

take such additional measures as will ensure preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Guam;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the members of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in July 1979 for the constructive work accomplished and to the administering Power and to the Government and people of Guam for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Visiting Mission and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein;³⁵

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of Guam and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;

8. *Recalls* that the administering Power has the responsibility to ensure that the people of Guam are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration;

9. *Further calls upon* the administering Power to take the necessary action to enable the inhabitants of Guam to regain possession of unutilized land held at present by the federal authorities and by the military;

10. *Recalls* its relevant resolutions concerning military bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, recognizes that the presence of military bases could constitute a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration and reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases in Guam should not prevent the people of the Territory from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

11. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the freely elected authorities and representatives of the people of Guam, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

12. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of Guam;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

*75th plenary meeting
21 November 1979*

34/40. Question of East Timor

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Bearing in mind the part of the Political Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, relating to East Timor,³⁵

Having examined the chapter 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 the Territory,³⁶

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Portugal,³⁷ as the administering Power, and Indonesia,³⁸

Having also heard the statements of the petitioners,³⁹ including the representative of the Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente,⁴⁰

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

2. *Declares* that the people of East Timor must be enabled freely to determine their own future, under the auspices of the United Nations;

3. *Expresses its deepest concern* at the suffering of the people of East Timor as a result of the situation now prevailing in the Territory;

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to facilitate the entry into the Territory of international relief aid in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of East Timor;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to render, within their respective fields of competence, all possible assistance to the people of East Timor, particularly the children and those seeking to leave for another country for purposes of family reunion;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

*75th plenary meeting
21 November 1979*

34/41. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting

³⁵ See A/34/542, annex, sect. I, para. 155.

³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), chap. XI.*

³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 13th meeting, paras. 9-12.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 17th meetings.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 13th meeting, paras. 24-50; 14th meeting, paras. 14-47; 16th meeting, paras. 97-107; 17th meeting, paras. 52-60; and 18th meeting, paras. 4-21; and *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 14th meeting, paras. 25-37.

of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter 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 this question,⁴¹

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the question,⁴²

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,⁴³ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,⁴⁴ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*,

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,⁴⁵

Bearing in mind also the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁴⁶

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern African and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), chap. V.

⁴² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24 and Corr.1), vols. I and II.

⁴³ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁴⁴ *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁴⁵ See A/34/552, annex I.

⁴⁶ See A/34/542, annex.

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular of southern Africa, in association with the illegal racist minority régimes constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles stated in the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 33/40 of 13 December 1978, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in order to put an end to enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are owned by their nationals or bodies corporate under their jurisdiction, whenever such enterprises are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, and to prevent new investments which run counter to those interests,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority régime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), respectively,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the illegal production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to develop nuclear and military capabilities, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and enabling it to become a nuclear Power,

Deeply concerned at the fact that foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of those Territories as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to take effective steps to safeguard such ownership,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the

independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*, adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*;

3. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

5. *Condemns* all activities of foreign economic and other interests operating in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa and declares that their collaboration with the racist minority régimes is detrimental to the interests of the oppressed people and impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to monitor closely the situation in other Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence and that those peoples are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

7. *Condemns* all those countries which continue to maintain political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military, nuclear and other relations with the régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy;

8. *Strongly condemns* the collusion of France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States with South Africa in the nuclear field, and calls upon all other Governments to continue to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

9. *Calls once again upon* all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. *Requests* all States to refrain from making any investments in, or extending loans to, the minority racist régimes in southern Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with them;

11. *Expresses its conviction* that the scope of the sanctions adopted against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia should be expanded to cover all the measures contemplated in Article 41 of the Charter and calls upon the Security Council to consider adopting appropriate measures to this end;

12. *Condemns* all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

13. *Strongly condemns* the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia by United Kingdom oil companies which, by that deliberate act, are circumventing United Nations sanctions and strengthening the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

14. *Deplores* the complicity of successive Governments of the United Kingdom in the violation of United Nations sanctions by United Kingdom oil companies, as exposed in the Bingham report⁴⁷ on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

15. *Condemns* those oil-producing or oil-exporting countries which supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa and demands that they cease forthwith all exports of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régimes in southern Africa and take the necessary measures against oil companies which, in violation of United Nations resolutions on sanctions, continue to deliver oil to those régimes;

16. *Commends* the new Government of Iran for severing diplomatic, military, economic, trade and other links with the racist régime of South Africa and, particularly, for enforcing effectively the oil embargo against that régime;

17. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

18. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted

⁴⁷ T. H. Bingham and S. M. Gray, *Report on the Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products to Rhodesia* (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1978).

by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁴⁸ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

19. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people;

20. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

21. *Strongly condemns* the racist minority régime of South Africa which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, continues to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon the Security Council to implement the provisions of the present resolution by imposing economic sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo and the withdrawal of investments from that country;

22. *Invites* all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

23. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes;

25. *Endorses* the proposal of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, to convene jointly with the United Nations an international conference in 1980 to mobilize world public opinion in support of the effective application of economic and other sanctions against South Africa;⁴⁹

26. *Appeals* to all international non-governmental organizations to continue their campaign to mobilize international public opinion for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria and Salisbury régimes;

27. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

75th plenary meeting
21 November 1979

34/42. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject, including in particular Assembly resolution 33/41 of 13 December 1978,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,⁵⁰ the Economic and Social Council⁵¹ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁵² as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵³

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁵⁴

Aware that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the attainment of this goal,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and

⁵⁰ A/34/208 and Add.1-3; see also A/AC.109/L.1313.

⁵¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/34/3/Rev.1)*, chap. XXVIII.

⁵² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), chap. VII.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24 and Corr.1), vol. I, part two, chaps. II and V; and vol. IV, annexes VI, XII, XIV, XVI, XIX and XXI.

⁵⁴ See A/34/542, annex.

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1)*, para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette No. 1*.

⁴⁹ See A/34/552, annex I, resolution CM/Res. 734 (XXXIII).