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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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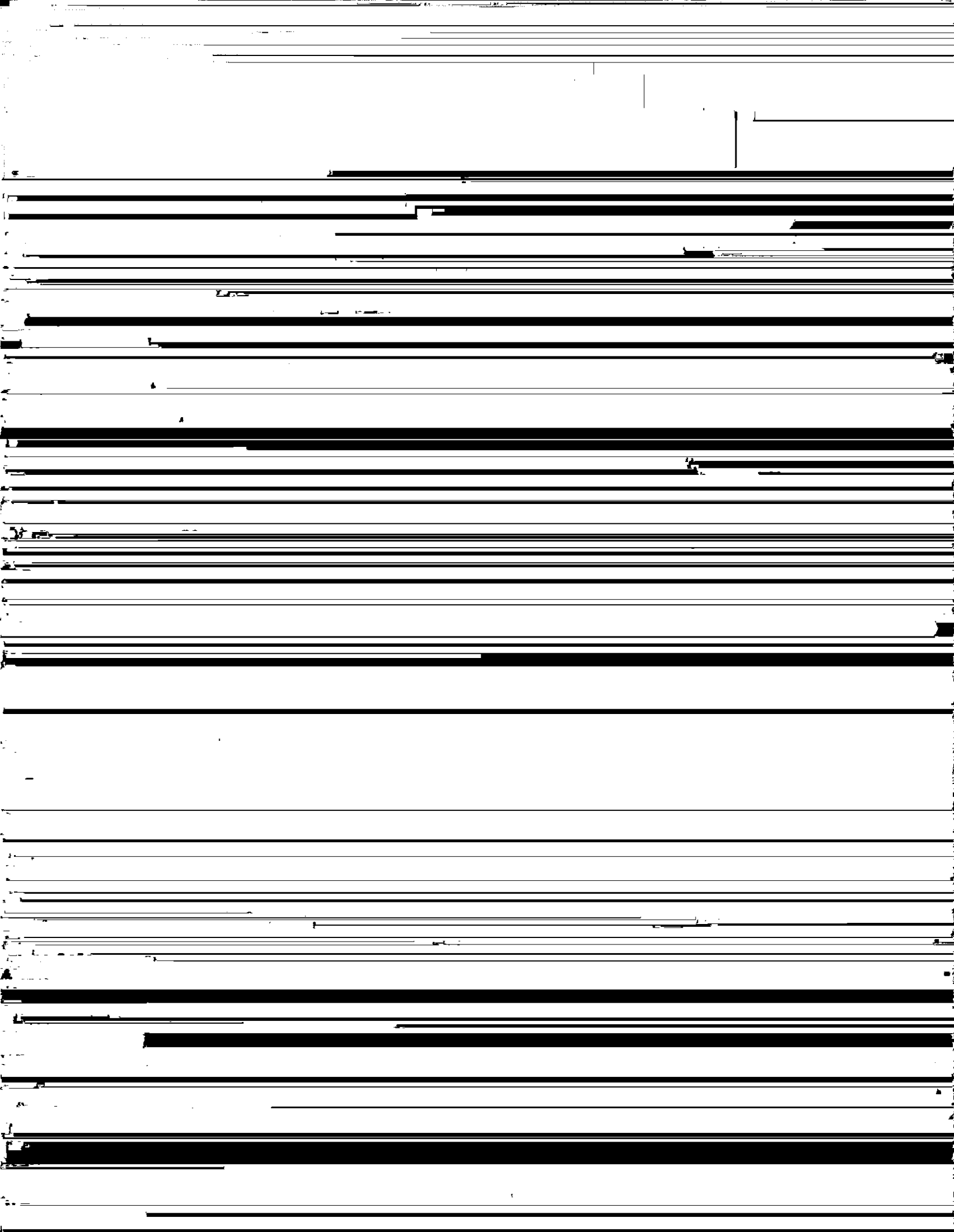
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I. BACKGROUND OF THE DECLARATION

From its inception the United Nations has regarded the question of decolonization as an important aspect of its purposes and functions.

Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, Alaska and Hawaii, the

Integration should come about only after the integrating Territory
has attained an advanced stage of self-government with free political



... the General Assembly decided to amend

(4) Respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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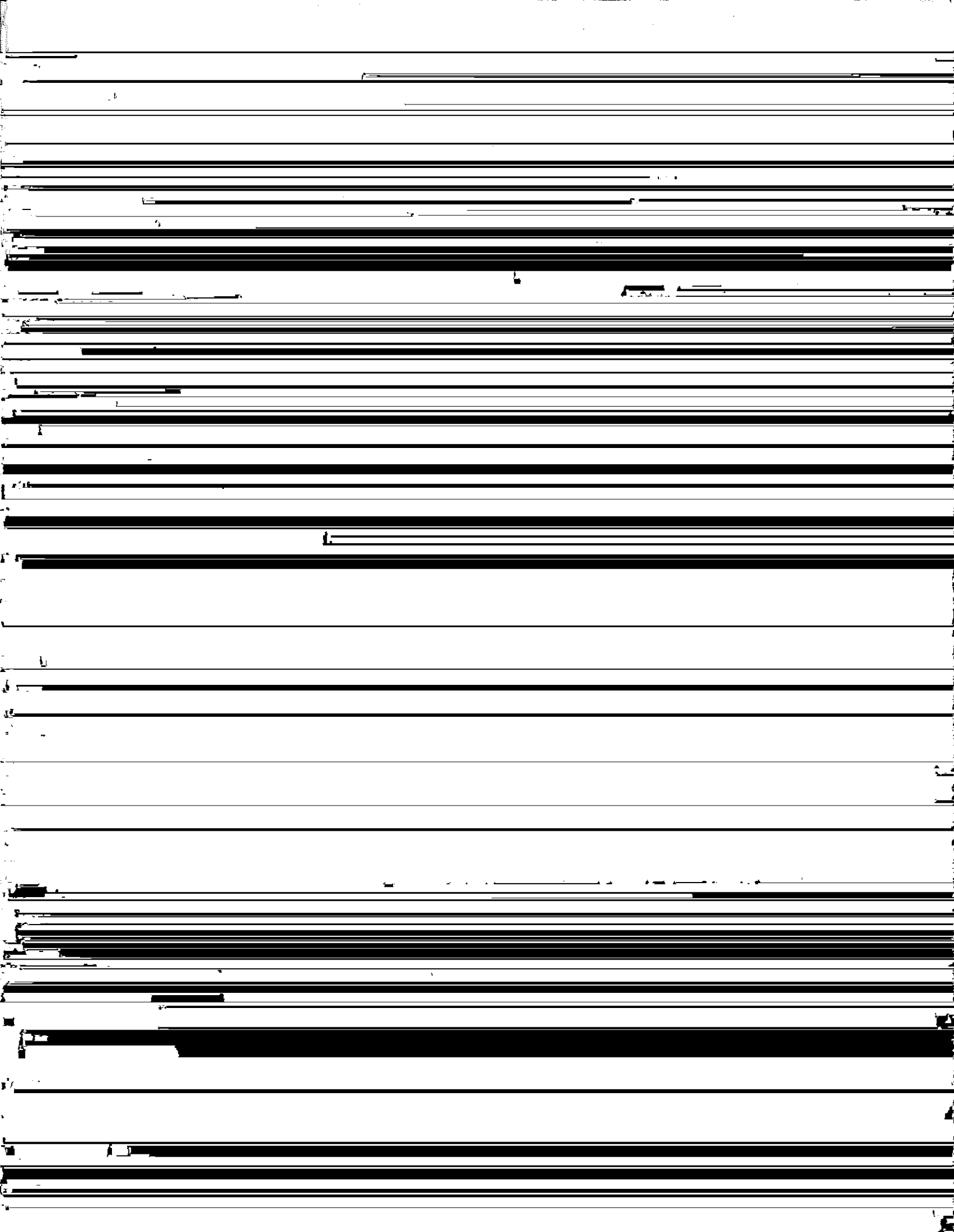
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The General Assembly has requested the Special Committee to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy

~~in that connection requested~~

F. Requests to specialized agencies and other international organizations

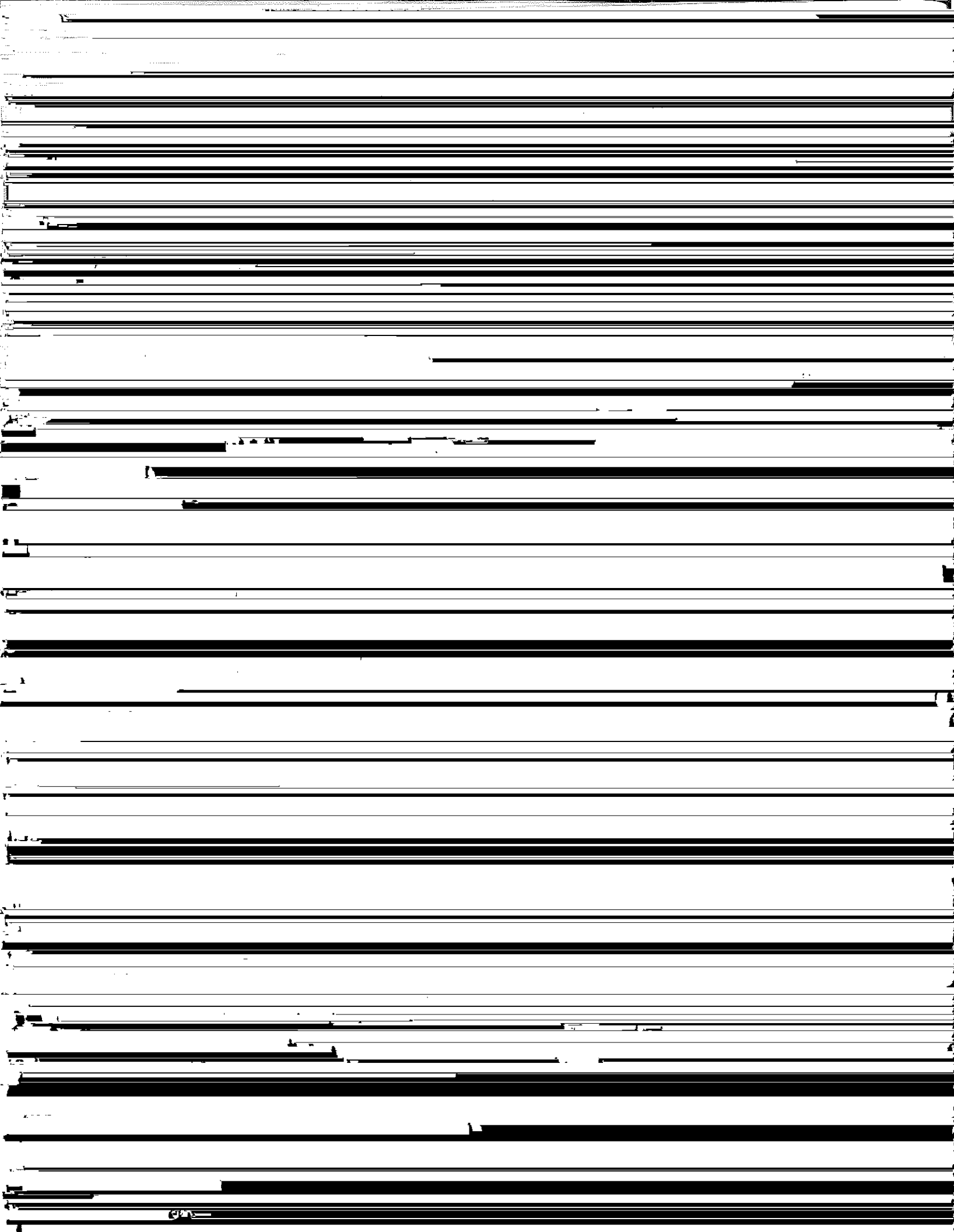
The Special Committee has also worked with various of the specialized agencies on the implementation of the Declaration. Since 1967 the General Assembly has discussed as a separate item the "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations".

G. Problems of small Territories

The principles set out in the Declaration apply no less to small Territories in the Caribbean, Atlantic or Pacific oceans.

H. Dissemination of information on decolonization

Since its establishment, the Special Committee has recognized the



B. Consultations with the administering Powers, visiting missions, and observation and supervision of elections, referenda and plebiscites

Since 1975 the Trusteeship Council has dispatched 13 visiting

1/ Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter.

2/ See table 1. The list was based on the replies sent by Member States to a letter from the Secretary-General requesting them to enumerate the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their jurisdiction on which they would transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

3/ The Territories were: Cambodia and Laos (1953) (listed in 1946 as French Indo-China), Ghana (1957), Guinea (1958) (listed as French West Africa), Indonesia (1949) (listed as Netherlands Indies), the Federation of Malaya (1957), Morocco (1956) and Tunisia (1956).

4/ They were in chronological order: the Panama Canal Zone

(1947), Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion (1947).

New Caledonia, French Settlements in Oceania and St. Pierre et Miquelon (1947), Malta (1947) (transmission of information was resumed in 1959), French Establishments in India (1948), Puerto Rico (1953), Greenland (1954), Netherlands Antilles and Surinam (1955), French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, the Comoros Archipelago and

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