

which it established a Special Committee of seventeen members on the implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the fact that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the subsequent establishment of the Special Committee have raised great hopes everywhere, in particular among peoples which have not yet attained independence, for the elimination of all forms of colonialism and foreign domination without delay,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,²¹

Noting with profound regret that, in spite of the efforts of the United Nations, the provisions of the Declaration have not been fully implemented in a large number of territories and that, in certain cases, even preliminary measures have not yet been taken to realize its objectives,

Deeply concerned by the negative attitude and the deliberate refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee,

Reaffirming its conviction that any delay in the implementation of the Declaration constitutes a continuing source of international conflict, seriously impeding international co-operation and creating in many regions of the world increasingly dangerous situations likely to threaten international peace and security,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for the work it has accomplished;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the methods and procedures which the Special Committee has adopted for the discharge of its functions;

3. *Solemnly reiterates and reaffirms* the objectives and principles enshrined both in the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) and in resolution 1654 (XVI);

4. *Deplores* the refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate in the implementation of the Declaration in territories under their administration;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to cease forthwith all armed action and repressive measures directed against peoples who have not yet attained independence, particularly against the political activities of their rightful leaders;

6. *Urges* all administering Powers to take immediate steps in order that all colonial territories and peoples may accede to independence without delay in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Declaration;

7. *Decides* to enlarge the membership of the Special Committee established by resolution 1654 (XVI) by the addition of seven new members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly;

8. *Invites* the enlarged Special Committee:

(a) 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;

(b) To propose specific measures for the complete application of the Declaration;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly in due course, and not later than its eighteenth session, a full report containing its suggestions and recommendations on all the territories mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Declaration;

(d) To apprise the Security Council of any developments in these territories which may threaten international peace and security;

9. *Requests* all Member States, especially the administering Powers, to afford the Special Committee their fullest co-operation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution.

1195th plenary meeting,
17 December 1962.

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*The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 7 of the above resolution, appointed seven additional members 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 as follows: Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone.*²²

Accordingly, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA, BULGARIA, CAMBODIA, CHILE, DENMARK, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, IVORY COAST, MADAGASCAR, MALI, POLAND, SIERRA LEONE, SYRIA, TANGANYIKA, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

1811 (XVII). Question of Zanzibar

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²¹ concerning the situation in Zanzibar,

Having considered the views of the petitioners submitted to the Special Committee,

Taking note of the statements made by the representatives of the administering Power before the Special Committee,

Guided by the provisions 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 by resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the political achievements of the people of Zanzibar;

2. *Takes note further* of the declared policy of the administering Power with respect to the independence of Zanzibar;

3. *Requests* the administering Power to take immediate steps for the implementation in Zanzibar of the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and requests all concerned to make arrangements for the holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage;

4. *Appeals* to all the people of Zanzibar to achieve national unity, having in view the independence of Zanzibar at the earliest date;

²¹ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/5238.

²² See A/5397.

5. *Requests* the administering Power to make every effort, including the promotion of harmony and unity among the political elements of Zanzibar, to bring that Territory to independence at the earliest date in accordance with the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV).

*1195th plenary meeting,
17 December 1962.*

1812 (XVII). Question of Kenya

The General Assembly,

Having considered the situation in Kenya,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Having taken note of the statement made by the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 10 August 1962 at the 99th meeting 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,

Bearing in mind the declared policy of the United Kingdom Government to lead the people of Kenya to full independence,

Having studied the evidence of the petitioners,

Noting further the negotiations which have taken place between the political parties concerned and the administering Power,

1. *Affirms* the validity, with respect to Kenya, of the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Affirms further* the inalienable right of the people of Kenya to freedom and independence, and urges the administering Power to make every effort to organize national elections without further delay on the basis of universal adult suffrage;

3. *Requests* the administering Power and all concerned to make every effort, including the promotion of harmony and unity among the people of Kenya, to bring the territory to independence at the earliest date in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples;

4. *Expresses the hope* that Kenya will become an independent and sovereign State and join the community of nations in the shortest possible time.

*1195th plenary meeting,
17 December 1962.*

1817 (XVII). Question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 embodying the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 by which it established a Special Committee to examine the implementation of the Declaration,

Having considered chapter V of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²¹ relating to the question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,

Having heard the petitioners,

Noting that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has not yet implemented the Declaration in these Territories and has not taken steps to transfer all powers to the peoples of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,

Noting that the constitutional provisions now contemplated for these Territories and the electoral legislation in force are discriminatory, do not meet the wishes of the peoples and are not consistent with the Declaration,

Deploping the particularly alarming economic and social situation prevailing in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland after several decades of colonial rule,

Expressing its profound concern at the declared intention of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to annex these Territories, and condemning any attempt to jeopardize the right of the peoples of these Territories to establish their own independent States,

Taking note of the statement made by the administering Power to the effect that these Territories are politically completely independent of South Africa and that the United Kingdom Government adheres to this policy, and that there is no question of that Government agreeing at this stage to the transfer of these Territories to the Republic of South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to self-determination and independence;

2. *Invites* the administering Power immediately to suspend the present constitutional provisions and to proceed without further delay to hold elections in the three Territories on the basis of direct universal adult suffrage;

3. *Invites further* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to abrogate the present constitutional provisions and to convene immediately a constitutional conference with the participation of the democratically elected political leaders of the three Territories, with a view to setting, in accordance with their wishes, the date on which each of the Territories will attain its independence;

4. *Considers* that a serious effort should be made to provide economic, financial and technical assistance, through United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and the specialized agencies, in order to remedy the deplorable economic and social situation of the three Territories;

5. *Urges* the administering Power to take immediate steps to return to the indigenous inhabitants all the land taken from them, whatever the form of, or pretext for, such alienation;

6. *Declares solemnly* that any attempt to annex Basutoland, Bechuanaland or Swaziland, or to encroach upon their territorial integrity in any way, will be regarded by the United Nations as an act of aggression violating the Charter of the United Nations.

*1196th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1818 (XVII). Question of Nyasaland

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 embodying the Declaration on the granting of