



Fifteenth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSION: ITEM PROPOSED BY AFGHANISTAN, BURMA, CAMBODIA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CEYLON, CHAD, CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE), CYPRUS, ETHIOPIA, FEDERATION OF MALAYA, GHANA, GUINEA, INDIA; INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, IVORY COAST, JAPAN, JORDAN, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SOMALIA, SUDAN, TOGO, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UPPER VOLTA AND YEMEN

SITUATION IN ANGOLA

Letter dated 20 March 1961 from the Representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta and Yemen addressed to the President of the General Assembly

On the instructions of our respective Governments we have the honour to request that an item "Situation in Angola" be included as an additional item under rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly in the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

An explanatory memorandum is attached in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

|          |                             |                            |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (Signed) | Afghanistan                 | Rahman PAZEWAK             |
|          | Burma                       | U THANT                    |
|          | Cambodia                    | Measketh CAIMEROM          |
|          | Central African<br>Republic | GALLIN-DOUATHE             |
|          | Ceylon                      | T.B. SUBASINGHE            |
|          | Chad                        | Jean CHARLOT               |
|          | Congo (Brazzaville)         | Lambéké BIYOU DI           |
|          | Congo (Leopoldville)        | Mario CARDOSO              |
|          | Cyprus                      | Zenon ROSSIDES             |
|          | Ethiopia                    | Tesfaye GEBRE-EGZY         |
|          | Federation of<br>Malaya     | Nik A. KAMIL               |
|          | Ghana                       | Alex QUAISON-SACKKEY       |
|          | Guinea                      | DIALLO Telli               |
|          | India                       | C.S. JHA                   |
|          | Indonesia                   | S. WIRJOPRANOTO            |
|          | Iran                        | Mehdi VAKIL                |
|          | Iraq                        | Adnan PACHACHI             |
|          | Ivory Coast                 | Assouan USHER              |
|          | Japan                       | Koto MATSUDAIRA            |
|          | Jordan                      | A. RIFA'I                  |
|          | Lebanon                     | Georges HAKIM              |
|          | Liberia                     | Henry COOPER               |
|          | Libya                       | FEKINI                     |
|          | Madagascar                  | ANDRIAMAHARO               |
|          | Mali                        | Oumar LY                   |
|          | Morocco                     | Ahmed OSMAN                |
|          | Nepal                       | Rishikesh SHAHA            |
|          | Niger                       | Issoufou Saidou DJERMAKOYE |
|          | Nigeria                     | Alhaji Muhammad NGILERUMA  |
|          | Pakistan                    | Said HASAN                 |
|          | Saudi Arabia                | J.M. BAROODY               |
|          | Senegal                     | Alioune CISSE              |
|          | Somalia                     | Hassan Nur ELMI            |
|          | Sudan                       | N.A. SULEIMAN              |
|          | Togo                        | A. AKAKPO                  |
|          | Tunisia                     | Mongi SLIM                 |
|          | United Arab Republic        | Omar LOUTFI                |
|          | Upper Volta                 | Frédéric GUIRMA            |
|          | Yemen                       | ZABARAH                    |

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The recent disturbances in Angola involving the death of a large number of people of the territory have aroused concern and indignation among the peoples of the world.
2. Angola is a Non-Self-Governing Territory covered by Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations. Resolution 1542 (XV) adopted at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly stated clearly that Angola, along with other Portuguese territories in Africa and elsewhere, are Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and in the light of the principles approved by the Assembly in resolution 1541 (XV).
3. Angola is a classic case of colonial domination and suppression of millions of Africans. The recent disturbances in Angola involving the abuse of fundamental human rights and freedoms clearly indicate a situation which, if allowed to continue, is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.
4. On 14 December 1960, the General Assembly adopted without dissent resolution 1514 (XV) which contained a declaration by the Assembly on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. By this resolution the United Nations recognized the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. By this resolution the United Nations further declared that "immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom".
5. The above resolution also states: "All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected."

6. Information which is reaching the world every day, in spite of the heavy censorship placed upon the Territory of Angola, points to an ever deteriorating situation. These events further prove that fundamental human rights are being denied and, if this state of affairs is allowed to continue, it will cause a grave threat to international peace and security. The gravity of the situation calls for its immediate consideration at the present session of the General Assembly.

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