

**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

SECRETARIAT

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ADDIS ABABA

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAIN**

SECRETARIAT

B. P. 3243

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**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Tenth Ordinary Session
~~Lusaka~~, February 1968**

Addis Ababa

**REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE,
FRENCH AND SPANISH DOMINATION**

PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES

1. The nationalist struggle is still being carried out on the Portuguese territories. It is even gaining scope and there are certain parts which are mainly run by the nationalists in spite of the brutal Portuguese repression.
2. Portuguese Guinea: During the months of September and October the guerrillers increased their attacks on the Portuguese troops.
3. Angola: The armed struggle is gaining momentum especially in the North Cabinda area as well as in Gubambo and Mossiko near Zambia. In the months of September and October there were guerrilla attacks in Quibaxi Camabalela.
4. As for the convening of a meeting of a committee comprising of Congo Kinshasa, Congo Brazaville, Ghana, U.A.R. and Zambia to study the situation prevailing in Angola and use every endeavour to induce the liberation movements to form a common front, it has been decided to hold that meeting ~~after~~ after the Budget session of the Council of Ministers.
5. Mozambique: The FRELIMO is still carrying on its attacks in spite of some set-backs. The Portuguese captured a supply base of the freedom fighters in the Inhameze mountains late September.
6. The situation in the Portuguese Territories remains a threat to World Peace. The Portuguese are not content to act as an occupation force but also use these Territories to carry out armed activity against Independent African States.
7. On October 4, three Portuguese planes attacked the Guinean village of Kandoki situated 40 miles from the Guinea - Bissao border. During that raid, they killed eleven Guineans among them five women and two children.
8. On October 9, Senegal announced that Portuguese elements had entered Senegalese Territory on September 1, 16 and 23 in the areas of Santhiaba, Manjacque and Djirack. The Senegal representative at the General Assembly accused them of killing a refugee and looting several houses.
9. The Angolan Territory was also being used to infiltrate the mercenaries in to the Congo.

10. On November 15, 1967 the Security Council adopted a resolution; condemning Portugal for not having stopped the mercenaries from using Angola as a base for armed operations against the Congo and inviting Portugal to put an end immediately, in conformity with the Security Council Resolutions, to the granting of any aid to the mercenaries.

11. On November 21, 1967 the General Assembly adopted Resolution A/Res/2270 (XXII) [Appendix A] in which after reaffirming once more the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to achieve freedom and independence it,

"Strongly condemns the colonial war being waged by the Government of Portugal against the peaceful peoples of the Territories under its domination";

"Condemns the policy of the Government of Portugal, which violates the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the settlement of foreign immigrants in the Territories and by the forcible export of African workers to South Africa, and calls upon that Government to stop immediately the systematic influx of foreign immigrants into these Territories and the forcible export of African workers to South Africa."

"Condemns the policies of Portugal for using the Territories under its domination for violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States, in particular the Democratic Republic of the Congo."

"Once again requests all States, particularly the military allies of Portugal in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to take the following measures:

- (a) To desist forthwith from giving the Government of Portugal any assistance, including the training of Portuguese military personnel within or outside the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which encourages that Government to continue its repression of the African people in the Territories under its domination;

- (b) To prevent any sale or supply of weapons and military equipment to the Government of Portugal;
- (c) To stop the sale or shipment to the Government of Portugal of equipment and materials for the manufacture or maintenance of weapons and ammunition;"

As well as to put an end to the activities of the financial interests operating in those Territories, which exploit the human and material resources of the Territories and impede the progress of the people towards freedom and independence.

"Recommends the Security Council to consider urgently the adoption of the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its resolutions concerning this question."

"Appeals once again to all the specialized agencies in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance as long as Portugal fails to implement General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV)".

12. In spite of the attitude of the International Community to their policies, Mr. Franco Nogueira, Portugal's Minister of Foreign Affairs answering the press said that oil products reach Southern Rhodesia via Lourenco Marques. He also stated that there was no probability of a change in the Portuguese policy in Africa.

13. Thus it should be realised that Portugal constitutes a threat to peace in this area. In particular, it is serving as a shield to South Africa because South Africa's security is assured by the presence of the Portuguese at its borders.

14. Portugal, by importing immigrants and exporting the nationalists of the Territories under its domination, is trying to create the necessary conditions for the birth of a new Rhodesia.

15. It is mainly thanks to Portugal's presence that the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia are failing. The Portuguese blatantly admit passing over petroleum products to Rhodesia via Lourenco Marques. The only solution would then be to apply mandatory sanctions to Portugal and to see that these sanctions are implemented by all countries.

16. As long as the axis of Salazar - Smith and Vorster in Southern Africa are helping each other, there is little hope for the peoples of this area to achieve independence. The International Community has to realise the gravity of the threat to World Peace created in this part of Africa, and to put an end to this situation.

17. While the African countries have to increase their moral and material support to the freedom fighters of the territory, they also have before them a humanitarian mission i.e. to shelter, and train the thousands of refugees from these territories.

18. They should make the nationalist movements of the Territories under Portuguese domination realise that unless they unite their fronts till they achieve independence, Africa will find it difficult to co-operate with them. But the only realistic means of achieving independence is for the peoples of these territories to increase the struggle they are waging and to forget their differences so as to present one strong united front to the enemy.

SPANISH TERRITORIES

IFNI :

19. On September 24, 1967 Morocco announced that Spain and Morocco started their talks on the granting of self determination to the people of Ifni.

20. On January 9, 1968 the U.N. General Assembly adopted Res. No. A/RES/2354 (XXII) [Appendix B] on the question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara in which after reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Ifni to self-determination, it.

"Requests the administering power to take immediately the necessary steps to accelerate the decolonization of Ifni and to determine with the

Government of Morocco, bearing in mind the aspirations of the indigenous population, the procedures for the transfer of Powers in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);"

"Invites the administering Power to continue the dialogue which has begun with the Government of Morocco, with a view to implementing the provisions of paragraph 3 of the present resolution;"

21. As for the Spanish Sahara it,

"Invites the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of Spanish Sahara and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the Territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination, and, to this end:"

- a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis, by permitting, inter alia, the return of exiles to the Territory;
- b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;
- c) To refrain from any action to delay the process of the decolonization of Spanish Sahara;
- d) To provide all the necessary facilities to a United Nations mission so that it may be able to participate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum;"

22. Equatorial Guinea:

The U.N. Committee of 24 has reaffirmed the right of the people of Equatorial Guinea to self-determination and independence. It also urged Spain to convene the Constitutional Conference called for in the General Assembly Resolution 2230 (XXI) and to ensure that the Territory accedes to independence not later than July 1968.

23. As was expected, Spain tried to find a way of splitting the territory before the U.N. independence deadline of July, 1968. It called a Constitutional Conference for Equatorial Guinea on October 30, 1967 in Madrid. There were 47 representatives from Guinea and seventeen from Spain. There were six Members from the Guinean General Assembly headed by Frederico Ngomo, six Members of the autonomous government and Mr. Bonifacio Indo Edu, two national counsellors of the (Parti Unique) movement, four deputies from Cortes, three representatives of lawyers and the Chamber of Commerce, twenty representatives of the five political parties IPGE - MONALIGE - MUNGE - Union Bubi - Union Democratique and five representatives of the Ethnic groups and minorities.

24. The representatives of IPGE, MONALIGE and MUNGE favoured a unitary state while the representatives of the Union Democratique called for a federal state and the Union Bubi asked for the continuation of the present state i.e. autonomy under Spain. In his speech to the Conference, senor Fernando Castiella, Minister for Foreign Affairs, pointed to the need to preserve the Unity of Equatorial Guinea. He called for a solution embracing both unity and diversity and that any projects for an independence would have to be put to the people of the territory in the form of a referendum. According to some observers however it is feared that by inviting the chiefs of the tribes to the Constitutional Conference Spain might be trying to divide the Conference because some Spanish quarters favour the independence of the continental area of Rio Muni but prefer the maintenance of the island of Fernando Po under Spanish domination.

25. At the same time, the President of the local Assembly of Fernando Po, M. Enrique Gori Molubella asked for the right of self-determination for the island which was, he affirmed, determined to be separated from Rio Muni. He insisted that the separation was indispensable prior to independence. This solution would be of a great benefit to some Spanish financial interests.

26. The Constitutional Conference was suspended, to be resumed at a date not yet fixed, after division between those asking for independence and unity and the separatists.

27. On January 9, 1968 the U.N. General Assembly adopted Resolution A/Res/2355 (XXII) [Appendix C] concerning Equatorial Guinea in which it,

"Reiterates its request to the administering Power to ensure that the Territory accedes to independence as a single political and territorial entity not later than July 1968";

Invites the administering Power to implement as soon as possible the following measures:

- a) To ensure full respect for all democratic freedoms;
- b) To institute an electoral system based on universal adult suffrage and to hold, before independence, a general election for the whole Territory on the basis of a unified electoral roll;
- c) To transfer effective power to the government resulting from this election;

Urges the administering Power to reconvene the constitutional conference referred to above in order to work out the modalities of the transfer of power, including the drawing up of an electoral law and of an independence constitution;"

FRENCH TERRITORIES

28. French Somaliland (Djibouti):

The French National Assembly voted to change the name of "French Somali Coast "to" The French Coast of the Afars and the Issas".

29. On October 13, the High Court in the territory dismissed charges against the leaders of the opposition Popular Movement Party (P.M.P.) which was dissolved in July. Among the seven accused were former Ministers Hassan Gouled and Abdi Ahmed Warsama. They had been released from responsibility in charges which followed the incidents which broke out in the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) on the eve of the March 21 referendum.

30. The closing of the Suez Canal is affecting the port traffic of Djibouti. The deficit in the national budget might be of four hundred and thirty million Djibouti francs.

31. Comoro:

France announced its decision to change the governing statute of the Comoro Islands" in order to lead the archipelago to full internal autonomy". The French government approved the law proposed by General Billotte Minister of State in Charge of Overseas Department and Territories. The last amendment to the statute was in December 1961 when the Presidency of the Governing Council was handed over to a Comoran and the Governor was replaced by a High Commissioner.

32. On October 19 in Moroni, the Comoran Chamber of Deputies held an extraordinary session to study the new statute, which is a result of discussions started between the President of the governing Council, Mr. Said Mohamed Cheikh and Mr. Billotte. According to Mr. Said Mohamed Cheikh the aim of the Comoro negotiations was to define clearly the respective competences of the High Commissioner and the President of the Governing Council. It also deals with the relations of the Comoro Communities of Madagascar and Eastern Africa as well as the Organisation of Justice in the Territory.

33. On November 11, 1967 the draft statute was submitted to the Council of Ministers and it was approved.

The statute tends:

1. To give to the institutional organ of the Territory the power to settle themselves their means of formation, their functioning and their relations.
2. To enlarge as much as possible and to define clearly the territorial competence, mainly in judicial and legal matters, while distinguishing them from the competences of the state.
3. To create a new form of aid from the Metropolitan state which will be the object of contracts warranting their mutual implementation.
4. To clarify upon the request of the local assemblies, the conditions in which the personality and individuality of the constituencies will be exercised.

34. The Council of Ministers approved the draft statute which was submitted on December 1, 1967 to the Specialised Committee of the French National Assembly. Mr. Billotte explained to the Committee that this statute gave the Comoro the internal right to self determination compatible with the maintenance of French sovereignty. After some ammendments the statute was adopted.

35. The Governing Council had been forced to request the change in the statute so as to face the nationalists whose opposition had become embarrassing.

36. The Nationalists should be encouraged in their opposition till they achieve complete and true independence.

APPENDIX A

Twenty-second session
Agenda item 66

A/RES/2270 (XXII)
21 November 1967

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Fourth Committee (A/6908)]
2270 (XXII). Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Having examined the question of Territories under Portuguese domination;

Having heard the statements of the petitioners;

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also all the relevant resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council 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,

Taking note of the report of the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held at Kitwe, Zambia, from 25 July to 4 August 1967,

Deeply disturbed by the negative attitude of the Government of Portugal and its persistent refusal to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions,

Gravely concerned about the critical and explosive situation which is threatening international peace and security owing to the methods of oppression and the military operations which continue to be used against the African peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination,

Noting once more with deep concern that the activities of the foreign economic and financial interests in those Territories are being pursued as intensively as ever and continue to impede the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples,

Noting further with profound concern that Portugal continues to receive aid and weapons from certain States, and in particular from its military allies, which it uses against the population of those Territories,

Noting with satisfaction the progress towards national independence and freedom made by the liberation movements both through their struggle and through a reconstruction programme,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General relating to his consultations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966 and 2202 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, /

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to achieve freedom and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve this right;

2. Approves 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 Territories under Portuguese domination and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

3. Strongly condemns the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee, as well as that Government's actions which are designed to perpetuate its oppressive foreign rule;

4. Strongly condemns the colonial war being waged by the Government of Portugal against the peaceful peoples of the Territories under its domination, which constitutes a crime against humanity and a grave threat to international peace and security;

✓ /
✓ /

5. Condemns the policy of the Government of Portugal, which violates the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the settlement of foreign immigrants in the Territories and by the forcible export of African workers to South Africa, and calls upon that Government to stop immediately the systematic influx of foreign immigrants into these Territories and the forcible export of African workers to South Africa;

6. Strongly condemns the activities of the financial interests operating in the Territories under Portuguese domination, which exploit the human and material resources of the Territories and impede the progress of their people towards freedom and independence;

7. Urges the Government of Portugal to apply without delay to the peoples of the Territories under its domination the principle of self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and, in particular, to take the following actions:

(a) To recognize solemnly the right of the peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence;

(b) To desist forthwith from all acts of repression and to withdraw all military and other forces which it is using for that purpose;

(c) To proclaim an unconditional political amnesty and create the conditions which will enable authority to be transferred to freely elected institutions representative of the populations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

8.a Once again requests all States, particularly the military allies of Portugal in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to take the following measures:

(a) To desist forthwith from giving the Government of Portugal any assistance, including the training of Portuguese military personnel within or outside the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which encourages that Government to continue its repression of the African people in the Territories under its domination;

(b) To prevent any sale or supply of weapons and military equipment to the Government of Portugal;

(c) To stop the sale or shipment to the Government of Portugal of equipment and materials for the manufacture or maintenance of weapons and ammunition;

(d) To put an end to the activities referred to in paragraph 6 above;

9. Condemns the policies of Portugal for using the Territories under its domination for violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States, in particular the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

10. Draws the urgent attention of the Security Council to the continued deterioration of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination, as well as to the consequences of these violations by Portugal of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the neighbouring independent African States that border its colonies;

11. Recommends the Security Council to consider urgently the adoption of the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its resolutions concerning this question, particularly resolution 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965, and those of General Assembly resolutions 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966;

12. Appeals again to all States to grant the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination the moral and material assistance necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

13. Appeals once again to all the specialized agencies, in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance as long as the Government of Portugal fails to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

14. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations for the help they have given so far, and requests them, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements, to increase their assistance to the

refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination and to those who have suffered and are still suffering as a result of the military operations;

15. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to promote through the various United Nations bodies and agencies the widespread and continuous publicizing of the work of the United Nations concerning this question so that world opinion may be sufficiently and accurately informed of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination and of the continuing struggle waged by the peoples of these Territories for their liberation and, for this purpose, to prepare periodically special publications to be widely distributed in various languages;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to enter into consultations with the specialized agencies referred to in paragraph 13 above with regard to its implementation and to report thereon to the Special Committee;

17. Requests the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in the Territories under review and to examine the extent of compliance by States with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

APPENDIX B

Twenty-second session
Agenda item 23

A/RES/2354 (XXII)
9 January 1968

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
[on the report of the Fourth Committee (A/7013)]
2354 (XXII). Question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara

The General Assembly,

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 Territories of Ifni and Spanish Sahara,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also the resolution adopted on 16 October 1964 by the Special Committee,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966,

Noting that the Spanish Government, as the administering Power, has not yet applied the provisions of its resolution 1514 (XV),

Recalling the decision concerning the Territories under Spanish administration taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 November 1966,

Noting the statement of the administering Power that a high-level dialogue had already begun between the Governments of Spain and Morocco concerning Ifni,

Noting further the statement made by the administering Power on 7 December 1966 relating to Spanish Sahara, in particular with regard to the sending of a special United Nations mission to the Territory, the return of exiles and the free exercise by the indigenous population of its right to self-determination,

Considering the consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its meeting of 14 September 1967,

I

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Ifni to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
2. Approves 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 of Ifni, and endorses the consensus adopted by the Special Committee on 14 September 1967;
3. Requests the administering Power to take immediately the necessary steps to accelerate the decolonization of Ifni and to determine with the Government of Morocco, bearing in mind the aspirations of the indigenous population, the procedures for the transfer of powers in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
4. Invites the administering Power to continue the dialogue which has begun with the Government of Morocco, with a view to implementing the provisions of paragraph 3 of the present resolution;
5. Requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the situation in the Territory of Ifni and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session;

II

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
2. Approves 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 of Spanish Sahara, and endorses the consensus adopted by the Special Committee on 14 September 1967;
3. Invites the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of Spanish Sahara and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the Territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination, and, to this end:
 - (a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis, by permitting, inter alia, the return of exiles to the Territory;
 - (b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;
 - (c) To refrain from any action to delay the process of the decolonization of Spanish Sahara;
 - (d) To provide all the necessary facilities to a United Nations mission so that it may be able to participate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the administering Power and the Special Committee, to appoint immediately the special mission provided for in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2229 (XXXI), and to expedite its dispatch to Spanish Sahara for the purpose of recommending practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and, in particular, for determining the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the referendum and submitting a report to him as soon as possible for transmission to the Special Committee;

5. Requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the situation in the Territory of Spanish Sahara and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

APPENDIX C

Twenty-second session
Agenda item 23

A/RES/2355 (XXII)
9 January 1968

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
[on the report of the Fourth Committee (A/7013)]
2355 (XXII). Question of Equatorial Guinea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Equatorial Guinea,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,

Having also heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Having considered 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 Equatorial Guinea,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further the provisions of its resolutions 2067 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 2230 (XXI) of 20 December 1966,

Having noted the constitutional conference which opened in Madrid on 30 October 1967,

1. Approves 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 Equatorial Guinea;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Equatorial Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Regrets that the administering Power has not yet set a date for the accession of Equatorial Guinea to independence in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory;

4. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to ensure that the Territory accedes to independence as a single political and territorial entity not later than July 1968;

5. Invites the administering Power to implement as soon as possible the following measures:

(a) To ensure full respect for all democratic freedoms;

(b) To institute an electoral system based on universal adult suffrage and to hold, before independence, a general election for the whole Territory on the basis of a unified electoral roll;

(c) To transfer effective power to the government resulting from this election;

6. Urges the administering Power to reconvene the constitutional conference referred to above in order to work out the modalities of the transfer of power, including the drawing up of an electoral law and of an independence constitution;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate action, in consultation with the administering Power and the Special Committee, to ensure the presence of the United Nations in the Territory for the supervision of the preparation for, and the holding of, the election envisaged in paragraph 5 (b) above and to participate in all other measures leading towards the independence of the Territory;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the administering Power and to report to the Special Committee on its implementation;

9. Decides to maintain the question of Equatorial Guinea on its agenda.

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