the national liberation movements

16. The Sub-Committee recommends to the Special Committee that it should:

(a) Request the Office of Public Information to prepare radio programmes in Portuguese for broadcast to the peoples struggling for freedom in Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde and in the Territories under Portuguese domination in southern Africa and also to increase the length of its present broadcasts to southern Africa.

(b) Request the Office of Public Information to ensure the widest and fullest possible utilization of press communiqués and any other material which it may receive from the national liberation movements concerned and which describe the progress of the liberation struggle and the situation in the liberated areas.

(c) Request the Office of Public Information to organize, in co-operation with OAU, the in-service training as radio technicians of members of the liberation movements recognized by OAU.

(d) Request the specialized agencies and international organizations associated with the United Nations, in accordance with the terms of paragraph 4 of resolution 2980 (XXVII) and in the spirit of resolution 2909 (XXVII), to provide increased material aid to the national liberation movements through OAU, particularly



with regard to the supply of equipment such as transistor radios; typewriters, photocopying and mimeographing machines and other material which will enable them to give greater publicity to their struggle against colonialism and their work of national reconstruction in the liberated regions.

(e) Request the specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO and the ILO, to organize for the national liberation movements, in consultation with OAU, a training programme in printing and journalism for technical staff and to supply the liberation movements with mobile radio relay stations so that the populations under colonial and racist domination in Africa may be better informed of the work of the United Nations on decolonization.

(f) Request the specialized agencies to continue to disseminate information on decolonization within their respective spheres of competence.

(g) Request the Office of Public Information to transmit regularly, and in a suitable form, information on the work of the Special Committee, the General Assembly and the Security Council in the field of decolonization, as well as information received from the national liberation movements of colonial Territories in southern Africa, to non-governmental organizations interested in questions of decolonization, so as to enable them to make world public opinion aware of decolonization issues.

#### Suggestions concerning the work programme for 1974

17. The Sub-Committee suggests to the Special Committee that the following measures should be taken in 1974:

(a) The seminar to be organized by the Special Committee in connexion with the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights should be devoted to questions relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization. It should provide an opportunity for a substantive exchange of views among the Special Committee, non-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the United Nations bodies dealing with apartheid and Namibia. Newspaper editors and editorial writers, as well as university teachers, might also be invited to participate in the seminar.

(b) The Special Committee should suggest to the Office of Public Information that one of the "face to face" discussions which senior officials of the Office of Public Information are accustomed to hold with representatives of the information media should be devoted to decolonization.

(c) Consultations should be held with a view to organizing a publicity campaign on decolonization in a country where it is felt that press coverage has so far been inadequate and where the Government would nevertheless be willing to encourage the conduct of such a campaign through the use of governmental or private information media. The success of such an operation might serve as a stimulus to press institutions in other countries and as a pilot project for the United Nations information centres to emulate.

(d) Consultations should be held with UNESCO to consider the possibility of carrying out the following projects:

- (i) The preparation of an information kit on the evils of colonialism;
- (ii) The launching of a film project on the topic of the struggle against colonialism;
- (iii) The holding of a UNESCO conference on decolonization.

(e) Consultations should be held with the Office of Public Information concerning the possibility of establishing within that department a decolonization study centre similar to the Centre for Economic and Social Information.

(f) The Special Committee should suggest to the Office of Public Information that it publish a bulletin, the periodicity of which would have to be decided, containing information and articles supplied by the liberation movements, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies dealing with decolonization and also, possibly, reproducing international press commentaries on decolonization.

#### Long-term measures

18. Mindful of paragraph 8 of resolution 2909 (XXVII) requesting the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization, the Sub-Committee concluded that, in addition to the specific actions described periodically, an over-all study of the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization and of long-term measures for improving publicity in that field would be most useful. In that regard, the Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee take the following action:

(a) Recommend to the General Assembly that it request the Secretary-General to undertake a study, with such assistance as he deems necessary, of United Nations information activities in the field of decolonization. The study should cover financing procedures, staffing, the publications programme, press relations, the effectiveness of current arrangements and relations with the information services of other United Nations agencies;

(b) Recommend that, on the basis of this study, the Secretary-General should draw up a specific and concrete programme of information on decolonization.

19. The study and the programme should enhance the capacity of the Secretary-General to enlist the co-operation of Governments of States Members of the United Nations, private bodies, non-governmental organizations and educators in implementing this information programme, the objective of which should be to inform the peoples of the world of the evils of colonialism, the problems of decolonization, relevant United Nations decisions and the struggle of the oppressed peoples for liberation.

## Appendix I

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION AND RELATED SUBJECTS

#### Note by the Office of Public Information

1. The purpose of this note is to provide the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information 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 with an overview of the activities of the Office of Public Information in the field of decolonization. The present report has been divided mainly on a media basis. The information contained herein is intended to facilitate the discussions in the Sub-Committee and does not constitute the report to be submitted to the Special Committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2909 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972.

#### A. Radio

2. The coverage of decolonization and related topics, including the work of the Special Committee, by the Radio Service of the Office of Public Information is wide and varied.

#### Direct broadcasts of meetings

3. All meetings of the Security Council and the General Assembly were broadcast live by short-wave to Europe, the Middle East, North and Central Africa and Latin America during 1972. Included were meetings devoted to such topics as decolonization in general, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese administration and other problems of southern Africa. The same pattern is being followed in 1973, the most recent being the broadcast of the Security Council's proceedings on Zambia's complaint regarding Southern Rhodesia. These meetings are generally rebroadcast in the Headquarters area by radio stations WNYC-AM and FM and WKCR-FM. The Security Council meetings, held in Addis Ababa in 1972, were only partially broadcast locally by Radio Ethiopia and the Voice of the Gospel.

4. It should be noted that the short-wave broadcasts are often monitored and used, even if it is for information purposes only, by broadcasting organizations in the different regions. It is difficult, however, to estimate how many individuals listen to these transmissions, but with the "transistor revolution" there is reason to believe that the number is considerable in Africa and Latin America. A survey is currently under way to try to ascertain this aspect of the operations of the Office of Public Information.

## Newscasts

5. All United Nations activities in the decolonization field, including the Special Committee's deliberations, trips and reports, are covered by the News and Central Programmes Section of United Nations Radio, which puts out daily news bulletins and a Weekly News Summary in English. This news copy is adapted and used by the different sections of United Nations Radio in 18 languages: Amharic, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Tagalog, Thai and Turkish. These bulletins are also used by some 120 accredited radio and television correspondents at Headquarters. The Weekly News Summary, for its part, is used by all radio sections, by correspondents and by broadcasting organizations in 95 countries and Territories.

6. It should be noted that there are daily United Nations news broadcasts during the General Assembly; otherwise, the broadcasts are done on a weekly basis. A further breakdown of newscasts gives the following figures:

Asian Section: 350 daily and 14 weekly in five languages

European Section: 728 daily and 108 weekly in seven languages

Latin American and Iberian Section: 320 daily and 124 weekly in two languages

African Section: 70 daily and 36 weekly in four languages

Middle East Section: 140 daily and 36 weekly in Arabic

## Regular feature programmes

7. The Radio Service writes and produces the following regular feature or news magazine programmes for world-wide or regional use.

### (a) Perspectives

8. This is a 15-minute programme covering a main United Nations theme and is given 52 times a year. During 1972, eight programmes of this series were devoted to decolonization and related topics, and four have dealt with such items so far in 1973. This series, written in English, is used by the broadcasting organizations of 120 countries and Territories and is adapted by the different sections of United Nations Radio. During 1972 this series was reflected in several programmes produced by the Asian and European sections.

### (b) Scope

9. This 15-minute feature programme deals mainly with economic and social items and is given 48 times a year. It is written in English and is used by radio stations in 50 countries and Territories, and also adapted by the radio sections for regional focus. Decolonization has figured in four programmes during 1972.

(c) The Week at the United Nations

10. This 15-minute news magazine is given 52 times yearly in English. It is used by over 1,000 broadcasting organizations, including networks in the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and Oceania. Items on decolonization and related topics figure practically every week in this series.

11. The Latin American Section produced 15 radio features in Spanish and Portuguese on decolonization themes in 1972, and has done six in those languages so far in 1973. The Middle East Section has produced three features on the item since the beginning of 1973.

Special programmes

12. During 1972 and 1973, radio officers were sent to Africa and Europe to collect material on decolonization and related topics, including interviews with leaders of national liberation movements. During 1972, the same radio officers covered the meetings and activities of the Special Committee in Africa. As a result, the African Section was able to produce four special programmes on that subject.

13. The field trips in 1973 have been to both French-speaking and English-speaking African countries and will include material recorded at the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa held at Oslo. Special series in French and English are planned.

14. In 1972, the Human Rights Day programme dealt with the problem of racial discrimination, and a special documentary is planned for 1973 to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Seminars

15. During 1972 and 1973, the Triangular Fellowship Programme of the Office of Public Information has taken the form of seminars for African radio broadcasters, to bring them into contact with the United Nations and its problems, particularly those related to southern Africa, as well as to exchange information on international broadcasting policies and problems and to become acquainted with the methods of production of United Nations Radio.

16. The participants in the 1972 seminar were from broadcasting organizations in Botswana, Lesotho, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Uganda (all English-speaking). The presence of radio journalists from the southernmost part of Africa was particularly significant.

17. The 1973 seminar, to be held in April, includes, so far, participants from French-speaking countries such as Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon, Senegal, Madagascar, Upper Volta, Morocco and Zaire.

18. In both cases, special participation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is considered of particular importance.

19. In the case of the 1972 seminar, the participating broadcasting organizations have stepped up the production of programmes on decolonization and the United Nations beamed to Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Namibia.

20. It is expected that the 1973 seminar will result in much the same kind of programming beamed to the Territories under Portuguese administration. Already, Radio Zaire has a programme in Portuguese, using material sent by United Nations Radio.

#### Future plans

21. The Radio Service plans in 1974 to hold a seminar for African broadcasters in Africa itself, if adequate funds are available. A project for 1975 would send radio officers to Addis Ababa for the joint production of radio programmes on African themes with the radio unit of OAU, again if funds permit.

#### B. Photographs

22. In April 1972, a United Nations staff photographer accompanied the Special Committee to Africa and, with the Committee's special mission, visited Guinea (Bissau). In addition to the regular distribution of photographs of the Committee's activities, a photo feature, with an accompanying text on the special mission's visit to Guinea (Bissau) was given extensive and world-wide distribution. A small exhibit of photographs of the work of the Special Committee was mounted for display during meetings of the various committees concerned.

23. Meetings and special events concerning questions of racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism have been and will continue to be covered both at Headquarters and abroad. Photo coverage of such meetings is given relevant local and world-wide distribution. In this connexion, special photo coverage was arranged for the Oslo International Conference. A small exhibit on the activities of the Special Committee concerning Territories under Portuguese administration was prepared for display during the Conference.

24. Continued attempts to obtain colour negatives for a wallsheet on apartheid were largely unsuccessful. Provided suitable material is forthcoming, the wallsheet is scheduled for production in 1975.

## Television and films

25. In 1972, two brief film reports were produced covering significant decolonization activities in Africa. The first, entitled "The Security Council in Africa", was a 15-minute account of the journey of the Security Council to Addis Ababa where colonial questions figured prominently on the agenda. The second film, of similar duration, was entitled "Seven Days in Guinea (Bissau)" and reported on the visit by a group of the Special Committee to liberated areas of that Territory. It included a sequence showing the late Mr. Amílcar Cabral in his appearance before the Committee.

26. There is in production at present a basic informational file on Namibia, intended to establish the nature and history of the Territory and to give an account of the international efforts to secure its independence. This project is encountering difficulty because of a shortage of available film footage on Namibia, a condition that applies to other colonial Territories as well.

27. A film producer supervised coverage of the Oslo International Conference. Based on information gathered in Oslo, a film on the subject will be produced in 1973.

28. The section has in preparation for release in 1974 a half-hour film on the Territories under Portuguese administration in Africa. Footage is being sought from the liberation movements.

29. In 1975 it is hoped to release a film giving a similar background on Southern Rhodesia.

30. Meetings of bodies concerned with colonial issues, notably the Special Committee, were intensively covered by film cameras of the Office of Public Information during the period under review. A film team accompanied the Special Committee in its journeys to Conakry, Lusaka and Addis Ababa. Filmed proceedings in all three capitals were made available to television networks and to newsfilm disseminators, notably the syndicators Visnews and UPITN which serve television stations and networks in 125 countries and Territories.

31. Other events of the year connected with colonial questions included the following:

- (a) Meetings of the Special Committee at Headquarters, January-February 1972; filmed and distributed.
- (b) Security Council visit to Africa - January-February; daily coverage provided to disseminators.
- (c) Security Council meetings on Southern Rhodesia, February-March; covered electronically; material fed to United Nations network newsrooms and syndicators.

- (d) Special Committee meeting on Namibia, on 17 March. Appearance of Bishop Colin Winter filmed and syndicated by United Press International.
- (e) Press conference by the "Guinea (Bissau) Group" on 8 May; covered and syndicated.
- (f) Security Council meeting on Southern Rhodesia on 21 July; covered electronically; material provided to network newsrooms and syndicators.
- (g) Security Council meetings on Namibia on 31 July and 1 August; covered electronically and filmed.
- (h) Meetings of the Special Committee on Puerto Rico; covered electronically and provided to syndicators.
- (i) General Assembly's annual session from September to December, and over Colonial issues comprised a significant part of daily video feeds to United States network newsrooms and film reports provided to syndicators.
- (j) Security Council meetings on Southern Rhodesia, 28-30 September, covered on film. Reports were provided to syndicators and the delegations of Zambia and Kenya.
- (k) Appearances in the Fourth Committee in mid-October by Mr. Amílcar Cabral of the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) and Mr. Marcelino Dos Santos of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) filmed and distributed. A press conference by Mr. Cabral on 18 October was similarly covered.
- (l) Security Council sessions on the Territories under Portuguese administration in mid-November; covered electronically.
- (m) Security Council meetings on the Zambian complaint in connexion with Southern Rhodesia; covered from 29 January to 2 February 1973; videotapes and prints were provided to dissemin s and the Zambian Mission.
- (n) Secretary-General's statement at the opening meeting of the Special Committee on 30 January filmed; the commemorative session for the late Mr. Cabral on 2 February filmed and distributed.
- (o) Meeting of the Special Committee on 9 March; covered by a film crew.
- (p) Meetings of the Security Council on 8-10 March concerning Zambia and Southern Rhodesia; covered on film.



#### D. Publications

32. It should first be noted that the subject of decolonization is covered in all general reference publications of the Office of Public Information, including the Yearbook, Basic Facts, UN: What It Is, UN in Brief, Suggestions for Speakers, etc.

33. It should also be observed that the quarterly magazine, Objective: Justice, continues to be the principal vehicle for material on the subject. Reprints of more important articles appear from time to time in response to resolutions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other organs.

34. Recent publications devoted to the subject include the following:

- (a) A Crime Against Humanity - Questions and Answers on Apartheid.
- (b) The United Nations and Southern Africa (a feature series for redissemination by United Nations Information Centres, non-governmental organizations and others).
- (c) Reprints, in many languages of all relevant United Nations conventions and declarations.
- (d) The reissuance of updated leaflet on activities of the Special Committee (manuscript completed).
- (e) Pamphlet on activities of national liberation movements (not yet published).

#### E. External relations

35. The global network of United Nations information centres has continued to play an important role in the dissemination of information on the Organization's work in the field of decolonization and the related struggle against racism and apartheid, as well as other forms of oppression and discrimination springing from colonialism.

36. The External Relations Division has been instrumental, through the information centres, in providing for world-wide distribution of the publications and audio-visual materials on decolonization produced by other divisions of the Office of Public Information. In addition, information centres have prepared supplementary material of their own, generally in the most important languages of the areas they serve. They have also adapted and translated into vernacular languages material provided from Headquarters. Distribution of information is assured mainly through the co-operation of the national information media, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and other mass redisseminators. Centres have also catered to influential individuals directly interested in this aspect of the work of the United Nations.

37. Within its budgetary limitations, the External Relations Division cabled to a number of information centres highlights of the proceedings of the Security Council and the Special Committee when those organs met outside United Nations Headquarters. Special efforts were made to keep centres, particularly those in Africa and Europe, abreast of United Nations work on decolonization both at Headquarters and in the field.

38. As part of its action to implement resolution 2909 (XXVII) on dissemination of information on decolonization, the Office of Public Information has requested budget appropriations for the opening of United Nations information centres at Lusaka and Nairobi as soon as possible. During the period under review, special efforts have continued to be made to keep information media and non-governmental organizations in Zambia and Kenya well informed on all matters relating to the struggle against colonialism, apartheid and racism, a task for which the Office of Public Information has enlisted the support of other departments of the Secretariat.

#### Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

39. Ways in which non-governmental organizations can contribute to the cause of decolonization were suggested by the Chairman of the Special Committee at a briefing arranged by the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the External Relations Division of the Office of Public Information on 7 February 1973 for the representatives of international and national non-governmental organizations at United Nations Headquarters. This was the latest in a series of such briefings on decolonization.

40. A summary of the Chairman's suggestions and remarks was given wide distribution among non-governmental organizations and to United Nations information centres.

41. The Chairman said that non-governmental organizations could make an important contribution by: (a) providing assistance to refugees from colonial Territories either through the Governments of asylum or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; (b) disseminating information on the evils of colonialism and apartheid; and (c) discontinuing all collaboration with Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and campaigning for the discontinuance of such collaboration by their respective Governments.

42. Continuing efforts are being made by officials of the Office of Public Information at Headquarters and in the field to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in disseminating relevant information through personal contacts and through periodic briefings from the special committee officers and secretariat officials concerned.

43. One way of expanding contacts in the field would be to send advance information to United Nations information centres regarding visits by officers of the Special Committee, particularly to Western Europe, so that meetings could be arranged with non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization.

44. An effective way to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations on a continuing basis would be through the appointment of mobile regional officers of non-governmental organizations for personal contacts and initiatives on specific issues with non-governmental organizations in all countries in their region. One of their tasks would be to publicize and help disseminate material prepared by the Office of Public Information on decolonization.

45. Useful proposals for strengthening co-operation with non-governmental organizations in the future may well result from a study which is being made by the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1651 (LI) of 29 October 1971, concerning the activities and suggestions of non-governmental organizations in consultative status for achieving the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

## Appendix II

### CONSULTATIONS WITH PARTICIPANTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS FOR THE SUPPORT OF VICTIMS OF COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AT OSLO, 9 TO 14 APRIL 1973

#### Observations of the representative of India

1. In accordance with the agreement among members of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, I held consultations with a number of participants at the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa (Oslo, 9-14 April 1973) on means to publicize the work of the Special Committee and the cause of decolonization in southern Africa. Those consulted included leaders of many non-governmental organizations which are very active in support of the liberation struggles in southern Africa and have carried on campaigns reaching millions of peoples. They work in very close contact with the liberation movements.
2. They are not experts in techniques of information, but committed leaders of important organizations who know the needs and problems of reaching the public in their countries.
3. Their attitude, in general, is that information should be action-oriented and that it should be prepared and disseminated in co-operation with "action groups". They tend to feel that merely approaching newspapers or information media for publicity does not get much result; such approaches may get some publicity which may not be very relevant or helpful. They are not particularly interested in publicity designed to show how bad colonialism is; their concern is with publicizing the struggles of the liberation movements, the support received by colonial Powers, etc., in order to reinforce their campaigns for assistance to the liberation movements and for cessation of collaboration with colonial Powers.
4. They feel that if "action groups", especially in the Western countries, are supported by a United Nations information effort, the resulting action will inevitably oblige the media to give publicity.
5. For instance, the campaign for the boycott of South African sports teams obtained much publicity in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland because it involved action; the material provided by the United Nations on United Nations decisions on the boycott was useful.
6. Similarly, if the Special Committee will publish material backing the campaign in the United Kingdom against the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance, that will help the campaign and secure publicity. The material will be very widely circulated by the "action groups".
7. This approach is reflected in the proposals of the Oslo International Conference.

8. More concretely, in my private discussions, the leaders of the non-governmental organizations expressed appreciation at the greater attention paid by the Special Committee to relations with non-governmental organizations. Some of them also expressed appreciation that they have recently been receiving, from the Secretariat, the documents of the Special Committee.

9. The following concrete suggestions were made.

10. The valuable material produced by the Special Committee is usually available in a form which is not suitable for wide public use. What is required are short booklets, etc., which can be distributed easily by non-governmental organizations at low postal rate and which will be easy to read. In this connexion there are two distinct areas of work.

(a) Material already available in the records of the Special Committee and other United Nations organs should be summarized or rewritten for wider distribution, emphasizing the policies of the United Nations. These publications are for use among the general public as well as active supporters of the United Nations in countries whose Governments are hostile to United Nations policies; they should be published in close consultation with non-governmental organizations, especially action-oriented groups, which will bear the major responsibility for their distribution. It is crucial to keep in mind the problem of distribution of material.

(b) Special papers should be commissioned by outstanding experts and opponents of colonialism, who are familiar with the subject and are known to be in close touch with active non-governmental organizations. The following topics were suggested as examples:

- (i) The liberation struggle in the Portuguese-dominated Territories: author, Basil Davidson;
- (ii) The international problem of Namibia: author, Ruth First;
- (iii) The European Economic Community (EEC) and Portugal: author, S. Bosgra;
- (iv) South Africa and EEC: author, Abdul S. Minty;
- (v) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Portugal: the Angola Comité, Netherlands; and
- (vi) The United Kingdom and southern Africa: Anti-Apartheid Movement, United Kingdom. a/

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a/ Items (iii) and (iv) have already been commissioned by the World Council of Churches (WCC); so the same authors can therefore be used or WCC material can be used.

11. There are many other studies which can be recommended and the groups active in this area can suggest even more titles. But too much material must not be produced at once so that we learn from one or two experiences how to publish other work. Although it is important to produce material for the purpose of information this must be geared to promoting activities. Research must not be done for its own sake but for a political purpose.
12. It was stressed that active non-governmental organizations should be asked both to suggest authors and titles, and to advise about effective distribution of material.. These non-governmental organizations know the needs and also the policies of the liberation movements.
13. The material from hearings and petitioners before United Nations committees must be used more extensively. It should be produced in short booklet form for wide distribution. This will mean considerable editorial work and here too the emphasis should be on publishing what will be useful in countries where it is to be distributed.
14. The Special Committee should request the liberation movement of each Territory to write a short account of its struggle and objectives, and this could be published and distributed by the United Nations. It must be pointed out to them that the material is to be used primarily for the general public and has to be written in relatively simple language and argued well.
15. There should be simple facts-and-figures-type booklets giving general information for use in Western countries and in Africa, Asia, Latin America, etc. These can also be used in schools. In this regard, the Special Committee should also approach the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and ask it to speed up publication of the Education Kit on Southern Africa which has been provided by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, London. This kit can be used in schools and institutions of higher learning all over the world and, in the case of some countries, the Governments would take an active interest in making it available to their educational institutions.
16. One urgent problem is the publication of papers presented to the Oslo International Conference and the report of that Conference. While steps are taken to set up a unit on southern Africa or separate units to cover the other Territories in southern Africa, as recommended by the Oslo International Conference, I was asked if the Unit on Apartheid could be requested to publish all the Oslo papers. This question came up because of doubts whether the new units would really be set up soon.
17. Some of the non-governmental organizations have published papers or pamphlets which deserve the widest possible circulation in various languages, for instance, the pamphlet of the Angola Comité on Portugal and NATO. I was asked if such material could be translated and published in various languages.

18. There was a suggestion that the three United Nations committees should organize a meeting of action groups in Western Europe to plan co-ordinated campaigns.

19. It was also suggested that a way should be found to encourage financial contributions for such activities as the publication Fact and Reports by the Angola Comité which benefits many national anti-colonial organizations.

20. It was further suggested that the United Nations should publicize anti-colonialist activities in various countries as a means to encourage such activity.

21. Utmost priority should be given to informing the liberation movements (not only their headquarters, but all external offices), and the anti-colonialist organizations in Western countries, of the work of the Special Committee, by regular distribution of documents or summaries of activities. At my request, the addresses of the relevant organizations were supplied (see enclosure). (These addresses might be checked with the mailing list of the Unit on Apartheid and Objective: Justice to obtain a reasonably complete list.)

22. The Angola Comité has been able to reach hundreds of thousands of people with its publications. The Special Committee should arrange for at least one publication in Dutch, in consultation with the Angola Comité for circulation in the Netherlands.

23. The Special Committee should arrange for the publication of the statements by Messrs. Eduardo Mondlane and Amílcar Cabral before the United Nations organs. They will have lasting value.

24. Finally, I need not repeat the proposals included in the report of the Oslo International Conference, but special attention might be drawn to certain proposals:

(a) The establishment of at least two radio units in Africa, one for Portuguese-dominated Territories, and one for "English-speaking" colonial areas was stressed as long overdue.

(b) There was a demand for more information centres in Africa, especially in all countries neighbouring Territories. Reference was made to Guinea, the People's Republic of the Congo and Botswana.

(c) The need for an international conference with the widest participation of non-governmental organizations was stressed by the World Peace Council and others, especially as the Oslo International Conference included only a few individual leaders of non-governmental organizations.

(d) Special attention should be given to publicizing the needs of the liberation movements for assistance. An illustrated brochure on reconstruction in the liberated areas would be useful for fund raising.

Enclosure

ANTI-COLONIALIST ORGANIZATIONS

Belgium

Comité Flamand contre le Colonialisme Portugais  
c/o UCOD, Dagobertstraat 10  
3000 Louvain

Comité d'Aide aux Zônes Libérées des Colonies Portugaises  
7 Impasse des Jardins  
4000 Liège

Comité de Soutien à la Lutte contre le Colonialisme et l'Apartheid  
Avenue Beau Vallon, 14  
1410 Waterloo

François Houtart  
Vlamingenstraat 116  
3000 Louvain

Canada

Liberation Support Movement  
P.O. Box 338  
Richmond, Ottawa

African Relief Services Committee  
Box 4328, station E  
Ottawa

Ottawa Southern Africa Information Group  
c/o P. Bunting  
100 Friel Street, apt. 11  
Ottawa K1N-7W6

Project Mozambique  
Jack Seaton, 208 Major Street  
Toronto 4, Ontario

Denmark

Afrika 71  
Sankt Peders Straede 30  
1453 Copenhagen



## England

Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea  
531 Caledonian Road  
London N. 7

Anti-Apartheid Movement  
89 Charlotte Street  
London W1P 2DQ

Portuguese and Colonial Bulletin  
10 Fentiman Road  
London S.W. 8

Amnesty International  
53 Theebald's Road  
London WC1X 8SP

Movement for Colonial Freedom  
313-315 Caledonian Road  
London N.1

Basil Davidson  
17 Woodlands Road, Barnes Common  
London S.W. 13

Antonio de Figueiredo  
320 Upper Richmond Road West  
East Sheen, London S.W. 14

## Federal Republic of Germany

Deutsches Komitee für Angola, Guinea-Bissau und Moçambique  
53 Bonn  
Borgweg 21

Aktion Dritte Welt  
78 Freiburg  
Lorettostrasse 20 a

Akafrik  
48 Bielefeld  
Wickenkamp 30

Cabora Bassa Gruppe  
6 Frankfurt/M  
Robert Mayerstrasse 30

A. A. K., Barbara Schilling  
355 Marburg  
L. Liebigstr. 46

Africa Komitee, c/o Peter Meyns  
1 Berlin 41  
Ahornstr. 12 a

Aktionskomitee Afrika  
44 Münster  
Frauenstr, 3-7

Eduardo de Sousa Ferreira  
6900 Heidelberg  
Weberstrasse 10

#### Finland

Trikont  
Hakarinne 6 E 74  
02120 Tapiola 2

#### France

Comité de Soutien de la Lutte de Libération dans les Colonies Portugaises  
6 Rue Emile Dubois  
Paris 14ème

Libération Afrique  
94 Rue Notre Dame des Champs  
Paris 6ème

Cimade  
176 Rue de Grenelle  
Paris 7ème

Agence de Presse Libération  
22 Rue Dussoubs  
Paris 2ème

Mario Soares  
17 Boulevard Garibaldi  
Paris 15ème

#### Italy

Liberazione e Sviluppo  
Via dei Fiordalisi 6/1  
20146 Milano

ARMAL  
Casella Postale 7211  
00100 Roma

International Conference in Support of the Peoples in the  
Portuguese Colonies  
Via Del Corso 267  
Roma

Manuel Jorge  
Viale Giulio Cesare 71  
00192 Roma

Padre Bertulli  
c/o Padre Bianchi  
Casa di Animazione Missionaria  
Via Degli Ammiragli 119/D  
00136 Roma

#### Netherlands

Angola Comité  
Da Costastraat 88  
Amsterdam

Mondlane Stichting  
Hagestraat 10  
Haarlem

Medisch Komitee Angola  
Minahassastraat 1  
Amsterdam

Associação Caboverdiana  
Diergaardesingel 83 a  
Rotterdam

Program to Combat Racism of the World Council of Churches  
Dutch Branch  
c/o R. J. van der Veen  
Prins Hendriklaan 37  
Amsterdam

#### Norway

Fellesradet for des Sørilige Afrika  
Lagesgatan 5  
Oslo 1

## Sweden

Arvika Afrika Grupp  
Hamngatan 7 b  
67100 Arvika

Göteborg Afrika Grupp  
c/o U-Gruppen, Majorsgatan 12.  
41308 Göteborg

Lund Afrika Grupp  
Box 1143  
22105 Lund 1

Stockholm Afrika Grupp  
Fack 10031  
Stockholm 21

Uppsala Afrika Grupp  
Box 2059  
75002 Uppsala

Comité de Desertores Portugueses  
Kämnarsv, 5F-231  
22246 Lund

Alberto Neto  
Kransbindervägen 10  
S-Hägersten 12636

Onésimo Silveira  
Blodstenvagen 18  
75244 Uppsala

## Switzerland

Informationsdienst 3.Welt  
3000 Bern 9  
Neufeldstrasse 9

Medic' Angola  
Florastr. 43  
8008 Zürich

World Council of Churches  
Program to Combat Racism  
150 Route de Ferney  
1211 Geneva 20

MSPACP  
3 Rue de Pré-Naville  
11207 Geneva

Third World Group Zürich  
Hirschengraben 8  
8000 Zürich

United States of America

Committee for Free Mozambique  
616 West 116 Street  
New York, N. Y. 10027

Gulf Boycott Coalition  
Mrs. Pat Roach  
1715 Shaftsbury Road  
Dayton, Ohio 45406

Liberation Support Movement  
P. O. Box 814  
Oakland, California 94604

Southern Africa Committee  
244 West 27th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10016

Student Organization for Black Unity  
304 Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University  
New York, N.Y. 10027

Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa  
c/o University YWCA  
306 N. Brooks Street  
Madison, Wisconsin, 53714

## CHAPTER III

### QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

#### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 902nd meeting, on 23 February 1973, the Special Committee, by approving the sixty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.841), decided, inter alia, to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item. The Special 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 930th, 932nd and 933rd meetings, between 2 and 8 August.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, by paragraph 16 of which the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers concerned "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". The Special Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2984 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 concerning 17 Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned. By paragraph 6 of that resolution, the Assembly once again called upon the administering Powers concerned "to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of United Nations visiting missions to the ... Territories and to permit access by such missions to Territories under their administration". In addition, the Special Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2977 (XXVII), 2983 (XXVII), 2985 (XXVII) and 2986 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, relating respectively to the questions of Papua New Guinea, Spanish Sahara, the Seychelles and Niue and the Tokelau Islands.
4. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Chairman (see annex to the present chapter) covering the consultations which he had undertaken with representatives of the administering Powers concerned, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 881st meeting, on 14 August 1972. 1/
5. As regards the implementation of resolutions 2983 (XXVII) and 2985 (XXVII) on the questions of Spanish Sahara and the Seychelles respectively, the Special Committee was unable to dispatch the visiting missions envisaged under those

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 12.

resolutions, pending the concurrence of the administering Powers concerned to permit access to the Territories. An account of the Committee's consideration of the matter is set out in chapters X and XII of the present report (A/9023/Add.4).

6. At the 930th meeting, on 2 August, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.930 and Corr.1) in which he introduced the report referred to in paragraph 4 above.

7. At the 932nd meeting, on 7 August, the representative of Ethiopia introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.895), which was eventually sponsored by Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran Iraq, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia, on behalf of the sponsors, submitted an oral revision to the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.895), by which the words "the constructive results achieved by previous United Nations visiting missions" would be replaced by the words "the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous United Nations visiting missions".

9. At its 933rd meeting, on 8 August, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.933), the Special Committee adopted without objection the draft resolution, as orally revised (see paragraph 14 below).

10. On 14 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

11. In addition to the consideration of general aspects of the item, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions mentioned in paragraph 3 above, took decisions concerning the sending of visiting missions with respect to specific Territories as reflected in the following chapters of the present report:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Territory</u>	<u>Document</u>
XI	Comoro Archipelago )	A/9023/Add.4
XII	Spanish Sahara )	

12. Further, Sub-Committees I and II, in considering the specific Territories referred to them, took into account the provisions of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions as well as previous decisions of the Special Committee relating to the item.

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

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Territory</u>	<u>Document</u>
X	Seychelles and St. Helena	A/9023/Add.4
XV	Gilbert and Ellice Islands, ) Pitcairn and the Solomon ) Islands )	
XVI	Niue and the Tokelau Islands )	
XVII	New Hebrides )	
XVIII	American Samoa and Guam )	A/9023/Add.5
XIX	Cocos (Keeling) Islands ) and Papua New Guinea )	
XX	Trust Territory of the ) Pacific Islands )	
XXI	Brunei )	
XXIII	Bermuda )	
XXIV	British Virgin Islands, ) Cayman Islands, Montserrat ) and Turks and Caicos ) Islands )	A/9023/Add.6
XXV	United States Virgin Islands )	

#### B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/431) adopted by the Special Committee at its 933rd meeting, on 8 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

Having examined the report of the Chairman on the question, 2/

Recalling that, in resolutions 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 and 2984 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to co-operate fully 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 by permitting the access of visiting missions to the colonial Territories,

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2/ See annex to the present chapter.



Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous United Nations visiting missions in securing first-hand information regarding the Territories concerned and ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of their peoples concerning their future status, thus enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the attainment by these peoples of the goals set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation of the continued co-operation extended to the United Nations in this regard by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand,

1. Takes note of the renewed invitation extended to it by the Government of New Zealand to send a visiting mission to the Tokelau Islands and, with respect to Niue, notes the declared intention of that Government to arrange for a United Nations presence in the Territory in connexion with the act of self-determination, scheduled to take place in 1974, by the people of that Territory;

2. Takes note also of the invitation extended to it by the Government of Australia to send a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and, as regards Papua New Guinea, notes the continued readiness of that Government to receive a United Nations visiting mission in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969;

3. Deplores the negative attitude of those administering Powers which continue to disregard the repeated appeals made in that connexion by 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, thereby impeding the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to the Territories under their administration;

4. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to reconsider their attitude and to co-operate fully with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

5. Requests its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned regarding the implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution and concerning the dispatch of visiting missions, referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, and to report thereon to the Special Committee as appropriate.

Annex\*

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN

1. At its 881st meeting, on 14 August 1972, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted a resolution concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. a/ The resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

"Having examined the report of the Chairman on the question,

"Recalling that, in resolutions 2869 (XXVI) and 2878 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to co-operate fully 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 by permitting the access of visiting groups to 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.

"Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of the dispatch of a visiting mission to Niue in June 1972, at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand, and of the participation of the Special Committee in the United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the elections to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly in February 1972, at the invitation of the Government of Australia.

"1. Deeply regrets the negative attitude of certain administering Powers which continue to ignore the repeated appeals made in that regard by 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, thereby impeding the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to the Territories under their administration;

"2. Calls once again upon the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the Territories under their administration;

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.889 and Add.1.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 12.

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

2. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Chairman, on 21 August 1972, addressed identical letters to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, France, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, requesting the views of their respective Governments regarding the timing and modalities for the carrying out of the consultations envisaged in the resolution.

3. In June 1973, the Chairman entered into consultations with those representatives of the administering Powers who, in response to his letters, had indicated their preparedness to hold discussions with him on the question, namely the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. During these consultations, the Chairman drew attention to the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and resolution 2984 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 concerning 17 Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned. In paragraph 16 of the former resolution, the General Assembly called upon 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". In paragraph 6 of resolution 2984 (XXVII) the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers "to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of United Nations visiting missions to the ... Territories and to permit access by such missions to Territories under their administration".

4. The Chairman also recalled that, in regard to the sending of visiting missions to colonial Territories during the current year, the Special Committee stated as follows in its report to the General Assembly at the twenty-seventh session: b/

"... 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 concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its resolution of 14 August 1972, the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order 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. The Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish to address once again an appeal to the administering

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b/ Ibid., chap. I, para. 191.

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 which the Committee may adopt in 1973."

5. In response to these representations, the representative of New Zealand stated that, as he had informed the Special Committee previously (A/AC.109/SC.3/SR.167), it was envisaged that the act of self-determination by the people of Niue, scheduled for the second half of 1974, would take place in the presence of United Nations observers. The timing and modalities for such a United Nations presence would be worked out on the basis of subsequent consultations. With respect to the Tokelau Islands, the representative of New Zealand confirmed that his Government was willing and prepared to receive in the islands a small visiting mission of the Special Committee at a mutually agreeable and convenient time. The Chairman, for his part, expressed the Committee's appreciation of the continued co-operation it had received from the New Zealand Government in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly, in particular in connexion with the dispatch in 1972 of its visiting mission to Niue. The positive results achieved by that Mission had clearly demonstrated once again the invaluable role which United Nations visiting missions could play in expediting the process of decolonization, especially in those and similar Territories. The Chairman also noted with satisfaction that a delegation from the Government of Niue was expected to attend the relevant proceedings of the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. As was well known, the General Assembly had stated that "direct association of the Non-Self-Governing-Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with Member States of the United Nations". It was for that reason that the Assembly had repeatedly emphasized "the great advantage of the Administering Members including in their delegations representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to participate ... in the discussion of such matters in the Fourth Committee". The Chairman considered exemplary the initiative taken by the New Zealand Government in this regard and its continued observance of those provisions of the decisions of the Assembly.

6. The representative of Australia recalled that, at its recent fortieth session, the Trusteeship Council had decided to postpone to its 1974th session consideration of the dispatch of the next periodic mission to Papua New Guinea. It was envisaged that that mission, if its dispatch was agreed on, would take place between July 1974 and March 1975 and that, as was the case with the United Nations visiting missions to the Territory in 1971 and 1972, the composition of the mission would once again be decided in the manner prescribed in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969. As regards the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Australian Government would be happy to receive in that Territory a small visiting mission of the Special Committee on the basis of consultations to be held subsequently with those concerned. The Chairman, recalling that the consideration by the Special Committee and the General Assembly of the question of Papua New Guinea had been facilitated considerably as the result of the dispatch of the United Nations visiting missions in 1971 and 1972, expressed the Committee's appreciation of the continued adherence by the Australian Government to the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions with respect to Papua New Guinea. The Chairman stood ready to participate in the consultations envisaged concerning the

sending of visiting missions to Papua New Guinea as well as to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, as appropriate. In this connexion, the Chairman wished to note a further statement made by the representative of the administering Power at the 178th meeting of Sub-Committee II, on 13 July 1973, to the effect that the Government of Australia would be pleased to receive a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, subject to mutual agreement as to timing and composition.

7. The representative of the United States stated that his Government had always worked closely with the Special Committee in connexion with the latter's examination of the conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under its administration. In the same spirit of co-operation, he assured the Chairman that his representations on the question of sending visiting missions would be given most serious consideration by his Government. The Chairman expressed the hope that the Committee would soon be able to receive a positive response from the United States Government in this regard.

8. During his consultations with the representative of the United Kingdom, the Chairman drew the latter's particular attention to General Assembly resolution 2985 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 on the question of the Seychelles. In that resolution, the Assembly reiterated its request, addressed to the administering Power, to receive a special mission of the United Nations and to make the necessary arrangements, in consultation with the special mission, for the holding of a referendum on the future status of the Territory. In addition, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue its examination of the question, including in particular the dispatch of the special mission, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

9. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the basic position of his Government on the question of sending visiting missions to colonial Territories remained unchanged. As the Chairman recalls it, the position was that although the United Kingdom Government did not categorically exclude for all time the possibility of receiving a visiting mission, little encouragement could be given to the Special Committee to believe that it would agree to such proposals. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government continued to consider that the information available at present to the Special Committee on conditions in the Territories concerned was in no way inadequate. The representative of the United Kingdom assured the Chairman that the representations made by the Chairman on behalf of the Special Committee on the question would be communicated to his Government for its attention.

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

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