Trusteeship + Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.
Registry Section Administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories. - General.
TR 300.

3 of 3

1/01/1964 - 31/12/1967

Unclassified

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES
SERIES S-0443
BOX 0064
FILE 0002
ACC. 9789

9789

UNITED NATIONS | NATIONS UNIES

Trusteeship & Information from NSGT

ADMINISTRATION OF NON-SELF GOVERNING TERRITORIES

GENERAL

TR 300 GEN

PART
PARTIE

FILE BEGINS Jan 1964
DOSSIER COMMENCE LE

ENDS
TERMINE LE Dec 1967

DATE	REFERRED TO TRANSMIS A	ROOM BUREAU NO.	P.A. / B.F.	DATE	INIT	DATE	REFERRED TO TRANSMIS A	ROOM BUREAU NO.	P.A / B.F	DATE	INIT
	= 1967 =										
27/I	MR. CHACKO	3338A	P.A.	1/2/67	[illegible]						
4/4	DJERMAKOYE	3327	P.A	6/3/67	[illegible]						
17/7	Mr. Djermakoye	3327	PA	21/7	C.C.						
26/7	TANAKA	3327	P.A.	27/7	J.F.						
14/8	DJERMAKOYE	3327	P.A.	15/8	J.F						
23/8	DJERMAKOYE	3327	P.A.	3/10	J.F						
13/11	DJERMAKOYE	3327	PA	21/11	[illegible]						
	'1968'										
22/1	DJERMAKOYE	3327	PA	3/1	[illegible]						
8/2	DJERMAKOYE	3327	PA	12/.	J.F						

P A PUT AWAY
B F BRING FORWARD

TR 300 GEN

FOR PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE
SEE [illegible] ENDING
31 DECEMBER 19 63

CR. 49 (3-64)

REGISTRY FILE CLOSURE FORM

[ ] FILE FOR PERIOD OF 1 JAN. 1964

THROUGH 31 DEC. 1967 CLOSED.

A NEW PERIODIC FILE WILL BE OPENED

IF REQUIRED.

[ ] PART _____ CLOSED.

SEE PART _____

[ ] FILE NO. TR 300 ~~Gen~~ Gen. CLOSED.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED UNDER FILE NO.

TR 100 (2) Gen

TR 300 Gen
origin TR 320 USA

20 November 1967

Dear Madam,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 6 November 1967, transmitting the substance of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam on 7 April 1967. Note is taken of this resolution and of your statement that transmittal thereof is not to be construed as indicating a change in the position of the United States Government concerning the status of Guam in terms of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

Yours sincerely,

I.S. Djermakoye
Under-Secretary for Trusteeship
and Non-Self-Governing
Territories

Her Excellency
Mrs. Eugenie Anderson
Ambassador
United States Mission to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

RECEIVED OFFICE
22 NOV 1967

TR 320 USA

Ref. TR 300 Gen

20 November 1967

Dear Madam,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 6 November 1967, transmitting the substance of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam on 7 April 1967. Note is taken of this resolution and of your statement that transmittal thereof is not to be construed as indicating a change in the position of the United States Government concerning the status of Guam in terms of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

Yours sincerely,

I.S. Djermakoye
Under-Secretary for Trusteeship
and Non-Self-Governing
Territories

Her Excellency
Mrs. Eugenie Anderson
Ambassador
United States Mission to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

YUkon 6-2424

NOV 13 1967
ACTION
TO: 1. Dr. Nyamekaye
2.
3.
✓ - Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☐ - No Action Required
INITIALS: RJG

November 6, 1967

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General of the
United Nations

TR 320 USA
Ref. TR 300 Gen.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

The Legislature of the Territory of Guam, by resolution dated April 7, 1967, has requested the Government of the United States, inter alia, to notify the United Nations that "Guam is not a non-self-governing dependency of the United States but a true part of the United States and as such is of no concern to that world organization, the people of Guam having freely and voluntarily associated themselves with the United States, accepting with gratitude American citizenship and participating with all other Americans in the life of the nation".

This letter, which is submitted in order to fulfill that request, should not be construed as indicating a change in the position of the United States Government concerning the status of Guam in terms of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

Sincerely,

Eugenie Anderson

Eugenie Anderson
Ambassador

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

YUkon 6-2424

November 6, 1967

His Excellency
U Thant
Secretary-General of the
United Nations

Dear Mr. Secretary-General: TR 300 Gen.
orig TR 320 USA.

The Legislature of the Territory of Guam, by resolution dated April 7, 1967, has requested the Government of the United States, inter alia, to notify the United Nations that "Guam is not a non-self-governing dependency of the United States but a true part of the United States and as such is of no concern to that world organization, the people of Guam having freely and voluntarily associated themselves with the United States, accepting with gratitude American citizenship and participating with all other Americans in the life of the nation".

This letter, which is submitted in order to fulfill that request, should not be construed as indicating a change in the position of the United States Government concerning the status of Guam in terms of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

Sincerely,

Eugenie Anderson

Eugenie Anderson
Ambassador

issued as A/AC109/278

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
845 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

RECORDS CONTROL
19 OCT 1967

(15168/10/67)

9 October, 1967.

TR 300 Gen. action completed

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to transmit to you, on my Government's instructions, the attached message from Mr. W.H. Bramble, Chief Minister of Montserrat, who has asked that it be brought as soon as possible to the attention of 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.

I shall be grateful if you will arrange for this letter and its enclosure to be circulated as a document of the Special Committee.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Caradon

(Caradon)

His Excellency Mr. J.W.S. Malecela,
Chairman,
Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
845 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Message from the Chief Minister of Montserrat

"I have read with interest recommendations and conclusion contained in Release Number 35.

My Government wishes to thank the Committee for its concern shown over political status of the Island.

I however must inform the Committee that British Government has not, repeat not, in any way tried to impede our political progress or constitutional advancement. This Island is small, so small that international monetary institutions including I.B.R.D. and I.D.A. are not willing to consider Montserrat eligible for development loan. The Island is presently desparately in need of 4 million dollars for deep water pier and port development, 1.5 million dollars for hospital and health service, 3 million dollars for roads and 1 million dollars for low cost housing to clear slums.

This is in addition to 1.2 million dollars already granted by United Kingdom Government and .5 million dollars by the Canadian Government.

If Sub-Committee would use its influence to obtain these loans for Montserrat then the economic viability which my Government considers absolutely necessary to support independence might eventually be achieved."

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Avenue Appia
1211 GENEVA-SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Avenue Appia
1211 GENÈVE-SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

AUG 21 1967

ACTION

TO: 1 Mr. Djermakoye
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☑ - No Action Required
INITIALS

In reply please refer to: N 64/80/9
Prière de rappeler la référence:

Your reference: ~~TR 300 GEN~~
xr TR 300 PORTE

14 August 1967

(renvoi à A/AC.109/276)

Dear Sir,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letters of 3 July, transmitting the text of two resolutions adopted on 20 June by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Due note has been taken of the request made by the Special Committee in operative paragraphs 10 and 11 of its resolution on the question of Territories under Portugese Administration (A/AC.109/251), which repeats requests made by the General Assembly in its resolutions 2107 (XX), paragraphs 9 and 10, and 2184 (XXI), paragraphs 9 and 11. We have also noted the request made by the Special Committee in operative paragraph 8 of its resolution on the "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Colonical Territories, 1967", which repeats the request made by the General Assembly in paragraph 8 of its resolution 2189 (XXI). As you may recall, these requests have been brought to the attention of the directing organs of the World Health Organization.

Yours very truly,

Dr L. Bernard
Assistant Director-General

The Officer-in-Charge
Department of Trusteeship and
Non-Self-Governing Territories
United Nations
New York
Etats-Unis d'Amérique

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE MAURITANIE
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

Mr. Djerina Koye

New York, le 10 août 1967

MP/NU/1243/67

Le Représentant Permanent
de la République Islamique de
Mauritanie auprès des Nations Unies

à Monsieur le Secrétaire général
de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Réf. Votre Note verbale TR 300 GEN
en date du 12 juillet 1967

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre Note citée en référence à laquelle était joint le texte de la Résolution A/AC.109/252 adoptée par le Comité spécial chargé d'étudier la situation en cequi concerne l'application de la Déclaration sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et aux peuples coloniaux, à sa 541ème séance tenue à Dar es Salaam le 20 juin 1967.

Je vous remercie vivement de cette communication que j'ai fait parvenir à mon Gouvernement.

Je reste à votre entière disposition pour fournir tout renseignement, assurer toute transmission à mon Gouvernement et pour donner toutes les précisions que nécessitent les rapports entre vos services et mon pays.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Représentant Permanent

MISSION PERMANENTE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

Abdallahi Ould Daddah

JUL 21 1967

ACTION

PERMANENT MISSION OF BURMA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

No. 452 / GA 24 July 20, 1967.

The Permanent Representative of Burma to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the latter's Note No. TR 300 GEN of 12 July 1967, enclosing a copy of resolution (A/AC 109/252) adopted by the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1967.

The contents of the Note with its enclosures have been transmitted to the authorities in Burma for their information and attention.

The Permanent Representative of Burma avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNION OF BURMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ★ NEW YORK ★

6/67 Djermakoye

No action required
C-C.

united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

place de Fontenoy, Paris-7e

téléphone : 566-57.57, 705-97.49, 705-99.48
câbles : Unesco Paris
télex : 27 602 Paris

REGISTRY CONTROL
6 JUL 1967

référence : RIO/ORG/a.1833

19 JUL 1967

Dear Sir,

I have been instructed by the Director-General to acknowledge with thanks your letter TR 300 GEN of 3 July 1967 transmitting copy of a resolution concerning the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967) (A/AC.196/252), adopted by the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1967.

The resolution will be brought to the knowledge of the Executive Board at its seventy-seventh session.

Yours sincerely,

P. Bertrand

Paul Bertrand
Director,
Bureau of Relations with
International Organizations
and Programmes

Mr. M.E. Chacko,
Officer-in-charge,
Department of Trusteeship and
Non-Self-Governing Territories,
United Nations,
New York 17, N.Y.
USA

MISION PERMANENTE DE EL SALVADOR
EN LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
211 EAST 43RD STREET, ROOM 1902
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

JUL 20 1967
ACTION
Mr Djermakoye

El Representante Permanente de El Salvador en las Naciones Unidas saluda atentamente al señor Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas y tiene el honor de anunciarle el recibo de su atenta nota verbal TR 300 GEN de fecha 12 de julio en curso, con la cual tuvo a bien remitirle el texto de una resolución aprobada por el Comité Especial encargado de estudiar la situación con respecto a la aplicación de la Declaración sobre la concesión de la independencia a los países y pueblos coloniales. (A/AC.109/252).

En atención a los conceptos de la nota del señor Secretario General, el texto de la resolución mencionada ha sido transmitido al Gobierno de El Salvador.

El Representante de El Salvador aprovecha la oportunidad para reiterar al Señor Secretario General las seguridades de su más alta consideración.

18 de julio de 1967

DELEGACION PERMANENTE DE EL SALVADOR ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

SNU.50
A.550

bc.

1189

JUL 20 1967
ACTION
TO: Mr. Djermakoye
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☑ - No Action Required
INITIALS C.A.
TR 300 Gen.

MISIÓN DE MÉXICO ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

La Misión de México ante las Naciones Unidas saluda atentamente a la Secretaría General de las Naciones Unidas y le agradece el envío de los documentos que en seguida se detallan, los cuales han sido transmitidos a su destino:

Dependencia: Secretaría General

Número: TR 300 GEN

Fecha: Julio 12 de 1967

Asunto: Texto de la resolución (A/AC?109/252) que el Comité Especial encargado de estudiar la situación con respecto a la aplicación de la Declaración sobre la concesión de la independencia de los países y pueblos coloniales que aprobó en su 541a. sesión celebrada el 20 de junio de 1967 en Dar es Salaam, República Unida de Tanzania.

Nueva York, N.Y., a 18 de julio de 1967.

3/67 Djermakoye

ROUTING SLIP FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:
A: Registry

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT		PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE CONFER?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

A copy of this letter should be included in this file, TR 300 GEN.

Date: 27 July 1967

FROM:
DE: T. Tanaka

CR. 13 (11-64)

Note No. 113

(15120/123/67)

Ch. Ofcorrespondence

TR 300 GEN

Ref. TR 300 PORTE

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his Notes No. TR 300 GEN and TR 300 PORTE of the 12th of July, 1967. These have been forwarded to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurance of his highest consideration.

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
NEW YORK.

17 July, 1967.

Note No. 113

(15120/123/67)

JUL 19 1967

ACTION

TO: 1 Mr Gjermakoye

2

3

☐ Action Completed

☐ Acknowledged

☑ No Action Required

TR 300 Gen

xref. TR 300 PORTE

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his Notes No. TR 300 GEN and TR 300 PORTE of the 12th of July, 1967. These have been forwarded to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurance of his highest consideration.

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
NEW YORK.

17 July, 1967.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

YUkon 6-2424

JUL 19 1967

ACTION

Mr. Djermakoye

July 17, 1967

The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of note No. TR 300 GEN of July 12, 1967, transmitting the text of a resolution concerning the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967) (A/AC.109/252) adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonia Countries and Peoples on June 20, 1967.

UN-3576/185

TPS

Federal Republic of Germany
The Permanent Observer
to the United Nations

405 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017
MUrray Hill 7-6882

JUL 21 1967

ACTION

TO: Mr Djermakoye
1
2
3
Action Completed
Acknowledged
✓ No Action Required
INITIALS: G.A.

I B 1 - 80.21/6-7

TR 300 Gen.

The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the latter's note dated 12 July 1967 -TR 300 GEN- and of the text of the attached resolution concerning the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967) (A/AC. 109/252) adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam on 20 June 1967. The text of the resolution has been transmitted to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 14 July 1967

DER BEOBACHTER DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND BEI DEN VEREINTEN NATIONEN NEW YORK

S/C1 Djermakoye

No action required.
C.A.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. UN 2/23 - PIi

DOCS CONTROL
24 JUL 1967

JUL 1 4 1967

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter TR 300 GEN of 3 July 1967 transmitting therewith a copy of a resolution concerning the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967) (A/AC.109/252), adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1967.

Yours truly,

Melki Abba

For B.R. Sen
Director-General

The Officer-in-Charge
Department of Trusteeship and
Non-Self-Governing Territories
United Nations
New York
U.S.A.

מדינת ישראל
ISRAEL

נציגות הקבע ליד
האומות המאוחדות
PERMANENT MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

11 EAST 70TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021
TRAFALGAR 9-7600

Mr. Jermakoye

TR 300 Gen
TR 300 PORTE
origin TR 216

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of Note No.TR 216, dated 11 July 1967, and Note No.TR 300 GEN and No. TR 300 PORTE of 12 July 1967, and the copies of the resolutions included therein.

The Permanent Mission of Israel avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York
14 July 1967

Mr. Sevan
17/7/67

No action required.
E.Ch.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL
DE LA
CROIX-ROUGE

REGISTRY CONTROL
21 JUL 1967

Geneva, July 13, 1967
MM/NT

TR 300 Sen
cf. TR 300 PORTE

Dear Sir,

We acknowledge receipt with thanks of your letters of July 3 drawing our attention to two resolutions adopted on 20 June 1967 by the Special Committee at its 541 st meeting at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

We thank you for these communications which we have studied with the greatest attention.

Yours sincerely,

for the International Committee
of the Red Cross

M. Martin

M. Martin
Delegate

Mr. E. Chacko
Officer-in-Charge
Department of Trusteeship and
Non-Self-Governing Territories
United Nations
NEW-YORK

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
auprès des Nations Unies

211 East 43rd Street
New York 17, N.Y.
Tel: TN 7-6460, 62

TI/va
No. 0782/67

Mr Djemakoye

New York, N. Y. le 13 juillet 1967

c.a.

Le Représentant Permanent de la République Démocratique du Congo auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et a l'honneur d'accuser réception de sa lettre TR 300 GEN en date du 12 juillet 1967, ainsi que de la résolution A/AC.109/252 dont il a pris bonne note.

Le Représentant Permanent de la République Démocratique du Congo auprès des Nations Unies saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, les assurances de sa très haute considération.

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO AUPRES DE L'O.N.U. NEW YORK

S. E. U THANT
Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation
des Nations Unies
UNITED NATIONS
United Nations Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017

Permanent Mission of Barbados
To The
United Nations

801 Second Avenue,
New York, New York 10017.

JUL 17 1967
ACTION
Mr Djermakoye
Action Required
TR 300 Gen

The Permanent Mission of Barbados to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the latter's note dated July 12, 1967, reference number TR 300 GEN the contents of which have been duly noted.

The Permanent Mission of Barbados to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, July 13, 1967.

PERMANENT MISSION OF BARBADOS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

67/1139 BS

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

RECORDS CONTROL

13 JUL 1967

REFERENCE TR 300 GEN

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations

..... and has the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of his Government the text of a resolution concerning the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967) (A/AC.109/252) adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1967.

12 July 1967

BK

COPY COPIE

68 Members plus 4 non-members

ENGLISH

AFGHANISTAN
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BARBADOS
BOTSWANA
BRAZIL
BURMA
BYELORUSSIAN SSR
CANADA
CEYLON
CHINA
CYPRUS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DENMARK
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
GAMBIA
GHANA
GREECE
GUYANA
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAQ
IRELAND
ISRAEL
JAMAICA
JAPAN
JORDAN (HASHEMITE)
KENYA
KUWAIT
LESOTHO
LIBERIA
LIBYA
MALAWI
MALAYSIA
MALDIVE ISLANDS
MALTA
MONGOLIA
NEPAL
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NIGERIA
NORWAY
PAKISTAN
PHILIPPINES
POLAND
PORTUGAL
SAUDI ARABIA
SIERRA LEONE
SINGAPORE
SOMALIA
SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)
SUDAN
SWEDEN

CORRESPONDENCE SERVICE

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
THAILAND
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
UGANDA
UKRAINIAN SSR
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
YEMEN
YUGOSLAVIA
ZAMBIA

NON-MEMBER STATES

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)
KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)
SAN MARINO
WESTERN SAMOA

INFORMATION COPY SENT TO:

ALSO SENT TO:

COPY SENT TO:

67/1139 BS

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE TR 300 GEN

Le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Représentant permanentde... auprès de l'Organisation ..... et a l'honneur de communiquer à son gouvernement le texte ci-joint d'une résolution (A/AC.109/252) du Comité spécial chargé d'étudier la situation en ce qui concerne l'application de la Déclaration sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et aux peuples coloniaux, relative à l'application de la résolution 1514 (XV) de l'Assemblée générale en ce qui concerne les territoires coloniaux étudiés par le Comité spécial pendant ses réunions tenues hors du Siège en 1967. Cette résolution a été adoptée par le Comité spécial à sa 541ème séance, tenue à Dar es Salaam (République-Unie de Tanzanie) le 20 juin 1967.

Le 12 juillet 1967

BSK

COPY · COPIE

35 French plus 5 non members

FRENCH

ALBANIA
ALGERIA
BELGIUM
BULGARIA
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REFERENCE TR 300 GEN

El Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas saluda atentamente al Señor Representtante ded.. en las Naciones Unidas

..... y tiene el honor de transmitirle adjunto, para la atención de su Gobierno, el texto de una resolución (A/AC.109/252) que el Comité Especial encargado de estudiar la situación con respecto a la aplicación de la Declaración sobre la concesión de la independencia a los países y pueblos coloniales aprobó en su 541a. sesión, celebrada el 20 de junio de 1967 en Dar es Salaam, República Unida de Tanzania. Esa resolución se refiere a la aplicación de la resolución 1514 (XV) de la Asamblea General en lo tocante a los territorios coloniales considerados por el Comité Especial durante las sesiones que celebró fuera de la Sede (1967).

12 de julio de 1967

BK

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INFORMATION COPY SENT TO:

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.109/252*
27 June 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1514 (XV) WITH REGARD TO COLONIAL TERRITORIES CONSIDERED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE DURING ITS MEETINGS AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS (1967)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 541st meeting on 20 June 1967, at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

The Special Committee,

Having held meetings from 29 May to 21 June 1967 at Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kitwe, Zambia and Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, and having heard the statements of the spokesmen for these Governments,

Having heard the petitioners from Territories under colonial rule,

Having considered the situation in various Territories still under colonial domination,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966,

Regretting the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to participate in the meetings of the Special

---

* Originally issued in provisional form, under the symbol AF/109/52 (21 June 1967), during the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters.

Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples away from Headquarters,

Noting with deep regret that six years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination, and deploring the negative attitude taken by certain colonial Powers, and in particular the intransigent attitude of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence,

Deploring the attitude of certain States which, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia which are continuing to repress the African populations,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people in colonial Territories to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Further reaffirms the declaration of the General Assembly[1/] that the continuation of colonial oppression seriously threatens international peace and security and that the practice of apartheid as also all forms of racial discrimination constitute a crime against humanity;

3. Deplores the refusal of certain colonial Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. Recommends once again that the Security Council make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

5. Condemns the activities of those foreign financial and other economic interests in colonial Territories, in particular in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, which support colonial régimes and thus constitute a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and calls upon the Governments concerned to take the necessary measures to put an end to those activities;

1/ Resolution 2189 (XXI), of 13 December 1966, operative paragraph 6.

/...

6. Condemns further the formation in the southern part of Africa of an entente between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia and calls upon all States to withhold any support or assistance to this entente, whose existence and activities run counter to the interests of international peace and security;

7. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and urges all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories;

8. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations to increase, in co-operation with the liberation movements of all the Territories under colonial rule, their assistance to the refugees from these Territories;

9. Reaffirms further that the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

10. Requests the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories which are an obstacle to the liberation of the peoples of these Territories and the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence, and to refrain from establishing new ones;

11. Urges the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories under their administration and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance;

12. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the international institutions of which they are members, including the specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, and to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to promote the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, including in particular, the preparation, in consultation with the Special Committee, of

/...

publications covering the work of the Committee at its current session away from Headquarters, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently aware of the situation in colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by colonial peoples.

No action required C.Ch.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

Mr. Swan 17/7/67.

Télégrammes INTERLAB GENÈVE
Télex 22.271
Téléphone 31 24 00 - 32 62 00
Réf. nº UN 1018

Adresse postale
CH-1211 GENÈVE 22

12 JUIL. 1967

RECORDS CONTROL

21 JUL 1967 TR 300 Gen

Sir,

On behalf of the Director-General I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, (TR 300 GEN) of 3 July 1967, with which you were good enough to enclose a copy of a resolution concerning the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) with regard to Colonial Territories considered by the Special Cimmittee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967)(A/AC.109/252), adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on 20 June 1967.

Operative paragraph 8 of this resolution, to which you draw our attention, has been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant:

Aamir Ali

Aamir Ali,
Chief of the
Relations and Conference
Department.

Mr. M. E. Chacko,
Officer-in-Charge,
Department of Trusteeship and
Non-Self-Governing Territories,
United Nations,
NEW YORK, N.Y.
(Etats-Unis)

Mr. Sevan

No action required C. Ch.

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
845 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

(15120/119/67)

RECORDS CONTROL
21 JUL 1967

5 July, 1967.

Sir,

I have the ~~honour to ac~~knowledge the receipt of your letter No. TR 300 GEN of the 19th of June 1967, transmitting to me the text of a resolution on Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on the same day.

The text of the resolution has been forwarded to my Government.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Caradon

(Caradon)

H.E. Mr. J.W.S. Malecela,
Chairman,
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,
United Nations,
New York.

United Kingdom Mission
to the United Nations,
P.O. Box 3434,
New York 17, N.Y.

c/o 3341

BY HAND

H.E. Mr. J.W.S. Malecela,
Chairman,
Special Committee on the Situation with
regard to the Implementation of the
Declaration on the Granting of Independence
to Colonial Countries and Peoples,
United Nations,
New York.

C

DIEU ET MON DROIT

BS/cc

TR 300 GEN

3 July 1967

5 JUL 1967 5 JUL 1967

Sir,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a resolution concerning the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967) (A/AC.109/252), adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1967.

In forwarding this resolution, I wish to draw your attention to operative paragraph 8 which contains a request to the specialized agencies. Copies of this resolution have been transmitted to the other specialized agencies concerned, to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to all States.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

M.E. Chacko
Officer-in-Charge
Department of Trusteeship and
Non-Self-Governing Territories

Mr. Binay R. Sen
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome
Italy

Same letter sent to:

ILO
UNESCO
WHO

cc: Mr. M. Hill

BS/cc

TR 300 GEN

3 July 1967

5 JUL 1967

Sir,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a resolution concerning the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967) (A/AC.109/252) adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1967.

In forwarding this resolution, I would draw your attention to operative paragraph 8 which contains a request to international relief organizations. Copies of this resolution have been transmitted to the specialized agencies concerned, to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to all States.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

M.E. Chacko
Officer-in-Charge
Department of Trusteeship and
Non-Self-Governing Territories

Mr. Samuel A. Gonard
President
International Committee of the Red Cross
7 avenue de la Paix
Geneva
Switzerland

BS/cc

TR 300 GEN

5 JUL 1967

3 July 1967

Sir,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a resolution concerning the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967) (A/AC.109/252) adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1967.

In forwarding this resolution, I would draw your attention to operative paragraph 8 which contains a request to international relief organizations. Copies of this resolution have been transmitted to the specialized agencies concerned and to all States.

It would be appreciated if you could also bring the request contained in this resolution to the attention of other international assistance organizations, such as the League of Red Cross Societies, which you feel might be in a position to offer assistance.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

M.E. Chacko
Officer-in-Charge
Department of Trusteeship and
Non-Self-Governing Territories

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Palais des Nations
Geneva
Switzerland

cc: Mr. M. Hill.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.109/252*
27 June 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

RECORDS CE
5 JUL 1967

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

TR 300 Gen.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1514 (XV) WITH REGARD TO COLONIAL TERRITORIES CONSIDERED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE DURING ITS MEETINGS AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS (1967)

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 541st meeting on 20 June 1967, at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

The Special Committee,

Having held meetings from 29 May to 21 June 1967 at Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kitwe, Zambia and Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, and having heard the statements of the spokesmen for these Governments,

Having heard the petitioners from Territories under colonial rule,

Having considered the situation in various Territories still under colonial domination,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966,

Regretting the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to participate in the meetings of the Special

---

* Originally issued in provisional form, under the symbol AF/109/52 (21 June 1967), during the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters.

Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples away from Headquarters,

Noting with deep regret that six years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination, and deploring the negative attitude taken by certain colonial Powers, and in particular the intransigent attitude of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence,

Deploring the attitude of certain States which, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia which are continuing to repress the African populations,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people in colonial Territories to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Further reaffirms the declaration of the General Assembly[1/] that the continuation of colonial oppression seriously threatens international peace and security and that the practice of apartheid as also all forms of racial discrimination constitute a crime against humanity;

3. Deplores the refusal of certain colonial Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. Recommends once again that the Security Council make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

5. Condemns the activities of those foreign financial and other economic interests in colonial Territories, in particular in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, which support colonial régimes and thus constitute a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and calls upon the Governments concerned to take the necessary measures to put an end to those activities;

1/ Resolution 2189 (XXI), of 13 December 1966, operative paragraph 6.

/...

6. Condemns further the formation in the southern part of Africa of an entente between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia and calls upon all States to withhold any support or assistance to this entente, whose existence and activities run counter to the interests of international peace and security;

7. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and urges all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories;

8. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations to increase, in co-operation with the liberation movements of all the Territories under colonial rule, their assistance to the refugees from these Territories;

9. Reaffirms further that the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

10. Requests the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories which are an obstacle to the liberation of the peoples of these Territories and the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence, and to refrain from establishing new ones;

11. Urges the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories under their administration and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance;

12. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the international institutions of which they are members, including the specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, and to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to promote the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, including in particular, the preparation, in consultation with the Special Committee, of

/...

publications covering the work of the Committee at its current session away from Headquarters, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently aware of the situation in colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by colonial peoples.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.109/249*
27 June 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

PROCESS CONTROL
31 JUL 1967
TR 300 GEN

QUESTION OF MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES AND ST. HELENA

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 539th meeting on 19 June 1967, at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

The Special Committee,

Having examined the question of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena,

Having heard the statement of the petitioner,

Noting with regret the absence of the representatives of the administering Power,

Noting with deep regret the failure of the administering Power to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Having examined the report of Sub-Committee I concerning these Territories,[1]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and other relevant resolutions concerning Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, in particular General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966,

1. Approves the report of Sub-Committee I concerning Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena to self-determination, freedom and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

---

* Originally issued in provisional form, under the symbol AF/109/49 (21 June 1967), during the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters.

1/ A/AC.109/L.398.

3. Urges the administering Power to hold, without delay, free elections in the Territories on the basis of universal adult suffrage and to transfer all powers to the representative organs elected by the people;

4. Further urges the administering Power to grant the Territories the political status their peoples freely choose and to refrain from taking any measures incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

5. Reaffirms that the right to dispose of the natural resources of the Territories belongs only to the peoples of the Territories;

6. Deplores the dismemberment of Mauritius and Seychelles by the administering Power which violates their territorial integrity, in contravention of General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX) and 2232 (XXI), and calls upon the administering Power to return to these Territories the islands detached therefrom;

7. Declares that the establishment of military installations and any other military activities in the Territories is a violation of General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI), which constitutes a source of tension in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, and calls upon the administering Power to desist from establishing such military installations;

8. Requests the administering Power to report on the implementation of the present resolution 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;

9. Decides to maintain the question of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena on its agenda.

S/8024

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

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30 JUN 1967

REFERENCE TR 300 GEN

PO 210 PORT (1)
PO 230 SORH (1-1)
PO 230 SOAF (2)

Dar es Salaam
20 June 1967

Sir,

..... I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a resolution on the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings in Africa (1967) (A/AC.109/252), adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1967.

In operative paragraph 4 of this resolution, the Special Committee:

"4. Recommends once again to the Security Council to make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;".

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

John W. S. Malecela
Chairman
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. Hans R. Tabor
President, Security Council
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

ORIGINAL DRAFT

30 JUN 1967

TT/jf

30 JUN 1967

TR 300 GEN

Dar es Salaam
20 June 1967

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a resolution on the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings in Africa (1967) (A/AC.109/252), adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, at its 541st meeting held at Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1967.

In operative paragraph 4 of this resolution, the Special Committee:

"4. Recommends once again to the Security Council to make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;".

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

John W. S. Malecela
Chairman
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. Hans R. Tabor
President, Security Council
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

ORIGINAL [illegible]

TT/jf

RECORDS CONTROL

20 JUN 1967

TR 300 GEN

Dar es Salaam
19 June 1967

Sir,

*****

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of your Government, the text of a resolution on the question of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena (A/AC.109/249) adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, at its 539th meeting held at Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, on 19 June 1967.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

John W.S. Malecela
Chairman
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
The Rt. Hon. Lord Caradon, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland to the United Nations
845 Third Avenue, 10th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10022

2

APR 3 1967

TO
1 Mr. Djermakoye
2
3
☐ - Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☑ - No Action Required
INITIALS

Note No. 41

(15132/174/67)

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge H.E. M. I.S. Djermakoyé's letter No. TR 300 Gen of the 28th of March, 1967, transmitting the text of the resolution concerning the West Indies Associated States adopted on the 23rd of March, 1967, by the Special Committee of Twenty-Four. This has been forwarded to the United Kingdom Government.

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurance of his highest consideration.

BB

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
NEW YORK.

31 March, 1967.

TT/fc

ORIGINAL DIRECT

MAIL CONTROL

28 MAR 1967

TR 300 Gen

28 March 1967

Sir,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of your Government the text of a resolution (A/AC.109/235), concerning the question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, at its 506th meeting, on 23 March 1967.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Issoufou S. Djermakoye
Under-Secretary
Department of Trusteeship and
Non-Self-Governing Territories

His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. Lord Caradon, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative to the United Nations
845 Third Avenue, 10th floor
New York, N.Y. 10022

Mr. Tanaka 6/2/67

9

Permanent 4/2/67

No action required Tanaka

No. 7

(15118/3/67)

RECORDS CONTROL
8 FEB 1967

TR 300 Gen.

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge his letters of the 15th and 19th of December, 1966, and of the 19th, 25th, 27th and 30th of January, 1967, with which were transmitted for the attention of the United Kingdom Government General Assembly resolutions 2183 (XXI) concerning Aden, 2184 (XXI) concerning the Portuguese Territories, 2185 (XXI) concerning Fiji, 2189 (XXI) on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2231 (XXI) concerning Gibraltar, 2232 (XXI) on 25 territories, 2233 (XXI) concerning information transmitted under Article 73.e of the Charter, 2234 (XXI) concerning study and training facilities for the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories, 2236 (XXI) concerning the special education and training programme for South West Africa and 2237 (XXI) concerning the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese Territories. These have been forwarded to the United Kingdom Government.

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurance of his highest consideration.

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
NEW YORK.
3 February, 1967.

UNITED KINGDOM MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

RB

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
LIMITED

A/AC.109/L.357
2 February 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

18 APR 1967
18 APR 1967
TR 300 Gen

NIUE AND TOKELAU ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. In 1964 the Special Committee adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning Niue and the Tokelau Islands.[1] After considering the Territories in 1966, it reiterated the recommendations it adopted in 1964 and recommended, inter alia, that their people should be enabled to express their wishes in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, through well-established democratic processes under United Nations supervision, and that further and immediate economic measures to be taken to develop and strengthen the economic structure of the Territories in co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It also recommended that a visit to the Territories by Sub-Committee II of the Special Committee was necessary, and would be useful in gathering information, and in familiarizing the people with the assistance that could be rendered by the United Nations in regard to the free expression of their wishes pursuant to the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee finally recommended that steps be taken to arrange a visit in consultation with the administering Powers.[2]

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 8 (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter XV, paras. 111-115.

2/ A/6300/Add.9, chapter XVI, paras. 21 and 22.

2. At its twentieth session the General Assembly adopted resolution 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965 concerning twenty-six Territories, including Niue and the Tokelau Islands. At its twenty-first session, it adopted resolution 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, concerning twenty-five Territories, including Niue and the Tokelau Islands. The resolution called upon the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. It reiterated the Assembly's declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It urged the administering Powers to allow visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance. It decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of the Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status. Finally, it requested the Special Committee to pay special attention to the Territories and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

II. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORIES[3/]

A. NIUE

General

3. At 31 March 1966, the population of Niue was estimated at 5,157. Each year from 200 to 300 Niueans leave Niue. In 1965, the deficit between those leaving and returning was 103.

Status

4. Niue is included within the boundaries of New Zealand and is governed under authority of the Cook Island Act, 1915, and subsequent amendments. The inhabitants are British subjects and New Zealand citizens.

3/ Information presented in this section has been derived from published reports. Also used in the preparation of this section has been the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the New Zealand Government under Article 73 e of the Charter on 17 October 1966, for the year ending 31 March 1966.

/...

Executive and legislative government

5. Executive functions of government are carried out by a Resident Commissioner who is responsible to the New Zealand Minister of Island Territories. The Executive Committee, elected by the Niue Island Assembly, consists of four (formerly three) members with the Resident Commissioner as Chairman. It may report and make recommendations on any matter referred to it by the Commissioner or the Assembly.

6. Legislation is enacted by the New Zealand Parliament or by ordinances of the Niue Island Assembly which consists of fourteen Niueans and the Resident Commissioner, who is President. Ordinances require the assent of the Resident Commissioner or the Governor-General of New Zealand. The Niue Island Assembly has budgetary control of expenditure of all government moneys including New Zealand grants and loans moneys and funds raised locally.

7. As noted in a previous report,[4] the Niue Island Assembly in January 1966 supported the recommendations in a report on the constitutional development of Niue made by a team of constitutional experts in 1965. They had recommended, inter alia, to the Niue Island Assembly that earlier proposals for a fixed time-table of constitutional development leading to full cabinet government cease to be the basis of the constitutional discussions; and that the discussions be confined to the immediate step to be taken to give the Assembly a further measure of control over and responsibility for their own local affairs. The step recommended was the introduction of a "member" system under which individually elected members of the Executive Committee would be given responsibility for a particular department or departments of the Administration and the election of one of the members as Leader of Government Business. The Leader would be responsible for the central secretariat and would speak for it in the Assembly. He would also speak for the Executive Committee as a whole.

8. In the recent elections the report was one of the issues before the electorate. They resulted in four changes in the membership of the Niue Assembly, which decided to proceed with the adoption of the member system. In September 1966, the member system was inaugurated. Under this system the four members of the Executive Committee have been placed in charge of some government departments.

4/ A/6300/Add.9, chapter XVI, annex.

Village councils

9. Village government has been largely in the hands of the local Assembly member, the pastor and the constable in each village. The Assembly has agreed in principle to the formation of village councils to be responsible for village affairs. A senior officer of the Niue Government undertook a study tour of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in August 1965 under the sponsorship of the South Pacific Commission to study local government administration in that Territory. Legislation for the establishment of village councils was being drafted in 1966.

Electoral system

10. The members of the Niue Island Assembly are elected by universal adult suffrage. The last election was held in April 1966.

Economic conditions

11. Niue's economy is based on subsistence fishing and agriculture, as well as the production of a few cash crops, chiefly copra and bananas, and handicraft articles for export. The rocky nature of much of the island makes it unsuitable for agriculture or animal husbandry. Exports in 1965 amounted to £65,193, compared with £77,935 in 1964. Imports amounted to £250,993, compared with £228,210 the previous year. Approximately 73 per cent of all imports came from New Zealand which received 85 per cent of the island's exports. In 1965/66, expenditures were £617,542, compared with £523,981 the previous year. Niue's revenue from exports and taxes is insufficient to balance its budget, and New Zealand makes annual grants for general and capital purposes and for meeting budgetary deficits. In 1964/65, the subsidy amounted to £347,500, compared with £301,300 the previous year.

Social conditions

12. Labour. The basic wage rates in March 1965 were 1s.11d per hour for unskilled labour, 2s.1d for stevedores and a varying scale for skilled labour. No labour unions have been registered but a committee exists to determine special allowances for stevedoring, and workers have a voice on this committee.

/...

13. Public health. Medical services are provided by the Government Health Department under the control of a chief medical officer. There are no private medical or dental practitioners. In March 1965, the staff of thirty-nine persons consisted of Niueans with the exception of the chief medical officer and four nurses recruited from New Zealand. Expenditures on health services for the year ending March 1965 were £53,111. All medical and dental treatment is free of charge.

Educational conditions

14. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years and most children remain at school until they reach 16. Post-primary education is available to all, and most students who leave primary school attend high school. At 31 March 1966, thirty-two students were attending New Zealand secondary schools under the New Zealand Government Training Scheme and six were taking a three-year course at the agricultural college in Western Samoa. Educational expenditures for the year ending 31 March 1966 totalled £123,544, compared with £100,000 the previous year.

B. TOKELAU ISLANDS

General

15. The population of the three Tokelau Islands totalled 1,861 at 25 September 1965.

Constitutional and political development

16. The High Commissioner for New Zealand in Western Samoa is the Administrator of the Tokelau Islands. The Administrative Officer who is also based in Western Samoa makes regular visits to the Tokelau Islands. In the three atolls of the Territory local public services are carried out by appointed Tokelau officials.

17. In 1964, the Tokelau Islanders at a general meeting decided not to join the independent State of Western Samoa or the Cook Islands, but to remain linked with New Zealand. In January 1966, the New Zealand Minister for Island Territories visited the Tokelauans and obtained confirmation concerning this and their desire to retain the right to migrate to New Zealand.

/...

18. In 1966, the New Zealand Cabinet agreed that a move toward fuller self-government should be undertaken by giving councils of elders and heads of families formal consultative status in the determining of priorities of government work in the preparation of the annual budget, and that a pilot scheme to speed up the existing assisted migration projects should be set in motion. It also decided on improvements in the system of education and on an expanded public works programme. Subsequently a joint fono of Tokelauan representatives reconfirmed the islanders' wish to remain linked with New Zealand, and expressed support for the pilot migration scheme and measures.

Economic conditions

19. The economy of the Tokelau Islands is based on subsistence crops, fishing and the production of copra for export. Revenue is derived chiefly from export and import duties, trading profits and the sale of postage stamps. The annual deficit between local revenue and expenditure is met by subsidies from the New Zealand Government. Expenditures in 1965 totalled £37,913. Information is not available on local revenue.

Social conditions

20. The Government of Western Samoa assists with the medical services of the Territory and regular visits are made by its medical staff. Two Samoan medical officers are stationed on Tokelau. In 1966, two Tokelauans were in training at the Suva Medical School in Fiji.

Educational conditions

21. School attendance in the Territory is reported to be very close to 100 per cent. The Tokelau Administration awards scholarships to enable children and public servants to receive secondary education in Western Samoa. The New Zealand Government assists students and public servants under the New Zealand Government Training Scheme. At 31 March 1966, there were twenty-three long-term students and trainees from the Territory in New Zealand. Thirty-one additional Tokelauans were being trained in Western Samoa and Fiji.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

YUkon 6-2424

JAN 26 1967

January 25, 1967

TR 300 Gen

The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of note No. ~~TR 410~~, dated January 19, 1967, transmitting the text of resolution 2232 (XXI) concerning twenty-five Territories, including American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands, adopted by the General Assembly on December 20, 1966.

UN-3576/148

JAM/nf

RECORDS CONTROL

20 JAN 1967

~~TR 410~~
TR 300 Gen

19 January 1967

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of your Government, the text of resolution 2232 (XXI) concerning twenty-five Territories, including Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Pitcairn Island, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands, adopted by the General Assembly at its 1500th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

U Thant
Secretary-General

Sir Edward Warner, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom
to the United Nations
845 Third Avenue, 10th floor
New York, N.Y. 10022

TLL/dk

~~TR 410~~

TR 300 Gen.

RECORDS CONTROL
30 JAN 1967

19 January 1967

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of your Government, the text of resolution 2232 (XXI) concerning twenty-five Territories, including Niue and Tokelau Islands, adopted by the General Assembly at its 1500th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

U Thant
Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. F. H. Corner
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of New Zealand
to the United Nations
722 Third Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

TLL/dk

RECORDS CONTROL
20 JAN 1967

~~TR 410~~
TR 300 Gen

Le 19 janvier 1967

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

J'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à l'intention de votre Gouvernement le texte de la résolution 2232 (XXI) ayant trait à vingt-cinq territoires, dont celui des Nouvelles Hébrides, et adoptée par l'Assemblée générale lors de sa 1500ème séance plénière le 20 décembre 1966.

Veuillez croire, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, à l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Secrétaire général,

U Thant

Son Excellence
M. Roger Seydoux
Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire
Représentant permanent de la France
auprès des nations Unies
4 East 79th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

JLL/dk

ORIGINAL

RECORDS CONTROL
20 JAN 1967

~~TR 410~~ 19 January 1967

~~TR 300 Cocos~~

TR 300 Sen

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of your Government, the text of resolution 2232 (XXI) concerning twenty-five Territories, including Cocos (Keeling) Islands, adopted by the General Assembly at its 1500th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

U Thant
Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. Patrick Shaw, C.B.E.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Australia
to the United Nations
750 Third Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

JLL/dk

RECORDS CONTROL

20 JAN 1967

~~TR 410~~
TR 300 Gen

19 January 1967

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of your Government, the text of resolution 2232 (XXI) concerning twenty-five Territories, including American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands, adopted by the General Assembly at its 1500th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

U Thant
Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. Arthur Goldberg
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the United States
to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York 17, N. Y.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
LIMITED

A/RES/2232 (XXI)
5 January 1967

RECORDS CONTROL
10 JAN 1967
TR 300 Gen

Twenty-first session
Agenda item 23

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Fourth Committee (A/6628)]

2232 (XXI). Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the chapters 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 relating to these Territories,[1]

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966,

1/ A/6300/Add.9, chapters XIV-XIX; A/6300/Add.10, chapter XXII.

Deeply concerned at the information contained in the report of the Special Committee on the continuation of policies which aim, among other things, at the disruption of the territorial integrity of some of these Territories and at the creation by the administering Powers of military bases and installations in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deploring the refusal of some administering Powers to allow visiting missions of the United Nations to visit these Territories,

Conscious that these situations require the continued attention and the assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by the peoples of these Territories of their objectives, as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Aware of the special circumstances of geographical location and economic conditions concerning some of these Territories,

1. Approves the chapters 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 relating to these Territories;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence;

3. Calls upon the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Reiterates its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. Urges the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories, and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance;

6. Decides that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;

7. Requests the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all assistance in the implementation of the present resolution.

1500th plenary meeting,
20 December 1966.

9

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA BELGIQUE
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
COLUMBUS 5-2377

New-York, le 1er juillet 1966

TR 300 SORH
TR ~~300~~ 200
TR 300 Aden
TR 300 BASU
TR 300 BECH
TR 300 SWAZ.
FI 323/3 (25)

No action required
Zwaka
13/7/66

RECORDS CONTROL
14 JUL 1966
TR 300 Gen.
ref. FI323/3 (25)

D. 412 Aden
132
412 Rhodésie du Sud
1346 Bassoutoland

No.S. 2712

Le Représentant permanent de la Belgique présente ses compliments au Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies et a l'honneur d'accuser réception de ses notes verbales, les trois premières datées du 27 juin 1966 et la quatrième datée du 1er juillet 1966 :

- TR 300 SORH à laquelle se trouve annexé le texte d'une résolution (A/AC.109/167) concernant la Rhodésie du Sud, que le Comité spécial chargé d'étudier la situation en ce qui concerne l'application de la Déclaration sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et aux peuples coloniaux a adoptée à sa 427ème séance, le 31 mai 1966 ;

- TR ~~220~~ 200 à laquelle se trouve annexé le texte d'une résolution (A/AC.109/177) concernant le Sud-Ouest africain, que le Comité spécial chargé d'étudier la situation en ce qui concerne l'application de la Déclaration sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et aux peuples coloniaux a adoptée à sa 439ème séance, le 9 juin 1966 ;

- TR ~~300 BBS~~ à laquelle se trouve annexé le texte d'une résolution (A/AC.109/178) concernant le Bassoutoland, le Betchouanaland et le Swaziland, que le Comité spécial chargé d'étudier la situation en ce qui concerne l'application de la Déclaration sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et aux peuples coloniaux a adoptée à sa 439ème séance, le 9 juin 1966 ;

- TR 300 ADEN à laquelle se trouve annexé le texte d'une résolution (A/AC.109/179/Rev.1) concernant Aden, que le Comité spécial chargé d'étudier la situation en ce qui concerne l'application de la Déclaration sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et aux peuples coloniaux a adoptée à sa 447ème séance, le 17 juin 1966.

Le Représentant permanent de la Belgique ne manquera pas de communiquer le texte de ces résolutions à son Gouvernement et de signaler à ce dernier les paragraphes sur lesquels

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le Secrétaire général a bien voulu appeler particulièrement son attention.

En ce qui concerne, toutefois, le paragraphe 5 de la résolution A/AC.109/178, par lequel le Comité spécial demande à tous les Etats d'apporter leur contribution au Fonds pour le développement économique du Bassoutoland, du Batchouanaland et du Souaziland, qu'a créé l'Assemblée générale par le paragraphe 7 de sa résolution 2063(XX), le Représentant permanent de la Belgique ne peut que se référer à sa note verbale D.412/67.A - S.552 du 17 février 1966. Dans cette note verbale, le Représentant permanent indiquait au Secrétaire général qu'il n'entre pas dans les intentions du Gouvernement belge de participer au financement du Fonds pour le développement économique : la Belgique s'est, en effet, abstenue lors du vote qui a abouti à la création de ce Fonds.

Le Représentant permanent de la Belgique saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies l'assurance de sa très haute considération.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général
de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies,
New York

Dewan Tertinggi Perwakilan Rakjat
Papua Barat / Melanesia Barat

RECORDS CONTROL
5 - FEB 1966

TR 300 [redacted]
GEN.

High Court of the Chamber of Representatives of West Papua / West Melanesia

M.W.Kaisiepo.
Chairman
46 Phoenixstreet
P.O.Box 209
Delft (Netherlands)

No. : 65 /RWM/023/E/012
Enclosure : One (5x)

Delft december 22 , 1965
His Excellency the Secretary
General of the United Nations at
New York

I herewith make free to send Your Excellency a letter of protest,hoping You will take due note of it.

As will result from what has happened,it has become manifest:

- That the decision made by third parties on the destiny of the Papuan population has resulted in a complete failure and will eventually lead to a massacre of that population.
- that it has become amply clear that the Papuan population at whatever sacrifice,does not put up with enslavement by the Indonesian regime.
- that the government of the Republic of Indonesia is unable to carry into execution - in a dignified way - the international treaties signed by it.
- that the government of the Republic of Indonesia has sufficiently proved having,by no means,the intention to prepare the population of Western Papua for a possible self-government,but that it intends to annex this territory simply,if necessary by force of arms.

Therefore,I take the liberty to urge the addressees to assist in doing everything possible to change the present developments.

Yours most respectfully,

M.W.Kaisiepo.
(President)

HIGH COURT OF THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WEST NEW GUINEE / MELANESIA

DEWAN TERTINGGI PERWAKILAN RAKJAT NEW GUINEE BARAT / MELANESIA

N O T E O F P R O T E S T

No : 65/RWM/023/E/012.

Driven to despair and being in infinite distress,we are under the necessity to draw Your attention to the folowing points.

I. Before,under the supervision of the Organisations of the United Nations on Agreement,dated 15th Augustust 1962,was reached between the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indoneisa,our people,who was then under the authority of the Netherlands government,was living in peace and quiet and our rights were fully respected in spite of an increasing desire to obtain independence.No impediments were placed in the way of this desire by the government of the little people on the North Sea,who won its independence itself after an eighty years struggle against a despotie domination,which trod the fundamental rights of man under foot and therefore true to a century-long history,showed a profound comprehension of our urge towards independence,as witness the annual reports made to You as from 1950 on the development of Western New Guinea and as also witness the permission granted to our people by or on behalf of this government on 1st December 1961 to carry its own flag,to have its own national anthem and to have itself represented in a New Guinea Council,invested with certain powers.

II. The agreement mentioned above,the conclusion of which cannot, unfortunately,be dissociated from an armed agression on the part of the Republic of Indonesia,gave our people - also by the guarantees derived from Your Charter - the assurance that towards the end of 1969 at the latest, it would - by means of freedom of choice - obtain self - determination (section 20 of this Agreement).A whole series of sections,especially the sections 14,15 and 22,granted our people sufficient guarantees to arrive at the self-government or at any rate the self-determination desired in the manner as stipulated in section 18 of that Agreement.This object was to be obtained in freedom,the authorities respecting the fundamental rights of man and the dignity of human personality.

III. However,we fear - and this fear is perfectly justified - that our people will neither at the end of 1969 nor,speaking generally,arrive at the freedom of choice guaranteed by You,because the way to attain this is constantly barred by distinct violations of the Agreement of 15th August 1962,on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia,while the other party to the action,the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, evidently has too little political power,at any rate is negligent or at least fails to lend its aid to our people in its bad plight.In any case the people wishes that everything possible is done that the Agreement mentioned above,which has been recorded under section 102 of the Charter of the United Nations,is actually observed.

IV. It is,therefore,not only our rights that are trampled under foot,as appears from the facts to be mentioned more fully,but also Your authority and Your function as a Guard on international peace and security, which are impaired by the same facts,that is to say:

a. by the coming into effect - this be mentioned in the first place- of the Decree of 15th July 1963 of the President of the Republic of Indonesia(1963,no 8),of which we wish to enclose a copy and by virtue of which our people was deprived of part of its rights(see e.g.sections 2 and 3),which were guaranteed us less than a year before in virtue of the agreement of 15th August 1962,for the purpose,distinetly described in the opening lines,of adopting a course it did not want to take(the revolutionary course).However,it is, to say the least of it,doubtful whether this course is the right one for a people that has largely been christianized both by Roman Catholies and Protestants,and that is very grateful for this.

b. by reorganising the existing Councils before previously listening to the voice of the Papuan-population either direct or through the existing national and regional organs,and thus illegally appointing Councillors who cannot be recognised as such and who cannot be treated with the necessary respect for their dignity by the Papuan population.

c. by simply dismissing Councillors from their office and by arresting them in case of protest or resistance,thus depriving them of freedom.

d. by absolishing the economie regulations that existed at the time of the conclusion of the Agreement and by intending the goods necessary for the development of the country for another purpose even by dismantling existing businesses and carrying off the capital goods becoming available,elsewhere,at any rate out of Western New Guinea,in any case by tolerating that Indonesian officials took the goods as prizes and withdraw them from the country.

e. by - and this measure has weighed much with our Papuans, even more than the robbery mentioned under d - creating compulsory service,owing to which the close relationship among the various tribes and among members of the families was broken up.But the young-labour and development potential is likewise seriously affected,not to mention the disjointing of education so important for our country and the chance of being killed in a war alien to our people and with which we do not want to have to do anything in spite of the fact that it is adorned with the beautiful name " confrontation".

f. by filling up the posts that became available through the compulsory military service,mentioned under e. by Indonesians brought from overseas,for the obvious purpose of rendering the free development of the Papuan people impossible.

g. by - without the pretext of performing military service - carrying off - against the will of those concerned - the more educated part of the Papuan population in order to try and throw the less educated part that has not been carried off,out of their structural and cultural balance and to make them more accessible to the " course" mentioned under a alien,by nature,to our people.

h. by throwing the Papuan population into confusion by promulgating all kinds of prohibitory measures and orders for the manifest purpose to shatter the sense of national feeling and to cause the creation of a free nation to be lost.

i. by depriving our people - by means of strict legal enactments - of free expression of opinion,right of combination and meeting, freedom of movement etc.etc.,in short by keeping the people under a reign of terror which is in fkagrant contravention of the letter and the spirit of the Agreement of 15th August 1962,mentioned before and carried through under Your supervision.

V. When the government of the Republic of Indonesia was still a member of the United Nations,it failed to assist in the execution of what has been laid down by section 16 and 17 of the Agreement of 15 August 1962,which gave our people the guarantee and,actually still gives- as this Arrangement has not been annulled - of a peaceful preparation to a proper exercise of the right of self determination of our people,a right that was also granted by Your Council.

VI. When the present government of the Republic of Indonesis retired from the organisation of the United Nations,it had obviously in mind to withdraw,de facto,from its engagements arising from the above - mentioned Agreement,keeping up a pretence to fulfil them in spite of that, since this retirement has created the impression that - unless the situation develops into a crisis,through which the international peace and safety become endangered - the control on Your part over the proper observance and execution of this Agreement is,de jure,no longer possible. In the eyes of many the Republic of Indonesia has,to an increasing extent abused this obscure situation by pursuing its own objectives and that too,

in this country,for ehich there is a particular Agreement in force and among a people,however simple it may be,that has also its own political ideals.
But we cannot and may not fail,referring to the above-mentioned Agreement and sections 1(2),2(6),11(2),12(2),14,34,39,41,42,55, 62(1 and 2),66(2),71(1),73 and 99 of the Charter of the United Nations,to make an urgent and impassioned appeal to Your Council to help our people out of the conditions of stress and to prevent it from falling a victim to violation of rights and terror,owing to which our people is threatened with ruin,which is even more emphasized by what we recommend to Your attention,below.

VII. Owing to the facts mentioned and to be mentioned later on,the Papuan population is no longer able to make its voice heard in full freedom neither in our country nor abroad and therefore our oppressed population has informed us by letter that it does not recognise the leading Papuan functionaries appointed by the Republic of Indonesia because these appointments;

a. have been made under threat of force or

b. have been made under false pretences

c. as we stated already under IV b,at any rate without the prior knowledge and approval of the Papouan population.

VIII. When the leading Papuan nationalists expressed their dissatisfaction herewith and with the course of affairs,the only answer on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, was the arrest of the persons in question and the suffering of the worst atrocities,owing to which a step was again taken back with regard to the Agreement mentioned and the development towards self-government,which has also been guaranteed by Your Council.

IX. The course of action of the Indonesian authorities has ultimately caused the Papuan population - though fewer forces were left after dislocation and terror - to rise in revolt against the Indonesian authorities,which revolt began on 28th July last.Forsaken by God and man and unprotected by the actual disappearance of safeguards guaranteed in virtue of an international Agreement,it has adopted the last resort,to save itself,God willing.

X. In order to put down this mass revolt,entire regions were bombed by the Indonesian air forces and were relentlessly taken under fire by means of aircraft armament,in the course of which a great many virtims fell among the population,women and children included.Add to this the fact unknown to many that medical assistance is,under the circumstances no more obtainable in Western Papua, owing to which the wounded population has to suffer a grief unimagin able to civilized peoples and foreign assistance is essential.

XI. The constant violent oppression on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia,justifies the reason to suspect it to intend,if necessary,to massacre all the Papuan population in order thus to create the possibility of transmigration-which is considered as immigration by our people - of Indonesians from other territorie to Western Papua,or if they should exercise some restraint,colonisation with the attendant consequences for the native population.

XII. In connection with what has been said above,the Papuan population has requested us by letter to establish a High Council of Representatives of the people,in the free world,as soon as possible,who should - in the widest significance - safeguard the

interests of the oppressed population,under the leadership of Marcus Wonggor Kaisiepo.
In the mean time we have proceeded to the establishment of this Council and from which we derive the authority:

A. To make Your Council acquainted with the indisputable facts mentioned above.

B. To protest strongly - likewise on behalf of the Papuan population of Western Papua -(the written request to that effect has reached us) before the forum of Your Council:

   a. against the violation by the government of the Republic of Indonesia of the agreement of 15th August 1962 to which the Papuan population is still clinging and the benefit of which they are still claiming.

   b. against the recent high-handed action of the Republic of Indonesia in Western Papua,which threatens to ruin the population,God forbid.

C. To press the competent Authorities and Organs of the United Nations to have energetic and rigorous measures taken,within the frame of the general competencies likewise in virtue of the Agreement effeted on 15th August 1962,referred to above,in order:

   a. to put an end to the bestial acts of violence to the practically unarmed Papuan population of Western Papua by the Indonesian forces.

   b. to restore order and peace through the intermediary of third parties,under Your supervision.

   c. to clear the way again and completely,to arrive at the exercise of self-determination,guarantoed on Your part,at any rate,the making of a free choice of the most suitable form of government and the appointment of persons in authority who enforce law and justice,and

   d. to present the goverment of the Republic of Indonesis from, again,in any whatever exercising authority over Western Papua either de jure or de facto (the Papuan population is now aware of what it is talking about).

We invoke God's essential blessing over Your deliberations and the execution of Your decisions with regard to this extremely serious matter which we had been instructed to acquaint You with and express the positive confidence in the Lord - in Whose service,it be observed with the necessary respect due to You,Your Council is, aswell and Who,twenty years ago,delivered us from the Japanese yoke and Who,we are hoping and praying will not suffer us to perish through the present increasing revolutionary Indonesian violation of rights and acts of violence.

On behalf of the High Council of
Representatives of the People of Western Papua/
West Melanesia,

The President,

M.W, Kaisiepo.

Addressees from protest no. 65/RWM/023/E/012.

The Secretary General of the United Nations 5x

The Chairman of the Body of members of the UNO 5x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the Trusteeship Council of the UNO..... 5x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the International Court of Justice in the Hague 5x

The International Committee of Jurists in Geneva 5x

The International Red - Cross in Geneva 1x

The Organisation of the Red-Cross of the Netherlands in the Hague 1x

His Holiness the Pope in the Vatican in Rome 2x

The President of the United States of America 3x

The President of Canada 3x

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom 3x

The President of New Zealand... 3x

The President of the Philippines 3x

The President of the Federation of Malaysia 3x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand 3x

The President of Australia 3x

The President of India. 3x

The President of South Korea 3x

The Prime Minister of the Japanese Empire 3x

The President of Nationalist China 3x

The President of South Viëtnam 3x

The President of West-Samoa 3x

The President of Iceland 3x
The President of Denmark 3x

The President of Sweden 3x

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The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 3x

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The President of Israel 3x

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The President of the Union of South Africa 3x

The President of Nyasa Land 3x

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The President of Mozambique 3x

Addressees protest no 65/RWM/023/E/012.

The President of the Republic of Congo 3x

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The President of Kenia 3x

The President of Uganda 3x

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The President of the Republic of Central Africa 3x

The President of Tsjaad 3x

The President of Nigeria 3x

The President of Morocco 3x

The President of Tunisia 3x

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The President of Sudan 3x

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The President of Sierra Leone 3x

The President of Gambia 3x

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The President of Lebanon 3x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Jordan 3x

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The Prime Minister of Surinam 1x

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The President of Ceylon 3x

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The President of Brazil 3x

The President of Bolivia 3x

The President of Peru 3x

The President of Ecuador 3x

The President of Venezuela 3x

The President of Argentina 3x

Addressees protest no 65/HWM/023/E/012.

The President of Chile 3x

The President of Paraguay 3x

The President of Uruguay 3x

The President of Hawai Islands 3x

The Chairman of Amnesty International 2x

His Excellency General Dwight D Eisenhower 1x

The President of the Republic of Indonesia 3x

The President of Switzerland 3x

Presidential decree of President Soekarno

Republic of Indonesia no. 8 of 1963

With regard to the political activities in Irian Barat, I President of the Republic of Indonesia;

1. whereas it has appeared desirable that for the province of Irian Barat - the territory that has just been leberated from colonial oppression - necessar political guarantees must be provided as regards the building up of this area and in order to put a stop to all existing political activities and to prohibit the creation of new parties that are ramified over the country.

2. to bring the measures to be taken, into line with the completion of the revolutionary course that has been taken, it has been decided by the President:

remembering,

1. the order M.P.R.S. no I. M.P.R.S./1960 of november 1960 regarding the Political Manifest of the Republic of Indonesia as was given in outline in the lines of policy of the Republic.

2. the decree M.P.R.S. no II/M.P.R.S./1960 of 3 december 1960 regarding the main outlines of the whole National reconstruction, programme 1961 - 1969.

that,

the decree with regard to the political activities in Irian Barat shall be laid down:

article.1.

(1) By political activities are meant all political activities which can influence the endeavours of the Republic.

(2) All political activities conducted by the government itself, do not fall under the rules of this decree.

artcle.2.

(1) In the province of Irian Barat all political meetings gatherings and demonstrations are prohibited until further notice, while no writings publications, posters or pictures may be used without the consent of the Head of the district obtained beforehand.

(2) The way in which and the time when the applications meant in article 1 mentioned before have to be made, are to be determined by the Governor, Head of the district or by a funtionary designated for the purpose.

article. 3.

(1) As long as this Presidential decree for the Province of Irian Barat remains in force, it is forbidden to establish or to creat a new party.

(2) All existing parties dating from before may 1st 1963, fall under the provision contained in the Presidential decree no.7 of 1963 and decree no.13 of 1960 and will therefore have to be dissolved.

article.4.

(1) Anybody acting contrary to what has been laid down in article 2 aforesaid, will receive five years imprisonment at most.

(2) Anybody acting contrary to what is stated in article 3 mentioned before, will receive one year imprisonment at most.

article. 5.

(1) Offences mentioned in paragraph 1 of section 2 of this decree will be considered as criminal offences.

(2) Offences mentioned in parafraph 1 of section 3 will be considered as delicts.

article. 6.

The oblects and goods used in committing criminal offences and (or) offences meant in the paragraph 1 of article 2 and 1 of article 3 will be seized then and there.

article 7.

This Presidential decree will be in force on the day of its promulgation. In order to acquaint everybody with the tenor of this decree, it will be printed in full in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Promulgated at Djakarta on 15 july 1963
The Secretary Of State of the Republic
of Indonesia,

signed: Moch Ichsan.

Drawn up at Djakarta on 15 july 1963
The President of the Republic of Indonesia

signed : Soekarno.

Government Gazette no 77 of 1963

HIGH COURT OF THE CHAMBER
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
WEST NEW GUINEE / MELANESIA

DEWAN TERTINGGI PERWAKILAN
RAKJAT
NEW GUINEE BARAT / MELANESIA

NOTE OF PROTEST

No : 65/RWM/023/E/012.

Driven to despair and being in infinite distress,we are under the necessity to draw Your attention to the folowing points.

I. Before,under the supervision of the Organisations of the United Nations on Agreement,dated 15th Augustust 1962,was reached between the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indoneisa,our people,who was then under the authority of the Netherlands government,was living in peace and quiet and our rights were fully respected in spite of an increasing desire to obtain independence.No impediments were placed in the way of this desire by the government of the little people on the North Sea,who won its independence itself after an eighty years struggle against a despotie domination,which trod the fundamental rights of man under foot and therefore true to a century-long history,showed a profound comprehension of our urge towards independence,as witness the annual reports made to You as from 1950 on the development of Western New Guinea and as also witness the permission granted to our people by or on behalf of this government on 1st December 1961 to carry its own flag,to have its own national anthem and to have itself represented in a New Guinea Council,invested with certain powers.

II. The agreement mentioned above,the conclusion of which cannot, unfortunately,be dissociated from an armed agression on the part of the Republic of Indonesia,gave our people - also by the guarantees derived from Your Charter - the assurance that towards the end of 1969 at the latest, it would - by means of freedom of choice - obtain self - determination (section 20 of this Agreement).A whole series of sections,especially the sections 14,15 and 22,granted our people sufficient guarantees to arrive at the self-government or at any rate the self-determination desired in the manner as stipulated in section 18 of that Agreement.This object was to be obtained in freedom,the authorities respecting the fundamental rights of man and the dignity of human personality.

III. However,we fear - and this fear is perfectly justified - that our people will neither at the end of 1969 nor,speaking generally,arrive at the freedom of choice guaranteed by You,because the way to attain this is constantly barred by distinct violations of the Agreement of 15th August 1962,on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia,while the other party to the action,the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, evidently has too little political power,at any rate is negligent or at least fails to lend its aid to our people in its bad plight.In any case the people wishes that everything possible is done that the Agreement mentioned above,which has been recorded under section 102 of the Charter of the United Nations,is actually observed.

IV. It is,therefore,not only our rights that are trampled under foot,as appears from the facts to be mentioned more fully,but also Your authority and Your function as a Guard on international peace and security, which are impaired by the same facts,that is to say:

a. by the coming into effect - this be mentioned in the first place- of the Decree of 15th July 1963 of the President of the Republic of Indonesia(1963,no 8),of which we wish to enclose a copy and by virtue of which our people was deprived of part of its rights(see e.g.sections 2 and 3),which were guaranteed us less than a year before in virtue of the agreement of 15th August 1962,for the purpose,distinetly described in the opening lines,of adopting a course it did not want to take(the revolutionary course).However,it is, to say the least of it,doubtful whether this course is the right one for a people that has largely been christianized both by Roman Catholies and Protestants,and that is very grateful for this.

b. by reorganising the existing Councils before previously listening to the voice of the Papuan-population either direct or through the existing national and regional organs,and thus illegally appointing Councillors who cannot be recognised as such and who cannot be treated with the necessary respect for their dignity by the Papuan population.

c. by simply dismissing Councillors from their office and by arresting them in case of protest or resistance,thus depriving them of freedom.

d. by absolishing the economie regulations that existed at the time of the conclusion of the Agreement and by intending the goods necessary for the development of the country for another purpose even by dismantling existing businesses and carrying off the capital goods becoming available,elsewhere,at any rate out of Western New Guinea,in any case by tolerating that Indonesian officials took the goods as prizes and withdraw them from the country.

e. by - and this measure has weighed much with our Papuans, even more than the robbery mentioned under d - creating compulsory service,owing to which the close relationship among the various tribes and among members of the families was broken up.But the young-labour and development potential is likewise seriously affected,not to mention the disjointing of education so important for our country and the chance of being killed in a war alien to our people and with which we do not want to have to do anything in spite of the fact that it is adorned with the beautiful name " confrontation".

f. by filling up the posts that became available through the compulsory military service,mentioned under e. by Indonesians brought from overseas,for the obvious purpose of rendering the free development of the Papuan people impossible.

g. by - without the pretext of performing military service - carrying off - against the will of those concerned - the more educated part of the Papuan population in order to try and throw the less educated part that has not been carried off,out of their structural and cultural balance and to make them more accessible to the " course" mentioned under a alien,by nature,to our people.

h. by throwing the Papuan population into confusion by promulgating all kinds of prohibitory measures and orders for the manifest purpose to shatter the sense of national feeling and to cause the creation of a free nation to be lost.

i. by depriving our people - by means of strict legal enactments - of free expression of opinion,right of combination and meeting, freedom of movement etc.etc.,in short by keeping the people under a reign of terror which is in fkagrant contravention of the letter and the spirit of the Agreement of 15th August 1962,mentioned before and carried through under Your supervision.

V. When the government of the Republic of Indonesia was still a member of the United Nations,it failed to assist in the execution of what has been laid down by section 16 and 17 of the Agreement of 15 August 1962,which gave our people the guarantee and,actually still gives- as this Arrangement has not been annulled - of a peaceful preparation to a proper exercise of the right of self determination of our people,a right that was also granted by Your Council.

VI. When the present government of the Republic of Indonesis retired from the organisation of the United Nations,it had obviously in mind to withdraw,de facto,from its engagements arising from the above - mentioned Agreement,keeping up a pretence to fulfil them in spite of that, since this retirement has created the impression that - unless the situation develops into a crisis,through which the international peace and safety become endangered - the control on Your part over the proper observance and execution of this Agreement is,de jure,no longer possible. In the eyes of many the Republic of Indonesia has,to an increasing extent abused this obscure situation by pursuing its own objectives and that too,

in this country,for ehich there is a particular Agreement in force and among a people,however simple it may be,that has also its own political ideals.
But we cannot and may not fail,referring to the above-mentioned Agreement and sections 1(2),2(6),11(2),12(2),14,34,39,41,42,55, 62(1 and 2),66(2),71(1),73 and 99 of the Charter of the United Nations,to make an urgent and impassioned appeal to Your Council to help our people out of the conditions of stress and to prevent it from falling a victim to violation of rights and terror,owing to which our people is threatened with ruin,which is even more emphasized by what we recommend to Your attention,below.

VII. Owing to the facts mentioned and to be mentioned later on,the Papuan population is no longer able to make its voice heard in full freedom neither in our country nor abroad and therefore our oppressed population has informed us by letter that it does not recognise the leading Papuan functionaries appointed by the Republic of Indonesia because these appointments;

a. have been made under threat of force or

b. have been made under false pretences

c. as we stated already under IV b,at any rate without the prior knowledge and approval of the Papouan population.

VIII. When the leading Papuan nationalists expressed their dissatisfaction herewith and with the course of affairs,the only answer on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, was the arrest of the persons in question and the suffering of the worst atrocities,owing to which a step was again taken back with regard to the Agreement mentioned and the development towards self-government,which has also been guaranteed by Your Council.

IX. The course of action of the Indonesian authorities has ultimately caused the Papuan population - though fewer forces were left after dislocation and terror - to rise in revolt against the Indonesian authorities,which revolt began on 28th July last.Forsaken by God and man and unprotected by the actual disappearance of safeguards guaranteed in virtue of an international Agreement,it has adopted the last resort,to save itself,God willing.

X. In order to put down this mass revolt,entire regions were bombed by the Indonesian air forces and were relentlessly taken under fire by means of aircraft armament,in the course of which a great many virtims fell among the population,woman and children included.Add to this the fact unknown to many that medical assistance is,under the circumstances no more obtainable in Western Papua, owing to which the wounded population has to suffer a grief unimagin able to civilized peoples and foreign assistance is essential.

XI. The constant violent oppression on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia,justifies the reason to suspect it to intend,if necessary,to massacre all the Papuan population in order thus to create the possibility of transmigration-which is considered as immigration by our people - of Indonesians from other territorie to Western Papua,or if they should exercise some restraint,colonisation with the attendant consequences for the native population.

XII. In connection with what has been said above,the Papuan population has requested us by letter to establish a High Council of Representatives of the people,in the free world,as soon as possible,who should - in the widest significance - safeguard the

interests of the oppressed population,under the leadership of Marcus Wonggor Kaisiepo.
In the mean time we have proceeded to the establishment of this Council and from which we derive the authority:

A. To make Your Council acquainted with the indisputable facts mentioned above.

B. To protest strongly - likewise on behalf of the Papuan population of Western Papua -(the written request to that effect has reached us) before the forum of Your Council:

   a. against the violation by the government of the Republic of Indonesia of the agreement of 15th August 1962 to which the Papuan population is still clinging and the benefit of which they are still claiming.

   b. against the recent high-handed action of the Republic of Indonesia in Western Papua,which threatens to ruin the population,God forbid.

C. To press the competent Authorities and Organs of the United Nations to have energetic and rigorous measures taken,within the frame of the general competencies likewise in virtue of the Agreement effeted on 15th August 1962,referred to above,in order:

   a. to put an end to the bestial acts of violence to the practically unarmed Papuan population of Western Papua by the Indonesian forces.

   b. to restore order and peace through the intermediary of third parties,under Your supervision.

   c. to clear the way again and completely,to arrive at the exercise of self-determination,guaranteed on Your part,at any rate,the making of a free choice of the most suitable form of government and the appointment of persons in authority who enforce law and justice,and

   d. to present the goverment of the Republic of Indonesis from, again,in any whatever exercising authority over Western Papua either de jure or de facto (the Papuan population is now aware of what it is talking about).

We invoke God's essential blessing over Your deliberations and the execution of Your decisions with regard to this extremely serious matter which we had been instructed to acquaint You with and express the positive confidence in the Lord - in Whose service,it be observed with the necessary respect due to You,Your Council is, aswell and Who,twenty years ago,delivered us from the Japanese yoke and Who,we are hoping and praying will not suffer us to perish through the present increasing revolutionary Indonesian violation of rights and acts of violence.

On behalf of the High Council of
Representatives of the People of Western Papua/
West Melanesia,

The President,

M.W, Kaisiepo.

Addressees from protest no. 65/RWM/023/E/012.

The Secretary General of the United Nations 5x

The Chairman of the Body of members of the UNO 5x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the Trusteeship Council of the UNO..... 5x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the International Court of Justice in the Hague 5x

The International Committee of Jurists in Geneva 5x

The International Red - Cross in Geneva 1x

The Organisation of the Red-Cross of the Netherlands in the Hague 1x

His Holiness the Pope in the Vatican in Rome 2x

The President of the United States of America 3x

The President of Canada 3x

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom 3x

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The President of Australia 3x

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His Excellency General Dwight D Eisenhower 1x

The President of the Republic of Indonesia 3x

The President of Switzerland 3x

Presidential decree of President Soekarno

Republic of Indonesia no. 8 of 1963

With regard to the political activities in Irian Barat, I President of the Republic of Indonesia;

1. whereas it has appeared desirable that for the province of Irian Barat - the territory that has just been leberated from colonial oppression - necessar political guarantees must be provided as regards the building up of this area and in order to put a stop to all existing political activities and to prohibit the creation of new parties that are ramified over the country.

2. to bring the measures to be taken, into line with the completion of the revolutionary course that has been taken, it has been decided by the President:

remembering,

1. the order M.P.R.S. no I. M.P.R.S./1960 of november 1960 regarding the Political Manifest of the Republic of Indonesia as was given in outline in the lines of policy of the Republic.

2. the decree M.P.R.S. no II/M.P.R.S./1960 of 3 december 1960 regarding the main outlines of the whole National reconstruction, programme 1961 - 1969.

that,

the decree with regard to the political activities in Irian Barat shall be laid down:

article.1.

(1) By political activities are meant all political activities which can influence the endeavours of the Republic.

(2) All political activities conducted by the government itself, do not fall under the rules of this decree.

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(1) In the province of Irian Barat all political meetings gatherings and demonstrations are prohibited until further notice, while no writings publications, posters or pictures may be used without the consent of the Head of the district obtained beforehand.

(2) The way in which and the time when the applications meant in article 1 mentioned before have to be made, are to be determined by the Governor, Head of the district or by a funtionary designated for the purpose.

article. 3.

(1) As long as this Presidential decree for the Province of Irian Barat remains in force, it is forbidden to establish or to creat a new party.

(2) All existing parties dating from before may 1st 1963, fall under the provision contained in the Presidential decree no.7 of 1963 and decree no.13 of 1960 and will therefore have to be dissolved.

article.4.

(1) Anybody acting contrary to what has been laid down in article 2 aforesaid, will receive five years imprisonment at most.

(2) Anybody acting contrary to what is stated in article 3 mentioned before, will receive one year imprisonment at most.

article. 5.

(1) Offences mentioned in paragraph 1 of section 2 of this decree will be considered as criminal offences.

(2) Offences mentioned in parafraph 1 of section 3 will be considered as delicts.

article. 6.

The oblects and goods used in committing criminal offences and (or) offences meant in the paragraph 1 of article 2 and 1 of article 3 will be seized then and there.

article 7.

This Presidential decree will be in force on the day of its promulgation. In order to acquaint everybody with the tenor of this decree, it will be printed in full in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Promulgated at Djakarta on 15 july 1963
The Secretary Of State of the Republic of Indonesia,

signed: Moch Ichsan.

Drawn up at Djakarta on 15 july 1963
The President of the Republic of Indonesia

signed : Soekarno.

Government Gazette no 77 of 1963

HIGH COURT OF THE CHAMBER
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
WEST NEW GUINEE / MELANESIA

DEWAN TERTINGGI PERWAKILAN
RAKJAT
NEW GUINEE BARAT / MELANESIA

NOTE OF PROTEST

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Driven to despair and being in infinite distress,we are under the necessity to draw Your attention to the folowing points.

I. Before,under the supervision of the Organisations of the United Nations on Agreement,dated 15th Augustust 1962,was reached between the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indoneisa,our people,who was then under the authority of the Netherlands government,was living in peace and quiet and our rights were fully respected in spite of an increasing desire to obtain independence.No impediments were placed in the way of this desire by the government of the little people on the North Sea,who won its independence itself after an eighty years struggle against a despotie domination,which trod the fundamental rights of man under foot and therefore true to a century-long history,showed a profound comprehension of our urge towards independence,as witness the annual reports made to You as from 1950 on the development of Western New Guinea and as also witness the permission granted to our people by or on behalf of this government on 1st December 1961 to carry its own flag,to have its own national anthem and to have itself represented in a New Guinea Council,invested with certain powers.

II. The agreement mentioned above,the conclusion of which cannot, unfortunately,be dissociated from an armed agression on the part of the Republic of Indonesia,gave our people - also by the guarantees derived from Your Charter - the assurance that towards the end of 1969 at the latest, it would - by means of freedom of choice - obtain self - determination (section 20 of this Agreement).A whole series of sections,especially the sections 14,15 and 22,granted our people sufficient guarantees to arrive at the self-government or at any rate the self-determination desired in the manner as stipulated in section 18 of that Agreement.This object was to be obtained in freedom,the authorities respecting the fundamental rights of man and the dignity of human personality.

III. However,we fear - and this fear is perfectly justified - that our people will neither at the end of 1969 nor,speaking generally,arrive at the freedom of choice guaranteed by You,because the way to attain this is constantly barred by distinct violations of the Agreement of 15th August 1962,on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia,while the other party to the action,the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, evidently has too little political power,at any rate is negligent or at least fails to lend its aid to our people in its bad plight.In any case the people wishes that everything possible is done that the Agreement mentioned above,which has been recorded under section 102 of the Charter of the United Nations,is actually observed.

IV. It is,therefore,not only our rights that are trampled under foot,as appears from the facts to be mentioned more fully,but also Your authority and Your function as a Guard on international peace and security, which are impaired by the same facts,that is to say:

a. by the coming into effect - this be mentioned in the first place- of the Decree of 15th July 1963 of the President of the Republic of Indonesia(1963,no 8),of which we wish to enclose a copy and by virtue of which our people was deprived of part of its rights(see e.g.sections 2 and 3),which were guaranteed us less than a year before in virtue of the agreement of 15th August 1962,for the purpose,distinctly described in the opening lines,of adopting a course it did not want to take(the revolutionary course).However,it is, to say the least of it,doubtful whether this course is the right one for a people that has largely been christianized both by Roman Catholies and Protestants,and that is very grateful for this.

b. by reorganising the existing Councils before previously listening to the voice of the Papuan-population either direct or through the existing national and regional organs,and thus illegally appointing Councillors who cannot be recognised as such and who cannot be treated with the necessary respect for their dignity by the Papuan population.

c. by simply dismissing Councillors from their office and by arresting them in case of protest or resistance,thus depriving them of freedom.

d. by absolishing the economie regulations that existed at the time of the conclusion of the Agreement and by intending the goods necessary for the development of the country for another purpose even by dismantling existing businesses and carrying off the capital goods becoming available,elsewhere,at any rate out of Western New Guinea,in any case by tolerating that Indonesian officials took the goods as prizes and withdraw them from the country.

e. by - and this measure has weighed much with our Papuans, even more than the robbery mentioned under d - creating compulsory service,owing to which the close relationship among the various tribes and among members of the families was broken up.But the young-labour and development potential is likewise seriously affected,not to mention the disjointing of education so important for our country and the chance of being killed in a war alien to our people and with which we do not want to have to do anything in spite of the fact that it is adorned with the beautiful name " confrontation".

f. by filling up the posts that became available through the compulsory military service,mentioned under e. by Indonesians brought from overseas,for the obvious purpose of rendering the free development of the Papuan people impossible.

g. by - without the pretext of performing military service - carrying off - against the will of those concerned - the more educated part of the Papuan population in order to try and throw the less educated part that has not been carried off,out of their structural and cultural balance and to make them more accessible to the " course" mentioned under a alien,by nature,to our people.

h. by throwing the Papuan population into confusion by promulgating all kinds of prohibitory measures and orders for the manifest purpose to shatter the sense of national feeling and to cause the creation of a free nation to be lost.

i. by depriving our people - by means of strict legal enactments - of free expression of opinion,right of combination and meeting, freedom of movement etc.etc.,in short by keeping the people under a reign of terror which is in fkagrant contravention of the letter and the spirit of the Agreement of 15th August 1962,mentioned before and carried through under Your supervision.

V. When the government of the Republic of Indonesia was still a member of the United Nations,it failed to assist in the execution of what has been laid down by section 16 and 17 of the Agreement of 15 August 1962,which gave our people the guarantee and,actually still gives- as this Arrangement has not been annulled - of a peaceful preparation to a proper exercise of the right of self determination of our people,a right that was also granted by Your Council.

VI. When the present government of the Republic of Indonesis retired from the organisation of the United Nations,it had obviously in mind to withdraw,de facto,from its engagements arising from the above - mentioned Agreement,keeping up a pretence to fulfil them in spite of that, since this retirement has created the impression that - unless the situation develops into a crisis,through which the international peace and safety become endangered - the control on Your part over the proper observance and execution of this Agreement is,de jure,no longer possible. In the eyes of many the Republic of Indonesia has,to an increasing extent abused this obscure situation by pursuing its own objectives and that too,

in this country,for ehich there is a particular Agreement in force and among a people,however simple it may be,that has also its own political ideals.
But we cannot and may not fail,referring to the above-mentioned Agreement and sections 1(2),2(6),11(2),12(2),14,34,39,41,42,55, 62(1 and 2),66(2),71(1),73 and 99 of the Charter of the United Nations,to make an urgent and impassioned appeal to Your Council to help our people out of the conditions of stress and to prevent it from falling a victim to violation of rights and terror,owing to which our people is threatened with ruin,which is even more emphasized by what we recommend to Your attention,below.

VII. Owing to the facts mentioned and to be mentioned later on,the Papuan population is no longer able to make its voice heard in full freedom neither in our country nor abroad and therefore our oppressed population has informed us by letter that it does not recognise the leading Papuan functionaries appointed by the Republic of Indonesia because these appointments;

a. have been made under threat of force or

b. have been made under false pretences

c. as we stated already under IV b,at any rate without the prior knowledge and approval of the Papouan population.

VIII. When the leading Papuan nationalists expressed their dissatisfaction herewith and with the course of affairs,the only answer on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, was the arrest of the persons in question and the suffering of the worst atrocities,owing to which a step was again taken back with regard to the Agreement mentioned and the development towards self-government,which has also been guaranteed by Your Council.

IX. The course of action of the Indonesian authorities has ultimately caused the Papuan population - though fewer forces were left after dislocation and terror - to rise in revolt against the Indonesian authorities,which revolt began on 28th July last.Forsaken by God and man and unprotected by the actual disappearance of safeguards guaranteed in virtue of an international Agreement,it has adopted the last resort,to save itself,God willing.

X. In order to put down this mass revolt,entire regions were bombed by the Indonesian air forces and were relentlessly taken under fire by means of aircraft armament,in the course of which a great many virtims fell among the population,women and children included.Add to this the fact unknown to many that medical assistance is,under the circumstances no more obtainable in Western Papua, owing to which the wounded population has to suffer a grief unimagin able to civilized peoples and foreign assistance is essential.

XI. The constant violent oppression on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia,justifies the reason to suspect it to intend,if necessary,to massacre all the Papuan population in order thus to create the possibility of transmigration-which is considered as immigration by our people - of Indonesians from other territorie to Western Papua,or if they should exercise some restraint,colonisation with the attendant consequences for the native population.

XII. In connection with what has been said above,the Papuan population has requested us by letter to establish a High Council of Representatives of the people,in the free world,as soon as possible,who should - in the widest significance - safeguard the

interests of the oppressed population,under the leadership of Marcus Wonggor Kaisiepo.
In the mean time we have proceeded to the establishment of this Council and from which we derive the authority:

A. To make Your Council acquainted with the indisputable facts mentioned above.

B. To protest strongly - likewise on behalf of the Papuan population of Western Papua -(the written request to that effect has reached us) before the forum of Your Council:

   a. against the violation by the government of the Republic of Indonesia of the agreement of 15th August 1962 to which the Papuan population is still clinging and the benefit of which they are still claiming.

   b. against the recent high-handed action of the Republic of Indonesia in Western Papua,which threatens to ruin the population,God forbid.

C. To press the competent Authorities and Organs of the United Nations to have energetic and rigorous measures taken,within the frame of the general competencies likewise in virtue of the Agreement effeted on 15th August 1962,referred to above,in order:

   a. to put an end to the bestial acts of violence to the practically unarmed Papuan population of Western Papua by the Indonesian forces.

   b. to restore order and peace through the intermediary of third parties,under Your supervision.

   c. to clear the way again and completely,to arrive at the exercise of self-determination,guaranteed on Your part,at any rate,the making of a free choice of the most suitable form of government and the appointment of persons in authority who enforce law and justice,and

   d. to present the goverment of the Republic of Indonesis from, again,in any whatever exercising authority over Western Papua either de jure or de facto (the Papuan population is now aware of what it is talking about).

We invoke God's essential blessing over Your deliberations and the execution of Your decisions with regard to this extremely serious matter which we had been instructed to acquaint You with and express the positive confidence in the Lord - in Whose service,it be observed with the necessary respect due to You,Your Council is, aswell and Who,twenty years ago,delivered us from the Japanese yoke and Who,we are hoping and praying will not suffer us to perish through the present increasing revolutionary Indonesian violation of rights and acts of violence.

On behalf of the High Council of
Representatives of the People of Western Papua/
West Melanesia,

The President,

M.W, Kaisiepo.

Addressees from protest no. 65/RWM/023/E/012.

The Secretary General of the United Nations 5x

The Chairman of the Body of members of the UNO 5x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the Trusteeship Council of the UNO..... 5x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the International Court of Justice in the Hague 5x

The International Committee of Jurists in Geneva 5x

The International Red - Cross in Geneva 1x

The Organisation of the Red-Cross of the Netherlands in the Hague 1x

His Holiness the Pope in the Vatican in Rome 2x

The President of the United States of America 3x

The President of Canada 3x

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom 3x

The President of New Zealand... 3x

The President of the Philippines 3x

The President of the Federation of Malaysia 3x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand 3x

The President of Australia 3x

The President of India. 3x

The President of South Korea 3x

The Prime Minister of the Japanese Empire 3x

The President of Nationalist China 3x

The President of South Vietnam 3x

The President of West-Samoa 3x

The President of Iceland 3x
The President of Denmark 3x

The President of Sweden 3x

The President of the West German Federal Republic 3x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the Security Council of the UNO... 5x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 3x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium 3x
The President of the French Republic 3x

The President of Portugal 3x

The President of Turkey 3x

The Prime Minister of the Empire of Iran 3x

The President of Israel 3x

The President of Saudi Arabia 3x

The President of the Union of South Africa 3x

The President of Nyasa Land 3x

The President of Bechuanaland 3x

The Republic of South West Africa 3x

The President of Mozambique 3x

Addressees protest no 65/RWM/023/E/012.

The President of the Republic of Congo 3x

The President of the Republic of Angola 3x

The President of Kenia 3x

The President of Uganda 3x

The President of Tanzania 3x

The Prime Minister of the Empire of Ethiopia 3x

The President of the Republic of Somalia 3x

The President of Madagascar 3x

The President of Cameroen 3x

The President of Gabon 3x

The President of the Republic of Central Africa 3x

The President of Tsjaad 3x

The President of Nigeria 3x

The President of Mórocco 3x

The President of Tunisia 3x

The President of Liberia 3x

The President of Ghana 3x

The President of Sudan 3x

The President of Senegal 3x

The President of Upper Volta 3x

The President of Ivory Coast 3x

The President of Dahomey 3x

The President of Sierra Leone 3x

The President of Gambia 3x

The President of Zambia 3x

The President of Lebanon 3x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Jordan 3x

The President of Syria 3x

The Prime Minister of Surinam 1x

The Prime Minister of the Netherlands Antilles and Curacao 1x

The Representing Minister of Surinam in the Netherlands 1x

The Representing Minister of the Netherlands Antilles 1x

The President of Ceylon 3x

The President of Columbia 3x

The President of Brazil 3x

The President of Bolivia 3x

The President of Peru 3x

The President of Ecuador 3x

The President of Venezuela 3x

The President of Argentina 3x

Addressees protest no 65/RWM/023/E/012.

The President of Chile 3x

The President of Paraguay 3x

The President of Uruguay 3x

The President of Hawai Islands 3x

The Chairman of Amnesty International 2x

His Excellency General Dwight D Eisenhower 1x

The President of the Republic of Indonesia 3x

The President of Switzerland 3x

Presidential decree of President Soekarno

Republic of Indonesia no. 8 of 1963

With regard to the political activities in Irian Barat, I President of the Republic of Indonesia;

1. whereas it has appeared desirable that for the province of Irian Barat - the territory that has just been leberated from colonial oppression - necessar political guarantees must be provided as regards the building up of this area and in order to put a stop to all existing political activities and to prohibit the creation of new parties that are ramified over the country.

2. to bring the measures to be taken, into line with the completion of the revolutionary course that has been taken, it has been decided by the President:

remembering,

1. the order M.P.R.S. no I. M.P.R.S./1960 of november 1960 regarding the Political Manifest of the Republic of Indonesia as was given in outline in the lines of policy of the Republic.

2. the decree M.P.R.S. no II/M.P.R.S./1960 of 3 december 1960 regarding the main outlines of the whole National reconstruction, programme 1961 - 1969.

that,

the decree with regard to the political activities in Irian Barat shall be laid down:

article.1.

(1) By political activities are meant all political activities which can influence the endeavours of the Republic.

(2) All political activities conducted by the government itself, do not fall under the rules of this decree.

artcle.2.

(1) In the province of Irian Barat all political meetings gatherings and demonstrations are prohibited until further notice, while no writings publications, posters or pictures may be used without the consent of the Head of the district obtained beforehand.

(2) The way in which and the time when the applications meant in article 1 mentioned before have to be made, are to be determined by the Governor, Head of the district or by a funtionary designated for the purpose.

article. 3.

(1) As long as this Presidential decree for the Province of Irian Barat remains in force, it is forbidden to establish or to creat a new party.

(2) All existing parties dating from before may 1st 1963, fall under the provision contained in the Presidential decree no.7 of 1963 and decree no.13 of 1960 and will therefore have to be dissolved.

article.4.

(1) Anybody acting contrary to what has been laid down in article 2 aforesaid, will receive five years imprisonment at most.

(2) Anybody acting contrary to what is stated in article 3 mentioned before, will receive one year imprisonment at most.

article. 5.

(1) Offences mentioned in paragraph 1 of section 2 of this decree will be considered as criminal offences.

(2) Offences mentioned in parafraph 1 of section 3 will be considered as delicts.

article. 6.

The oblects and goods used in committing criminal offences and (or) offences meant in the paragraph 1 of article 2 and 1 of article 3 will be seized then and there.

article 7.

This Presidential decree will be in force on the day of its promulgation. In order to acquaint everybody with the tenor of this decree, it will be printed in full in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Promulgated at Djakarta on 15 july 1963
The Secretary Of State of the Republic
of Indonesia,

signed: Moch Ichsan.

Drawn up at Djakarta on 15 july 1963
The President of the Republic of Indonesia

signed : Soekarno.

Government Gazette no 77 of 1963

HIGH COURT OF THE CHAMBER
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
WEST NEW GUINEE / MELANESIA

DEWAN TERTINGGI PERWAKILAN
RAKJAT
NEW GUINEE BARAT / MELANESIA

N O T E O F P R O T E S T

No : 65/RWM/023/E/012.

Driven to despair and being in infinite distress, we are under the necessity to draw Your attention to the folowing points.

I. Before, under the supervision of the Organisations of the United Nations on Agreement, dated 15th Augustust 1962, was reached between the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indoneisa, our people, who was then under the authority of the Netherlands government, was living in peace and quiet and our rights were fully respected in spite of an increasing desire to obtain independence. No impediments were placed in the way of this desire by the government of the little people on the North Sea, who won its independence itself after an eighty years struggle against a despotie domination, which trod the fundamental rights of man under foot and therefore true to a century-long history, showed a profound comprehension of our urge towards independence, as witness the annual reports made to You as from 1950 on the development of Western New Guinea and as also witness the permission granted to our people by or on behalf of this government on 1st December 1961 to carry its own flag, to have its own national anthem and to have itself represented in a New Guinea Council, invested with certain powers.

II. The agreement mentioned above, the conclusion of which cannot, unfortunately, be dissociated from an armed agression on the part of the Republic of Indonesia, gave our people - also by the guarantees derived from Your Charter - the assurance that towards the end of 1969 at the latest, it would - by means of freedom of choice - obtain self - determination (section 20 of this Agreement). A whole series of sections, especially the sections 14, 15 and 22, granted our people sufficient guarantees to arrive at the self-government or at any rate the self-determination desired in the manner as stipulated in section 18 of that Agreement. This object was to be obtained in freedom, the authorities respecting the fundamental rights of man and the dignity of human personality.

III. However, we fear - and this fear is perfectly justified - that our people will neither at the end of 1969 nor, speaking generally, arrive at the freedom of choice guaranteed by You, because the way to attain this is constantly barred by distinct violations of the Agreement of 15th August 1962, on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, while the other party to the action, the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, evidently has too little political power, at any rate is negligent or at least fails to lend its aid to our people in its bad plight. In any case the people wishes that everything possible is done that the Agreement mentioned above, which has been recorded under section 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, is actually observed.

IV. It is, therefore, not only our rights that are trampled under foot, as appears from the facts to be mentioned more fully, but also Your authority and Your function as a Guard on international peace and security, which are impaired by the same facts, that is to say:

a. by the coming into effect - this be mentioned in the first place - of the Decree of 15th July 1963 of the President of the Republic of Indonesia (1963, no 8), of which we wish to enclose a copy and by virtue of which our people was deprived of part of its rights (see e.g. sections 2 and 3), which were guaranteed us less than a year before in virtue of the agreement of 15th August 1962, for the purpose, distinetly described in the opening lines, of adopting a course it did not want to take (the revolutionary course). However, it is, to say the least of it, doubtful whether this course is the right one for a people that has largely been christianized both by Roman Catholies and Protestants, and that is very grateful for this.

b. by reorganising the existing Councils before previously listening to the voice of the Papuan-population either direct or through the existing national and regional organs,and thus illegally appointing Councillors who cannot be recognised as such and who cannot be treated with the necessary respect for their dignity by the Papuan population.

c. by simply dismissing Councillors from their office and by arresting them in case of protest or resistance,thus depriving them of freedom.

d. by absolishing the economie regulations that existed at the time of the conclusion of the Agreement and by intending the goods necessary for the development of the country for another purpose even by dismantling existing businesses and carrying off the capital goods becoming available,elsewhere,at any rate out of Western New Guinea,in any case by tolerating that Indonesian officials took the goods as prizes and withdraw them from the country.

e. by - and this measure has weighed much with our Papuans, even more than the robbery mentioned under d - creating compulsory service,owing to which the close relationship among the various tribes and among members of the families was broken up.But the young-labour and development potential is likewise seriously affected,not to mention the disjointing of education so important for our country and the chance of being killed in a war alien to our people and with which we do not want to have to do anything in spite of the fact that it is adorned with the beautiful name " confrontation".

f. by filling up the posts that became available through the compulsory military service,mentioned under e. by Indonesians brought from overseas,for the obvious purpose of rendering the free development of the Papuan people impossible.

g. by - without the pretext of performing military service - carrying off - against the will of those concerned - the more educated part of the Papuan population in order to try and throw the less educated part that has not been carried off,out of their structural and cultural balance and to make them more accessible to the " course" mentioned under a alien,by nature,to our people.

h. by throwing the Papuan population into confusion by promulgating all kinds of prohibitory measures and orders for the manifest purpose to shatter the sense of national feeling and to cause the creation of a free nation to be lost.

i. by depriving our people - by means of strict legal enactments - of free expression of opinion,right of combination and meeting, freedom of movement etc.etc.,in short by keeping the people under a reign of terror which is in fkagrant contravention of the letter and the spirit of the Agreement of 15th August 1962,mentioned before and carried through under Your supervision.

V. When the government of the Republic of Indonesia was still a member of the United Nations,it failed to assist in the execution of what has been laid down by section 16 and 17 of the Agreement of 15 August 1962,which gave our people the guarantee and,actually still gives- as this Arrangement has not been annulled - of a peaceful preparation to a proper exercise of the right of self determination of our people,a right that was also granted by Your Council.

VI. When the present government of the Republic of Indonesis retired from the organisation of the United Nations,it had obviously in mind to withdraw,de facto,from its engagements arising from the above - mentioned Agreement,keeping up a pretence to fulfil them in spite of that, since this retirement has created the impression that - unless the situation develops into a crisis,through which the international peace and safety become endangered - the control on Your part over the proper observance and execution of this Agreement is,de jure,no longer possible. In the eyes of many the Republic of Indonesia has,to an increasing extent abused this obscure situation by pursuing its own objectives and that too,

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But we cannot and may not fail,referring to the above-mentioned Agreement and sections 1(2),2(6),11(2),12(2),14,34,39,41,42,55, 62(1 and 2),66(2),71(1),73 and 99 of the Charter of the United Nations,to make an urgent and impassioned appeal to Your Council to help our people out of the conditions of stress and to prevent it from falling a victim to violation of rights and terror,owing to which our people is threatened with ruin,which is even more emphasized by what we recommend to Your attention,below.

VII. Owing to the facts mentioned and to be mentioned later on,the Papuan population is no longer able to make its voice heard in full freedom neither in our country nor abroad and therefore our oppressed population has informed us by letter that it does not recognise the leading Papuan functionaries appointed by the Republic of Indonesia because these appointments;

a. have been made under threat of force or

b. have been made under false pretences

c. as we stated already under IV b,at any rate without the prior knowledge and approval of the Papouan population.

VIII. When the leading Papuan nationalists expressed their dissatisfaction herewith and with the course of affairs,the only answer on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, was the arrest of the persons in question and the suffering of the worst atrocities,owing to which a step was again taken back with regard to the Agreement mentioned and the development towards self-government,which has also been guaranteed by Your Council.

IX. The course of action of the Indonesian authorities has ultimately caused the Papuan population - though fewer forces were left after dislocation and terror - to rise in revolt against the Indonesian authorities,which revolt began on 28th July last.Forsaken by God and man and unprotected by the actual disappearance of safeguards guaranteed in virtue of an international Agreement,it has adopted the last resort,to save itself,God willing.

X. In order to put down this mass revolt,entire regions were bombed by the Indonesian air forces and were relentlessly taken under fire by means of aircraft armament,in the course of which a great many virtims fell among the population,woman and children included.Add to this the fact unknown to many that medical assistance is,under the circumstances no more obtainable in Western Papua, owing to which the wounded population has to suffer a grief unimagin able to civilized peoples and foreign assistance is essential.

XI. The constant violent oppression on the part of the government of the Republic of Indonesia,justifies the reason to suspect it to intend,if necessary,to massacre all the Papuan population in order thus to create the possibility of transmigration-which is considered as immigration by our people - of Indonesians from other territorie to Western Papua,or if they should exercise some restraint,colonisation with the attendant consequences for the native population.

XII. In connection with what has been said above,the Papuan population has requested us by letter to establish a High Council of Representatives of the people,in the free world,as soon as possible,who should - in the widest significance - safeguard the

interests of the oppressed population,under the leadership of Marcus Wonggor Kaisiepo.
In the mean time we have proceeded to the establishment of this Council and from which we derive the authority:

A. To make Your Council acquainted with the indisputable facts mentioned above.

B. To protest strongly - likewise on behalf of the Papuan population of Western Papua -(the written request to that effect has reached us) before the forum of Your Council:

   a. against the violation by the government of the Republic of Indonesia of the agreement of 15th August 1962 to which the Papuan population is still clinging and the benefit of which they are still claiming.

   b. against the recent high-handed action of the Republic of Indonesia in Western Papua,which threatens to ruin the population,God forbid.

C. To press the competent Authorities and Organs of the United Nations to have energetic and rigorous measures taken,within the frame of the general competencies likewise in virtue of the Agreement effeted on 15th August 1962,referred to above,in order:

   a. to put an end to the bestial acts of violence to the practically unarmed Papuan population of Western Papua by the Indonesian forces.

   b. to restore order and peace through the intermediary of third parties,under Your supervision.

   c. to clear the way again and completely,to arrive at the exercise of self-determination,guaranteed on Your part,at any rate,the making of a free choice of the most suitable form of government and the appointment of persons in authority who enforce law and justice,and

   d. to present the goverment of the Republic of Indonesis from, again,in any whatever exercising authority over Western Papua either de jure or de facto (the Papuan population is now aware of what it is talking about).

We invoke God's essential blessing over Your deliberations and the execution of Your decisions with regard to this extremely serious matter which we had been instructed to acquaint You with and express the positive confidence in the Lord - in Whose service,it be observed with the necessary respect due to You,Your Council is, aswell and Who,twenty years ago,delivered us from the Japanese yoke and Who,we are hoping and praying will not suffer us to perish through the present increasing revolutionary Indonesian violation of rights and acts of violence.

On behalf of the High Council of
Representatives of the People of Western Papua/
West Melanesia,

The President,

M.W, Kaisiepo.

Addressees from protest no. 65/RWM/023/E/012.

The Secretary General of the United Nations 5x

The Chairman of the Body of members of the UNO 5x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the Trusteeship Council of the UNO..... 5x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the International Court of Justice in the Hague 5x

The International Committee of Jurists in Geneva 5x

The International Red - Cross in Geneva 1x

The Organisation of the Red-Cross of the Netherlands in the Hague 1x

His Holiness the Pope in the Vatican in Rome 2x

The President of the United States of America 3x

The President of Canada 3x

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom 3x

The President of New Zealand... 3x

The President of the Philippines 3x

The President of the Federation of Malaysia 3x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand 3x

The President of Australia 3x

The President of India. 3x

The President of South Korea 3x

The Prime Minister of the Japanese Empire 3x

The President of Nationalist China 3x

The President of South Viëtnam 3x

The President of West-Samoa 3x

The President of Iceland 3x
The President of Denmark 3x

The President of Sweden 3x

The President of the West German Federal Republic 3x

The Chairman and the Body of members of the Security Council of the UNO... 5x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 3x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium 3x
The President of the French Republic 3x

The President of Portugal 3x

The President of Turkey, 3x

The Prime Minister of the Empire of Iran 3x

The President of Israel 3x

The President of Saudi Arabia 3x

The President of the Union of South Africa 3x

The President of Nyasa Land 3x

The President of Bechuanaland 3x

The Republic of South West Africa 3x

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Addressees protest no 65/RWM/023/E/012.

The President of the Republic of Congo 3x

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The President of Uganda 3x

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The President of Madagascar 3x

The President of Cameroen 3x

The President of Gabon 3x

The President of the Republic of Central Africa 3x

The President of Tsjaad 3x

The President of Nigeria 3x

The President of Morocco 3x

The President of Tunisia 3x

The President of Liberia 3x

The President of Ghana 3x

The President of Sudan 3x

The President of Senegal 3x

The President of Upper Volta 3x

The President of Ivory Coast 3x

The President of Dahomey 3x

The President of Sierra Leone 3x

The President of Gambia 3x

The President of Zambia 3x

The President of Lebanon 3x

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Jordan 3x

The President of Syria 3x

The Prime Minister of Surinam 1x

The Prime Minister of the Netherlands Antilles and Curacao 1x

The Representing Minister of Surinam in the Netherlands 1x

The Representing Minister of the Netherlands Antilles 1x

The President of Ceylon 3x

The President of Columbia 3x

The President of Brazil 3x

The President of Bolivia 3x

The President of Peru 3x

The President of Ecuador 3x

The President of Venezuela 3x

The President of Argentina 3x

Addressees protest no 65/RWM/023/E/012.

The President of Chile 3x

The President of Paraguay 3x

The President of Uruguay 3x

The President of Hawai Islands 3x

The Chairman of Amnesty International 2x

His Excellency General Dwight D Eisenhower 1x

The President of the Republic of Indonesia 3x

The President of Switzerland 3x

Presidential decree of President Soekarno

Republic of Indonesia no. 8 of 1963

With regard to the political activities in Irian Barat, I President of the Republic of Indonesia;

1. whereas it has appeared desirable that for the province of Irian Barat - the territory that has just been leberated from colonial oppression - necessar political guarantees must be provided as regards the building up of this area and in order to put a stop to all existing political activities and to prohibit the creation of new parties that are ramified over the country.

2. to bring the measures to be taken, into line with the completion of the revolutionary course that has been taken, it has been decided by the President:

remembering,

1. the order M.P.R.S. no I. M.P.R.S./1960 of november 1960 regarding the Political Manifest of the Republic of Indonesia as was given in outline in the lines of policy of the Republic.

2. the decree M.P.R.S. no II/M.P.R.S./1960 of 3 december 1960 regarding the main outlines of the whole National reconstruction, programme 1961 - 1969.

that,

the decree with regard to the political activities in Irian Barat shall be laid down:

article.1.

(1) By political activities are meant all political activities which can influence the endeavours of the Republic.

(2) All political activities conducted by the government itself, do not fall under the rules of this decree.

artcle.2.

(1) In the province of Irian Barat all political meetings gatherings and demonstrations are prohibited until further notice, while no writings publications, posters or pictures may be used without the consent of the Head of the district obtained beforehand.

(2) The way in which and the time when the applications meant in article 1 mentioned before have to be made, are to be determined by the Governor, Head of the district or by a funtionary designated for the purpose.

article. 3.

(1) As long as this Presidential decree for the Province of Irian Barat remains in force, it is forbidden to establish or to creat a new party.

(2) All existing parties dating from before may 1st 1963, fall under the provision contained in the Presidential decree no.7 of 1963 and decree no.13 of 1960 and will therefore have to be dissolved.

article.4.

(1) Anybody acting contrary to what has been laid down in article 2 aforesaid, will receive five years imprisonment at most.

(2) Anybody acting contrary to what is stated in article 3 mentioned before, will receive one year imprisonment at most.

article. 5.

(1) Offences mentioned in paragraph 1 of section 2 of this decree will be considered as criminal offences.

(2) Offences mentioned in parafraph 1 of section 3 will be considered as delicts.

article. 6.

The oblects and goods used in committing criminal offences and (or) offences meant in the paragraph 1 of article 2 and 1 of article 3 will be seized then and there.

article 7.

This Presidential decree will be in force on the day of its promulgation. In order to acquaint everybody with the tenor of this decree, it will be printed in full in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Promulgated at Djakarta on 15 july 1963
The Secretary Of State of the Republic
of Indonesia,

signed: Moch Ichsan.

Drawn up at Djakarta on 15 july 1963
The President of the Republic of Indonesia

signed : Soekarno.

Government Gazette no 77 of 1963