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

(covering its work during 1967)

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CHAPTER XXIV

INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER AND RELATED QUESTIONS

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\* This document contains chapter XXIV of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly. The general introductory chapter will be issued subsequently under the symbol A/6700 (Part I). Other chapters of the report are being reproduced as addenda.

## INTRODUCTION

1. In operative paragraph 5 of its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee inter alia to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
2. In order to discharge its functions under the above resolution, the Special Committee, at its 315th meeting on 17 November 1964, approved certain procedures which had been suggested by the Secretary-General.<sup>1/</sup> These procedures were later also approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965.
3. According to these procedures, the latest information transmitted by administering Powers is used in the preparation by the Secretariat each year of working papers on the individual Territories for the Special Committee. This information is taken into account by the Committee in its consideration of the Territories concerned and is reflected in the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with each of the Territories. In addition, the Special Committee considers each year, as a separate item on its agenda, a report by the Secretary-General on the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and on the action taken during the year in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII).
4. At the conclusion of its consideration of this item in 1966, the Special Committee, on 19 October 1966, adopted a consensus in which it deplored the fact that whereas some administering Powers had transmitted information under Article 73 e of the Charter, others had not done so, or had done so insufficiently or too late.
5. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly, on 20 December 1966, adopted resolution 2233 (XXI), operative paragraphs 2 to 4 of which read as follows:

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter II, appendix I.

"2. Expresses its profound regret that, despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly, including the most recent recommendation contained in resolution 2109 (XX), some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have not seen fit to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter or have done so insufficiently or too late;

"3. Once again urges all Member States which have or which assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development;

"4. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) in accordance with the procedures referred to above."

## I. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

### General

6. In accordance with the procedures outlined above, the latest information transmitted by administering Powers under Article 73 e of the Charter was used in the preparation by the Secretariat of working papers for the Special Committee in 1967 and was taken into account by the Committee in its consideration of the Territories concerned. As in previous years, this information is reflected in the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with each of the Territories.

7. Also in accordance with the said procedures, the Special Committee, at its 557th to 559th meetings, on 12 and 13 September 1967, considered a report by the Secretary-General (see annex) on the information which had been transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 13 September 1967, and on the action which had been taken in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII).

### Statements by members

8. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland observed that, according to the Secretary-General's report (see annex), the United Kingdom had transmitted information on six of its Territories. He pointed out that his delegation had provided information on six further Territories - the Bahamas on 11 September, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands on 11 September, Mauritius on 8 September, and New Hebrides, St. Helena and Swaziland on 11 September - although the information had been sent too late for inclusion in the Secretary-General's report. He proposed that, in accordance with the procedure followed in previous years, the dates in question should be included in the Committee's report to the General Assembly. His delegation expected to be able to transmit information on Bermuda, British Honduras, Hong Kong, the Seychelles and the Turks and Caicos Islands in the very near future, before the Committee finally adopted its report to the General Assembly; the Committee might therefore incorporate the relevant references and dates in its report.

9. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania noted that certain colonial Powers had a negative attitude towards the efforts of the Committee in particular, and the United Nations as a whole, to implement the provisions of the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He deplored the fact that certain colonial Powers had transmitted information in a manner which was inadequate and had done so too late for it to be of real use in the Committee's work.

10. He observed that the United Kingdom, the colonial Power administering Southern Rhodesia, had not yet transmitted any information on that Territory - by which he meant information relating solely to the activities of the United Kingdom Government in connexion with Rhodesia. The United Kingdom should transmit all the necessary information, for it was well known that several members of the United Kingdom administration had been sent to Southern Rhodesia to communicate with the illegal racist régime of Ian Smith. That was something that should be brought to light, but, of course, the colonial Power was seeking to hide it.

11. In addition, since its work was paralysed when the information it needed did not reach it in time, the Committee should consider the possibility of setting a time-limit for the submission of such information. In that way, those colonial Powers which were always complaining that certain members of the Committee were not informed about the situation would no longer be able to do so.

12. The Portuguese Government, once again, had refused to submit any information. In 1966, he himself had said that no condemnation could be too strong for a Government which mocked the rules recognized by the entire international community and was carrying out a policy of extermination in the Territories under its administration. That comment was still valid. The fascist colonial régime in Portugal was continuing its criminal war against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau). Many countries, in particular the members of NATO, were contributing materially to its efforts to maintain its domination over the peoples of those Territories. The activities of foreign monopolies in the Territories were well known, as was the fact that the African inhabitants possessed nothing. All such information should be submitted to the United Nations for consideration by the Committee.

13. It was now September 1967 and neither the United States of America nor France had so far submitted information on the Territories under their colonial domination. The Committee should bear that fact in mind. For its part, his delegation would seek, with other delegations, to prepare a text which would enable the Committee to conclude its discussion of the item in a constructive manner.

14. The representative of India observed that he was glad the United Kingdom representative had announced that his Government had just transmitted information on six further Territories and would soon provide information on other Territories for which it was responsible. He was not, however, completely satisfied with the way in which the United Kingdom Government and other Governments were discharging their responsibilities under Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter. Like the Tanzanian representative, he thought that the administering Powers should expedite the transmission of information on their colonies so that the Secretariat working papers for the Committee could be as up to date as possible.

15. The most glaring culprit in that respect was the Portuguese Government, which constantly defied the United Nations. The Territories which Portugal euphemistically called "overseas provinces" had been declared Non-Self-Governing Territories by the General Assembly in resolution 1542 (XV). Portugal therefore had an obligation to transmit information on them.

16. The United Kingdom delegation had taken an active part in the Committee's discussions on the question of Southern Rhodesia; he therefore could not understand why the United Kingdom Government was providing no information on that Territory, since it recognized it as a Non-Self-Governing Territory under its administration. It would seem that the United Kingdom delegation owed an explanation to the Committee, and he hoped that the United Kingdom Government would recognize that it was its responsibility to transmit information to the Committee on Southern Rhodesia.

17. In conclusion, he endorsed the suggestion made by the Tanzanian representative regarding the need to prepare a text to permit the Committee to conclude its consideration of the item constructively.

18. The representative of the United States of America pointed out that her Government regularly reported on the Territories for which it was responsible. The information which it had available had been transmitted to the Secretariat and had already been discussed by the relevant sub-committees of the Committee. Moreover, paragraph 2 of the Secretary-General's report (see annex) indicated that the United States had submitted more information than Article 73 e of the Charter required, particularly concerning political and constitutional developments in the Territories. The information which had not yet been submitted for 1966 would be available to the Committee before the end of the week; thus, the delay would be negligible.

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19. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics observed that whenever the Committee considered the question of the information which administering Powers were required to transmit under Article 73 e, it always found that several colonial Powers provided no information or provided information which was of no value to it.

20. The representative of the United States of America had asserted that her country had transmitted more information than was required; the question was, however, whether that additional information really added anything.

21. The United Nations Charter clearly stated that the basic obligation of Administering Authorities was to promote the economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories and their development towards self-government or independence. Information on constitutional development must therefore be regarded as coming under the heading of information which should normally be provided. In any case, the information transmitted by the administering Powers was totally inadequate and was actually designed to disguise the real situation in the Territories. From what the Committee knew about the activities of international monopolies and the military activities of certain Powers in colonial Territories, it was clear that certain facts had been hidden from the Committee and from world public opinion. It was therefore quite reasonable to say that the information available to the Committee was not so valuable that it could not do without it.

22. Since Article 73 e of the Charter was not being complied with, he supported the Tanzanian representative's proposal that a time-limit should be set for the submission of information. He himself thought that the Secretariat should, in preparing documents for the Special Committee, use not only the information provided by the colonial Powers but also all information from other sources which might be of interest to the Committee.

23. Lastly, the Committee should indicate how United Nations decisions were being carried out and how the resolutions of the Committee of Twenty-Four were being implemented by the colonial Powers.

24. The representative of Tanzania had spoken of the assistance given by certain NATO members to Portugal. The Committee should not wait for the administering Powers to provide information on that matter and for them to recognize that as members of NATO they were helping Portugal to crush national liberation movements

but should request the Secretariat to obtain any information which would throw light on the machinations of the colonial Powers and to include such information in its reports instead of relying solely on information transmitted by the colonial Powers.

25. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that the critical remarks made by certain delegations about the adequacy of the information supplied by administering Powers could not apply to his Government, since it had always conscientiously fulfilled its responsibilities as administering Power. Moreover, he had the impression that the Secretariat did not rely exclusively on the information provided by administering Powers but drew widely on other reliable sources.

26. With regard to the timing of the transmission of information, he recalled that in 1964 the Committee had established and approved a time-limit of six months from the termination of the administrative year applying to the Territories in question. That time-limit was 30 June for the Territories under United Kingdom administration.

27. He also recalled that the procedures approved by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories had provided for the transmission of information every three years. In the intervening years, the administering Powers had been required to provide supplementary information only. The year 1966 was one of the years for which full and detailed information was required.

28. The United Kingdom was doing its best to adhere to the target date of 30 June. However, since assembling the large volume of information requested in the questionnaire approved by the General Assembly required substantial administrative effort and imposed a considerable financial burden on small Territories with limited resources, the United Kingdom could not invariably undertake to meet the deadline.

29. The submission of information on Southern Rhodesia was a complex question which had many ramifications. His delegation would certainly report the comments made by certain delegations, in particular those of India and Tanzania, to his Government, and he could assure the Committee that the United Kingdom Government would give them consideration.



30. The representative of Sierra Leone noted that the information for 1965 in respect of some Non-Self-Governing Territories had been transmitted in 1967. He supported the view that administering Powers should try to submit the information more promptly, so that the data available to delegations were up to date. He also noted that France had not provided any information on French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago; Portugal, of course, had supplied no information at all. That failure to co-operate was to be deplored. The United Kingdom continued to provide no information on Southern Rhodesia. His delegation wished that the United Kingdom would find it possible to supply information on that Territory.

31. With regard to the adequacy of the material supplied, Article 73 e of the Charter had been interpreted in various ways, but it seemed to him essential that complete information should be supplied indicating what political progress had been made in the direction of independence. He therefore associated himself with previous speakers in urging the administering Powers not only to co-operate in supplying information, but to assist the Committee and the Secretariat by supplying fuller information and by recognizing that the kind of information required at the present day differed from the type of information which had been required in 1945.

32. The representative of Uruguay thought that a clear distinction should be made between obligations under Article 73 e and any other obligations that might arise. There were some administering Powers - notably Portugal - which had defied the United Nations by refusing to submit any information at all. France must unfortunately be included in the same group in view of its policy regarding French Somaliland. It was sad that France had refused to recognize the competence of the United Nations and withheld the information it required.

33. There was another group of Powers whose position was different. The United Kingdom, for example, according to the Secretary-General's report (see annex), had provided information for 1966 on only six Territories, but the United Kingdom representative had indicated that reports were being prepared on the other Territories. He had offered some explanations which might not be accepted by all but which at least revealed the United Kingdom's desire to co-operate. The Committee should not therefore adopt a resolution criticizing all the

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administering Powers equally. There was perhaps a case for a resolution directed against those States which had denied their obligation to submit information.

34. He considered that the representative of Tanzania had made a very pertinent suggestion concerning the fixing of a time-limit for the submission of information. It appeared from what the United Kingdom representative had said that there was already a time-limit which had been fixed by the General Assembly some years previously. All that seemed needed was to ask administering Powers to comply with the terms of the relevant General Assembly resolution - with the understanding that supplementary information covering additional developments could always be submitted later.

## II. ACTION TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

35. At the 558th meeting, on 13 September 1967, the Chairman stated that on the basis of the statements of representatives and informal consultations with delegations, he wished to suggest the following consensus:

"The Special Committee takes note of the report of the Secretary-General. The Special Committee also takes note of the fact that some administering Powers have transmitted information under Article 73 e of the Charter but have done so too late and in some cases insufficiently.

"In this connexion the Committee recalls that in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66 (I) of 14 December 1946, resolution 142 (II) of 3 November 1947 and resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the administering Powers are requested to send to the Secretary-General annually the most recent information at their disposal as early as possible and, at the latest, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

"The Committee calls upon the administering Powers to comply with this decision. The Committee regrets that some administering Powers have not submitted any information under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee deeply deplores the fact that, in spite of the numerous decisions taken by the General Assembly, Portugal for all these years has not submitted any information with regard to its colonial Territories as required under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee also deplores the consistent refusal by the United Kingdom to submit information on Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter."

36. The representative of Uruguay said that he was in general agreement with the draft consensus; however, he thought that, before considering it, the Committee should hear a further statement from the United Kingdom representative clarifying its position regarding Southern Rhodesia. It was true that the Committee had not received information on Southern Rhodesia in the ordinary way in pursuance of Article 73 e, but the question of Southern Rhodesia had been discussed in the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the United Kingdom had made it clear that it would in no circumstances support the racist minority in Southern Rhodesia and ignore the wishes of the majority. Perhaps the Chairman could consult the United Kingdom representative as to the possibility of his informing the Committee on the measures being taken by the United Kingdom to put down the rebellion of the racist minority. If the United Kingdom was willing to provide such information, the Committee could consider whether Southern Rhodesia should be mentioned in the consensus.

37. The Chairman said that what the Committee was concerned about was the formal submission of information to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e. The United Kingdom Government had never submitted information on Southern Rhodesia, having always contended that Southern Rhodesia could not be regarded as a Non-Self-Governing Territory. Should the United Kingdom decide, in the present circumstances, to change its mind and submit information in the future, that would be a welcome move, but the Committee would still have a right to regret what had happened up to the present moment, and he therefore thought that it would be best to keep the wording of the consensus as it stood.

38. The representative of Australia said he did not think that the criticisms which had been levelled at administering Powers regarding the submission of information applied to Australia. Australia had submitted information as required under the Charter and, as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Secretary-General's report (see annex), had also provided additional information in the annual reports of the Territories, and during meetings of the Special Committee. Consequently, his Government had fulfilled its Charter obligations conscientiously, and had gone beyond those obligations. The consensus suggested by the Chairman stated that some administering Powers had transmitted information but had done so too late and in some cases insufficiently. The word "insufficiently" hardly applied to Australia, and whereas information had sometimes been submitted later than Australia would have wished, that had been due simply to the physical difficulties of assembling, processing, printing and transmitting the detailed statistical information. He thought that it was generally understood that the compilation of statistics sometimes took more time than the six-month period mentioned in some resolutions adopted at early sessions of the General Assembly.

39. The Chairman said that, if the administering Powers had the right to defend themselves on the grounds that they had not had sufficient time to submit the necessary information, then they should have done so when the relevant resolutions on the transmission of information had been adopted by the Assembly. It was the task of the Special Committee to see that those resolutions were implemented and to adhere to the decisions it had taken in the past.

40. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said it was certainly the position of his Government that until the time of the illegal declaration of independence in November 1965 Southern Rhodesia did enjoy

a full measure of self-government and therefore fell outside the scope of Article 73 e. The illegal declaration, however, created a situation which was both transitional and complex. His delegation did not wish at the present stage to go beyond that observation. The matter would be given full and careful consideration by the United Kingdom Government. Of course, his delegation could not at present accept the paragraph of the consensus referring to Southern Rhodesia and therefore could not be associated with the consensus as a whole.

41. The representative of the United States of America entered a general reservation concerning the consensus. Although it was within the Committee's province to express itself on the question of the deadline, it should be made clear that the United States Government also encountered considerable delays in the process of collating, analysing and checking information from remote areas and in preparing it for distribution. His delegation had sought to remedy those delays by presenting information on request in the Sub-Committees. Such information was up-to-date and generally went beyond the scope of the topics required under Article 73 e of the Charter.

42. The representative of Uruguay said that the Special Committee was not discussing the fulfilment of the obligation to submit information under Article 73 e of the Charter but the legal position taken by the United Kingdom in the specific case of Southern Rhodesia. The United Kingdom had formally stated that since the illegal assumption of power by the Smith régime it did not consider itself bound to submit information under Article 73 e. The Special Committee must consider that legal position but it was improper to condemn the United Kingdom because it had not submitted information. His delegation was therefore bound to enter a legal reservation about that paragraph of the consensus dealing with Southern Rhodesia.

43. The Chairman said the representative of Uruguay was fully entitled to enter a reservation but he would remind him that in 1962 the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1747 (XVI) affirming that Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom Government had not submitted information, as could be seen from paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's report (see annex). The real position of the United Kingdom was that it had not submitted information in the past because, in its

view, Southern Rhodesia had obtained a large measure of self-government. That position had been contested by the majority of the Members of the United Nations. Since the unilateral declaration of independence the situation was extremely complex and discussion of it in the Committee might perhaps be unduly prolonged.

44. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said it was not the position of his Government that because of the existence of a de facto régime in Rhodesia the United Kingdom was no longer bound to transmit information. Up to the time of the illegal declaration of independence in November 1965 it had been the consistent position of the United Kingdom Government that Southern Rhodesia enjoyed a full measure of self-government and therefore fell outside the scope of Article 73 e. The illegal declaration clearly created a new situation and there were now in any case obvious practical obstacles to the provision of information.

45. The representative of Uruguay said that his delegation had voted for the 1962 resolution affirming that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory and in its view Southern Rhodesia had certainly not achieved autonomy. The position of the administering Power in the light of the illegal declaration of independence was that it was powerless to act. It now stated that it no longer possessed the means to obtain the information required from Southern Rhodesia. In other words, the Committee could not place the United Kingdom in the same position as those countries which could submit information but refused to do so. With the legal reservation he had entered, he would be able to support the consensus.

46. At the 559th meeting, the representative of Venezuela suggested that the second sentence of the draft consensus should be replaced by the following paragraph:

"The Special Committee takes note of the fact that some administering Powers have transmitted information in conformity with Article 73 e of the Charter. The Special Committee also takes note that some administering Powers have transmitted this information too late. The Special Committee takes note furthermore that in some cases the information supplied was not sufficient."

In his opinion that text dealt more accurately with all aspects of the problem and thus correctly reflected the understanding arrived at by the members of the Committee.

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47. The representative of Chile supported the Venezuelan representative's suggestion. He felt that the proposed changes brought out more clearly the various situations existing with regard to the transmission of information.

48. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that since the proposed changes related only to the first paragraph of the text, he maintained the reservations which he had expressed at the previous meeting.

49. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania asked whether the other delegations which had expressed reservations at the previous meeting also maintained them.

50. The representative of the United States of America said that he appreciated the efforts made by the Venezuelan and Chilean representatives to improve the proposed text; however, since the changes in question did not relate to the main problem, namely that of setting a time-limit for the transmission of information, his delegation was compelled to maintain its reservations.

51. The representative of Uruguay maintained that while the paragraph proposed by the Venezuelan representative was useful in providing clarification, the text did not accurately reflect the situation. Certain administering Powers were not complying with their obligations under Article 73 e of the Charter, and they had been mentioned by name during the discussion. However, the proposed text referred specifically to only one Power which was not providing information on the Territories under its administration and one other Power which refused to provide such information on one particular Territory. Since Portugal and the United Kingdom were mentioned in the text, another administering Power, France, should also be mentioned, since it was refusing to comply with the rules of decolonization in the case of French Somaliland. Rather serious accusations had been made against France in connexion with the referendum which it had recently held in French Somaliland. Information from the administering Power might - and, it was to be hoped, would - show that the accusations were without foundation. In his opinion, all administering Powers, including France, should co-operate with the United Nations in ensuring decolonization and in dealing with the difficulties involved in integrating the various peoples of the colonial Territories. In conclusion, he wished to state that he agreed to the changes suggested by the Venezuelan representative with regard to the beginning of the text but maintained the

reservations he had expressed at the previous meeting as far as the remainder of the text was concerned.

52. The representative of Australia reiterated that his Government had more than met its obligations with regard to the information to be provided on the Territories under its administration and that only technical difficulties had prevented it from submitting the requested information on time. He therefore maintained his reservations regarding the text of the proposed consensus.

53. The representatives of Finland and Italy wished to make it clear that they had not actually expressed any reservations at the previous meeting but had merely asked for an opportunity to study the text before taking a position. They could now inform the Committee that they accepted the text as well as the amendment suggested by the Venezuelan representative.

54. The Chairman, referring to remarks made earlier in the discussion, explained that, in preparing working papers, the Secretariat was continuing to use all the information it could gather, including that transmitted to it by administering Powers under Article 73 e of the Charter. The working papers on the Territories under Portuguese administration and on Southern Rhodesia were entirely based on information assembled directly by the Secretariat.

55. At the 559th meeting, on 13 September 1967, the Special Committee decided, in the absence of objection, to adopt the text of the consensus suggested by the Chairman with the amendment suggested by the representative of Venezuela, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would appear in the records of the meetings. The text adopted by the Special Committee reads as follows:

"The Special Committee takes note of the report of the Secretary-General. The Special Committee takes note of the fact that some administering Powers have transmitted information in conformity with Article 73 e of the Charter. The Special Committee also takes note that some administering Powers have transmitted this information too late. The Special Committee takes note furthermore that in some cases the information supplied was not sufficient.

"In this connexion, the Committee recalls that in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 66 (I) of 14 December 1946, 142 (II) of 3 November 1947 and 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the administering Powers are requested to send to the Secretary-General annually the most recent information at their disposal, as early as possible and at the latest within



a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned. The Committee calls upon the administering Powers to comply with this decision.

"The Committee regrets that some administering Powers have not submitted any information under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee deeply deplores the fact that, in spite of the numerous decisions taken by the General Assembly, Portugal for all these years has not submitted any information with regard to her colonial Territories as required under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee also deplores the consistent refusal by the United Kingdom to submit information on Southern Rhodesia."

## ANNEX\*

INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTERReport of the Secretary-GeneralTransmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

1. The Secretary-General's previous report on this subject (A/6300/Add.10, chapter XXIII, annex), listed the dates on which information was transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 29 September 1966. The table at the end of the present report shows the dates on which such information in respect of the years 1965 and 1966 was transmitted up to 13 September 1967.
2. The information transmitted under Article 73 e follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population, economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of Territories under the administration of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, the annual reports of the Territories, which also include information on constitutional matters, were transmitted. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in Territories under their administration was also given by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America during meetings of the Special Committee.
3. No information has been transmitted to the Secretary-General concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, which, by resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the General Assembly considered were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. Nor has the Secretary-General received information concerning Southern Rhodesia which, the Assembly affirmed by resolution 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter.

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\* Previously reproduced under the symbols A/AC.109/269 and Add.1.

Study of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

4. In compliance with the provisions of operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2233 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, which requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e, and in accordance with the procedure approved by the Special Committee in 1964, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee.

TABLE

Date of transmission of information under Article 73 e  
for 1965 and 1966

This table includes all Territories listed in annex II of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session,<sup>a/</sup> with the exception of Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Guiana, Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sarawak, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zanzibar.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
AUSTRALIA (1 July-30 June) <sup>b/</sup>		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	28 February 1967	19 July 1967
Papua	5 August 1966	19 July 1967
FRANCE (Calendar year)		
Comoro Archipelago <sup>c/</sup>		
French Somaliland <sup>c/</sup>		
New Hebrides	12 June 1967	
NEW ZEALAND (1 April-31 March) <sup>d/</sup>		
Cook Islands <sup>e/</sup>	17 October 1966	
Niue Islands	17 October 1966	15 August 1967
Tokelau Islands	17 October 1966	15 August 1967

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session,  
Supplement No. 14 (A/5514), Part One, annex II.

b/ Period extends from 1 July of previous year to 30 June of year listed.

c/ On 27 March 1959, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that this Territory had attained internal autonomy and consequently the transmission of information thereon had ceased as from 1957.

d/ Period extends from 1 April of the year listed to 31 March of the following year.

e/ In operative paragraph 5 of resolution 2064 (XX), adopted on 16 December 1965, the General Assembly considered that since the Cook Islands had attained full internal self-government, the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter was no longer necessary.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
PORTUGAL		
Angola	-	-
Cape Verde Archipelago	-	-
Guinea (called Portuguese Guinea)	-	-
Macau and dependencies	-	-
Mozambique		
São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies	-	-
Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies	-	-
SPAIN (Calendar year)		
Equatorial Guinea	28 June 1966	29 June 1967
Ifni	28 June 1966	29 June 1967
Spanish Sahara	28 June 1966	29 June 1967
UNITED KINGDOM (Calendar year)		
Aden	6 July 1966	
Antigua	6 December 1966	
Bahamas	5 August 1966	11 September 1967
Bermuda	13 September 1966	
British Honduras	29 December 1966	
British Virgin Islands	10 March 1967	
Brunei	20 September 1966	
Cayman Islands	13 June 1966	21 August 1967
Dominica	9 December 1966	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	17 August 1966	28 August 1967
Fiji	12 August 1966	5 July 1967
Gibraltar	1 September 1966	24 August 1967
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	26 August 1966	11 September 1967
Grenada	29 September 1966	
Hong Kong	1 June 1966	12 September 1967
Mauritius	22 July 1966	8 September 1967

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
UNITED KINGDOM (Calendar/year) (continued)		
Montserrat	6 December 1966	
New Hebrides	22 July 1966	11 September 1967
Pitcairn Island	18 April 1966	2 June 1967
St. Helena	1 August 1966	11 September 1967
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	22 September 1966	
St. Lucia	1 September 1966	
St. Vincent	23 September 1966	
Seychelles	6 December 1966	
Solomon Islands	1 August 1966	14 July 1967
Southern Rhodesia	-	-
Swaziland	29 September 1966	11 September 1967
Turks and Caicos Islands	19 February 1967	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
(1 July-30 June) b/		
American Samoa	29 March 1967	
Guam	8 June 1966	13 September 1967
United States Virgin Islands	8 June 1966	13 September 1967

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