

4) the convening of a Constitutional Conference; the cessation of repressive acts by the colonial power; the revocation of all racially

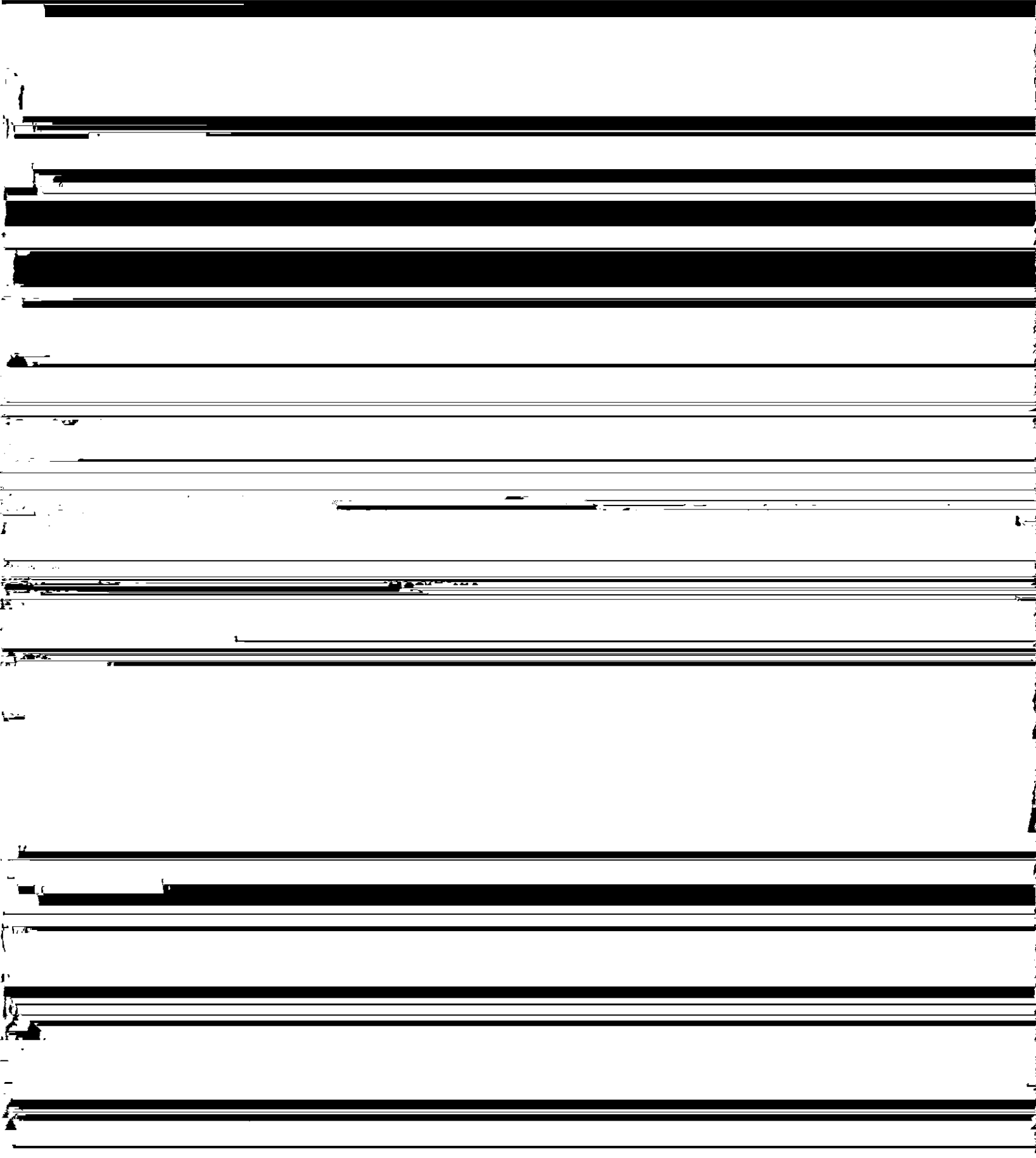
C. Recognition of the Legitimacy of the Struggle of Peoples
Under Colonial Rule and of the Right of National Liberation

Self-determination and independence have not always been achieved by peaceful means. In several cases the peoples of colonial territories have

had to resort to armed struggle to achieve liberation and independence. Beginning in the early 1960's in Angola and Guinea-Bissau, the colonial people, under the leadership of their national liberation movements engaged in a struggle to achieve by force of arms what had been denied to them by other means. The armed struggle later spread to Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. The following paragraphs summarize the struggle

In 1970 the General Assembly, in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on decolonization adopted a programme of action for the

In 1972 following a recommendation contained in a letter of the Chairman
of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee 00/



2007

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

the exercise of their legitimate rights over their national wealth and resources or subordinates these rights to foreign economic interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations.

In 1966 the Special Committee considered that the administering Power

F. CHANG


The Special Committee has reaffirmed these views in 1969 and thereafter.

The Special Committee and the General Assembly have since 1966 frequently requested that colonial Powers dismantle their military installations and bases in colonial Territories. 123/In the Programme of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Territories, 1960, para. 12.

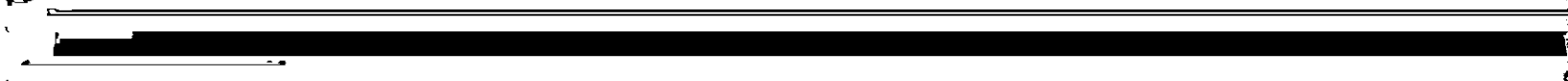
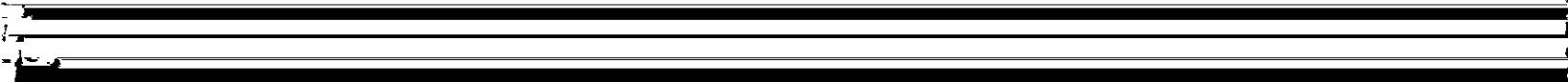
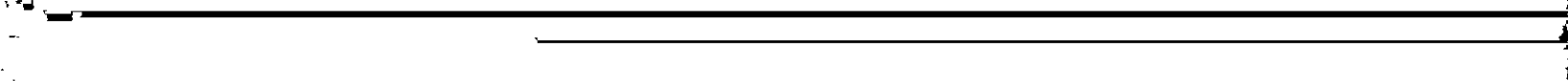

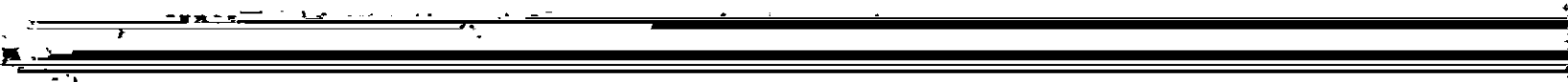
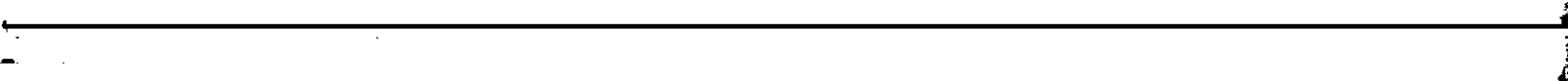
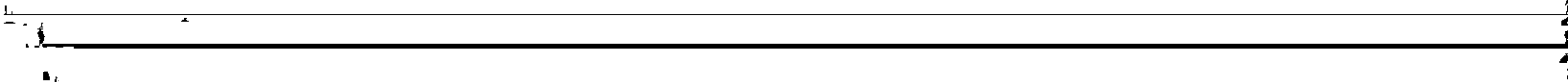



The Security Council has imposed a mandatory embargo on the supply of arms and military equipment to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, 128/ and has "solemnly called upon all States to ...

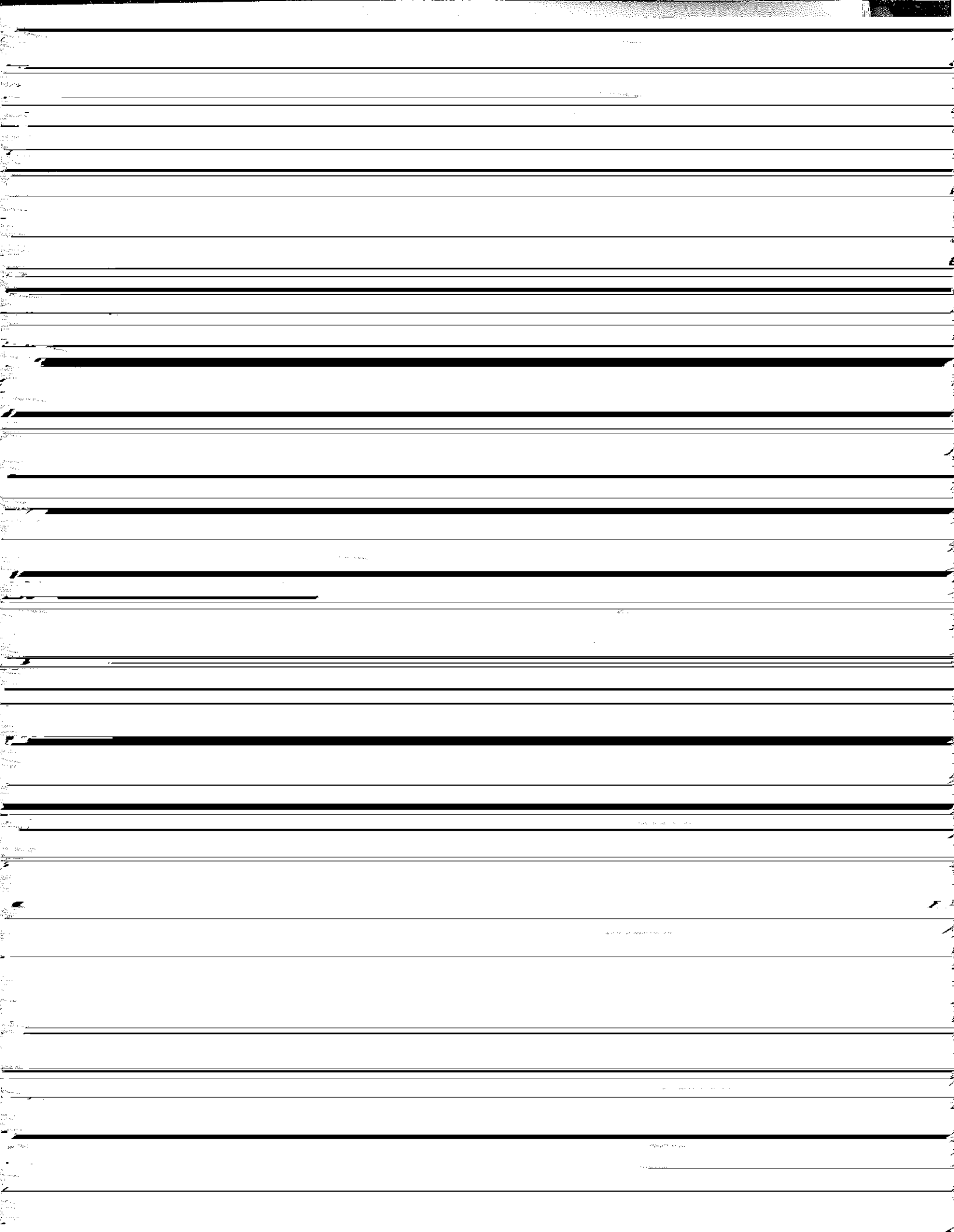
F. Requests to Specialized Agencies and other International Organizations

The Special Committee has also worked with various of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. At its twentieth session in 1965 the General Assembly in its resolution concerning the implementation of the Declaration on decolonization, requested the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to withhold assistance of any kind to the governments of Portugal and South Africa until they had renounced their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination. 133/ In another resolution relating specifically to territories under Portuguese administration the Assembly appealed to all the agencies, and particularly to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to refrain from granting any kind of assistance



In 1966 the Special Committee during its meetings in Africa reiterated the above-mentioned requests and adopted a series of resolutions which contained





... report on the Cook Islands, Niue and the

development assistance and of educational advancement as important means of enhancing the economic potential of these territories and the capacity of the inhabitants to

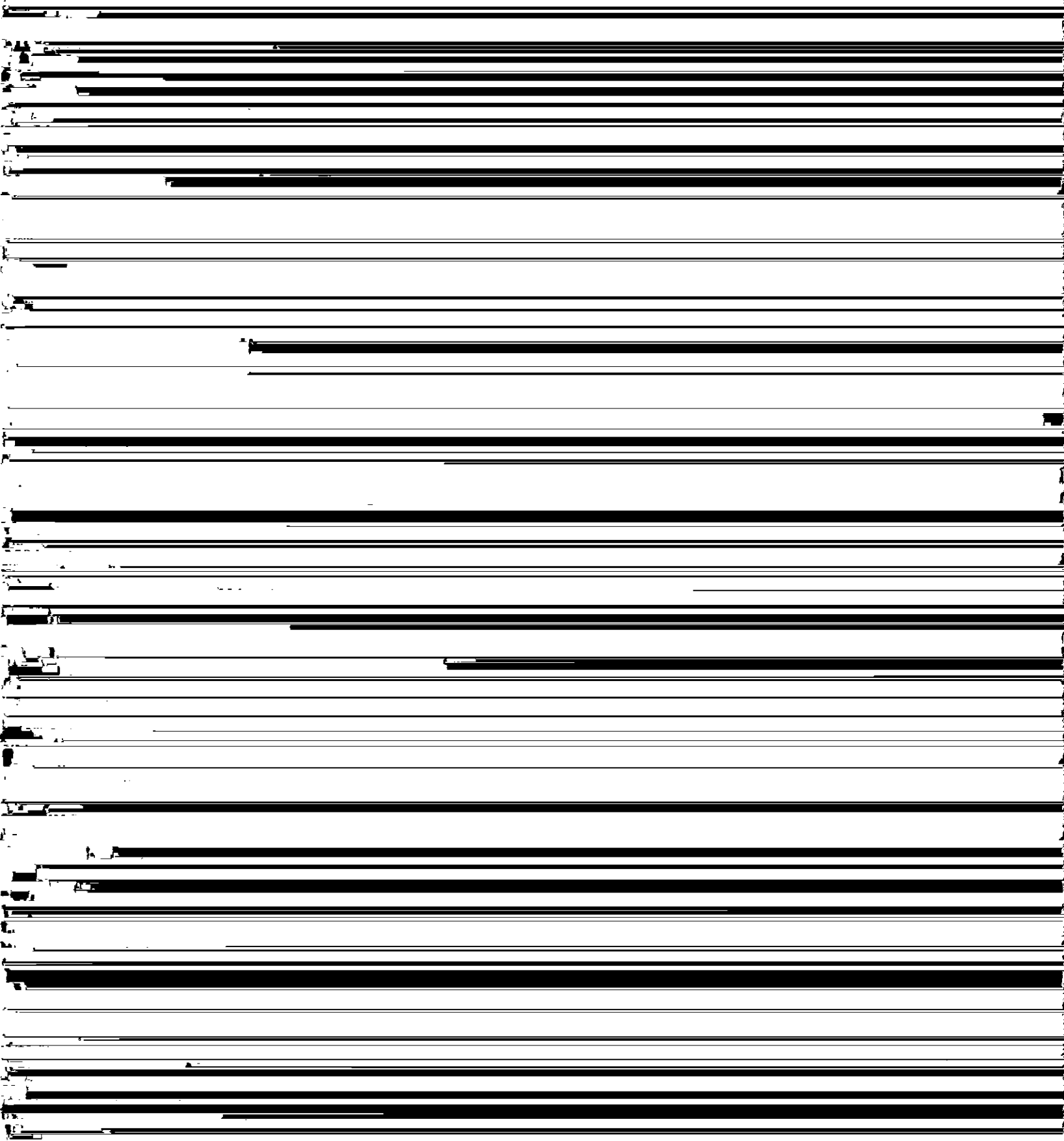


TABLE I

List of Non-Self-Governing Territories Enumerated in General
Assembly Resolution 66 (I) of 14 December 1946

Australia

Papua

United Kingdom

Belgium

Belgian Congo *

Denmark

Greenland **

France

Aden (Colony and Protectorate)

Bahamas

Barbados

Basutoland

Bechuanaland Protectorate

Bermuda

British Guiana

British Honduras

British Somaliland Protectorate*

Brunei

placed under the United Nations Trusteeship

TABLE III

The table area is almost entirely obscured by heavy horizontal black lines, likely due to scanning artifacts or redaction. Only a few faint horizontal lines are visible, but no data or text is legible within this section.



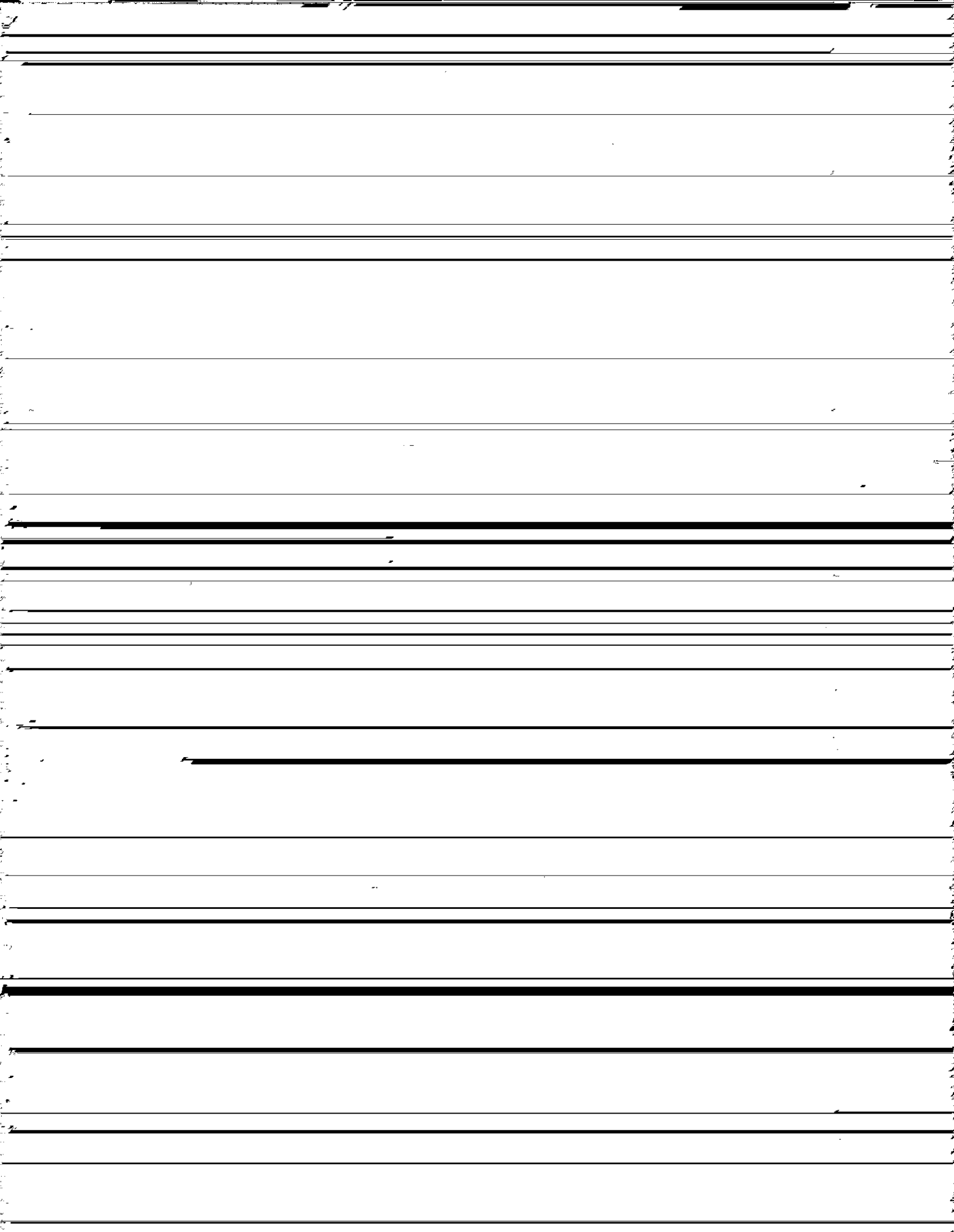


TABLE VI

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories that have become
integrated or associated with a State

Territory

Remarks

Cameroons under British
Administration

The northern part of the Trust Territory
joined the Federation of Nigeria on
1 June 1961 and the southern part joined
the Republic of Cameroon on 1 October 1961.

Cook Islands

Fully self-governing in free association

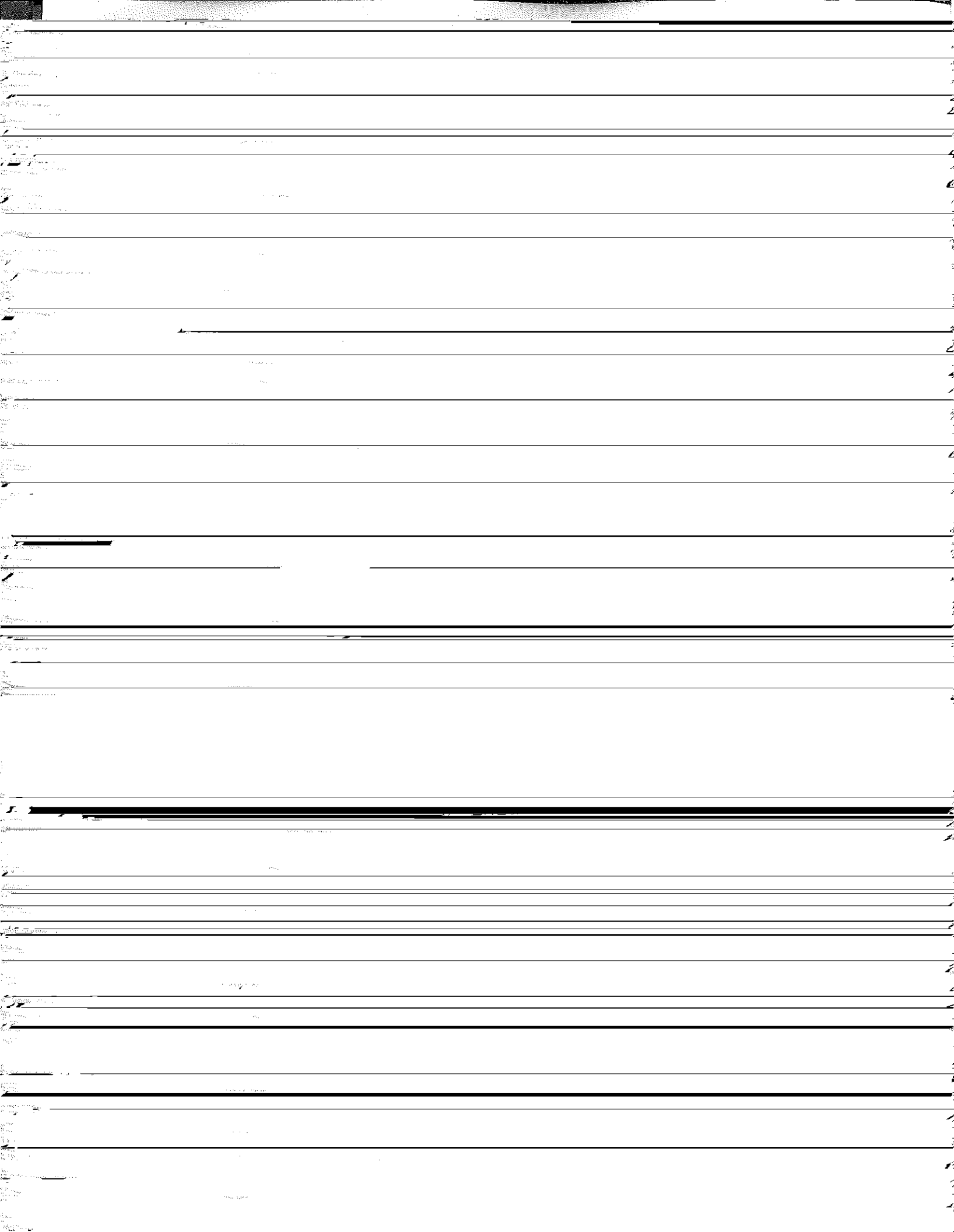


TABLE VII (cont.)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Pitcairn
St. Helena
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Seychelles
Solomon Islands
Southern Rhodesia
Turks and Caicos Islands
Tuvalu

United States of America

American Samoa
Guam
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
United States Virgin Islands

Territories directly administered by the