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31 October 1963

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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF THE  
RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS  
1049TH MEETING ON 31 JULY 1963 (S/5380)

I

On 31 July 1963, the Security Council adopted a resolution concerning Territories under Portuguese administration (S/5380).

In operative paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Security Council determined that the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration was "seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa" and, in operative paragraph 5, urgently called upon Portugal to implement the following:

- "(a) The immediate recognition of the right of the peoples of the Territories under its administration to self-determination and independence;
- (b) The immediate cessation of all acts of repression and the withdrawal of all military and other forces at present employed for that purpose;
- (c) The promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and the establishment of conditions that will allow the free functioning of political parties;
- (d) Negotiations, on the basis of the recognition of the right to self-determination, with the authorized representatives of the political parties within and outside the Territories with a view to the transfer of power to political institutions freely elected and representative of the peoples, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV);
- (e) The granting of independence immediately thereafter to all the Territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples;"

In operative paragraph 6 of the resolution, the Security Council requested all States to "refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration, and take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for this purpose to the Portuguese Government".

In operative paragraph 7 of the resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to "ensure the implementation of the provisions of this resolution, to furnish such assistance as he may deem necessary and to report to the Security Council by 31 October 1963".

## II

In accordance with the mandate given to him in the resolution, the Secretary-General by a Note dated 19 August 1963 drew the attention of the Government of Portugal to the resolution and in particular to operative paragraphs 4 to 7 thereof. The Secretary-General requested to be informed regarding the steps taken for carrying out the provisions contained in the resolution and, in particular, the specific measures enumerated in operative paragraph 5 thereof, as this information was essential to enable him to carry out the mandate given to him in operative paragraph 7 of the resolution.

On 29 August 1963, the Permanent Representative of Portugal transmitted to the Secretary-General the following reply by his Government:

"In connexion with Note TR 300 PORT, dated 19 August 1963, and without prejudice to the position of principle which is generally well known, and which has been reiterated by the Portuguese delegation at the meetings of the Security Council held from 22 July 1963 to 31 July 1963, the Portuguese Government has the honour to state that it is prepared to give to the Secretary-General all its co-operation for the clarification of some problems which were raised during the said sessions of the Security Council, and which in terms of the Charter may be legitimately considered to be matter within the specific competence of that Organ.

"For this purpose, and in the conviction that conversations within that context could be advantageous to the objective in view, the Portuguese Government, acting in the constructive spirit by which it is animated, invites the Secretary-General to visit Lisbon, as soon as possible, on a date which His Excellency may find convenient, for direct contacts with the Portuguese Government."

In a letter dated 31 August 1963, the Secretary-General sent the following reply to the Portuguese Government:

"The Portuguese Government, by the above-mentioned communication, informed the Secretary-General that in connexion with Note TR 300 PORT dated 19 August 1963, and without prejudice to the position of principle which

is generally well known, and which has been reiterated by the Portuguese delegation at the meetings of the Security Council held from 22 July 1963 to 31 July 1963, the Portuguese Government has the honour to state that it was prepared to give to the Secretary-General all its co-operation for the clarification of some problems which were raised during the said sessions of the Security Council, and which in terms of the Charter may be legitimately considered to be matter within the specific competence of that Organ. For this purpose, and in the conviction that conversations within the context could be advantageous to the objective in view, the Portuguese Government, acting in the constructive spirit by which it was animated, invited the Secretary-General to visit Lisbon, as soon as possible, on a date which the Secretary-General may find convenient, for direct contacts with the Portuguese Government.

"The Secretary-General, in expressing his appreciation of the kind invitation, has the honour to inform the Portuguese Government that due to heavy pressure of work he is prevented at this stage from leaving the Headquarters of the United Nations. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General, in the wish to meet the spirit by which the Portuguese Government is animated and pursuant to the mandate given to him by the Security Council, will be glad to assign one of the Under-Secretaries of the United Nations, Mr. Godfrey K.J. Amachree, to visit Lisbon and to represent the Secretary-General in direct contacts with the Portuguese Government. Mr. Amachree will arrive in Lisbon on 9 September, should these arrangements be convenient to the Portuguese Government."

In accordance with the arrangements agreed upon, Mr. Godfrey K.J. Amachree, Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, visited Lisbon between 9 and 11 September 1963 and represented the Secretary-General in direct contacts with the Portuguese Government. Mr. Amachree had discussions with the Prime Minister of Portugal, Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Franco Nogueira, and with officials of the Foreign and Overseas Ministries.

### III

After considering Mr. Amachree's report of his conversations with the Portuguese Government, and in pursuance of the request addressed to him in operative paragraph 7 of the Security Council's resolution of 31 July 1963, the Secretary-General felt that it would be useful if talks could be initiated between Portugal and the African States.

The suggestion that such talks be held under the auspices of the Secretary-General was agreed to by Portugal and by the African States. For this purpose

the African States designated the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia; the Ministers for External Affairs of Nigeria and Tanganyika; and the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Ghana, Guinea and Morocco. Portugal was represented by the Foreign Minister, the Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and other members of the delegation.

#### IV

The first phase of the talks was devoted mainly to the clarification by the representative of Portugal of his Government's concept of "self-determination". Dr. Nogueira, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, as his Government's spokesman, had this to say on this question:

"There remained the burning question of self-determination, which he believed was a very important one. The point at issue appeared to be not so much as to the question of self-determination, but as to agreement on a valid definition of the concept of self-determination. Frankly, Portugal was opposed to a certain concept of self-determination which is predetermined in its results and which ignores all acts unless they are done in accordance with certain resolutions or criteria. Portugal did not believe that self-determination could be predetermined. Portugal believed that there was more than one modality of self-determination just as there was more than one modality with regard to the form of administration of a State. Self-determination to Portugal meant the agreement and consent of the population to a certain political structure, type of State and administrative organization.

"The position of the Portuguese Government on the question of self-determination had been officially stated by Prime Minister Salazar in an interview with 'Life' Magazine in 1962. It was interesting that this statement had been overlooked during debates on this question, but it was very important and meaningful. This statement presented Portuguese policy in a very different light to that presented in statements made in the United Nations.

"To Portugal, self-determination meant the consent of the people to a certain structure and political organization. It came about by participation in administration and by participation in political life. Portugal submitted that when in any given country the population participated in administrative matters at all levels and in political life at all levels, then the population was participating in decisions regulating the country's affairs and decisions affecting the life of that country. This was what was happening in Portuguese territories. The basic realities were there and he

was sadly surprised that statements on Portuguese policy did not correspond with the facts. The population in Portuguese territories participated in the elections for, and were elected to, the Regedorias, the Municipal Councils, the Legislative Councils, the Economic and Social Councils, the National Assembly, the Corporative Chamber and the Overseas Council. They participated in discussions, not only on any given territory, but on matters pertaining to the over-all State. This represented the free expression of the wishes and will of the population and their participation in administration and in political life of the territory."

The spokesmen for the African States pointed out that their mandate stemmed from the terms of a resolution passed at the Addis Ababa Conference of African Heads of States and Governments. They stressed the fact that the important issue with regard to the Portuguese Territories was that of self-determination which was a political issue and over-shadowed the question of economic and social development. The issue was whether Portugal was prepared to carry out the obligations it had already accepted under the Charter of the United Nations, namely, whether Portugal accepted the principle of self-determination and was willing to take the necessary steps to implement it. So far as the Portuguese concept of self-determination was concerned, it could only be acceptable if it meant that the people had the right to determine the future of their territories and that they had the right to opt out of Portugal. It was essential that the people of the Portuguese Territories should be able to make the important decisions as to what their present and future political relationship with Portugal should be.

It was made clear during the talks that the representatives of the African States wanted further clarification of the implications of the Portuguese concept of "self-determination". The Portuguese Foreign Minister accordingly outlined the implications of his Government's policy as follows:

- (1) The National Assembly had recently approved a new organic law which would enable the enactment of new political and administrative statutes for the overseas territories. The main provisions of the new organic law are:
  - (a) an increased number of Local Government bodies;
  - (b) enlarged membership of the Legislative Councils; (all were now to be elected whereas previously some had been appointed)
  - (c) an increased number of territorial representatives in the Corporative Chamber and the Overseas Council; (whereas previously there

had been twenty-seven territorial representatives there would now be approximately one hundred and all would be elected)

(d) a new electoral law which was a logical extension of the previous law of 1961, when civil rights were granted to all inhabitants.

Under the new electoral law, the people would elect the Regedorias, the Municipal Councils, the Legislative Councils, the Economic and Social Councils, the Overseas Council, the Corporative Chamber and the National Assembly.

(2) After consulting the overseas territories, new electoral laws had been promulgated. As a result of these laws, the electorate would be considerably enlarged and the overseas territories had been asked to organize new electoral rolls.

(3) Elections, based on the new laws and regulations and the new electoral rolls, were scheduled for March 1964.

(4) The purpose of the elections would be to elect the members of the various administrative and political bodies at all levels, except the members of the National Assembly.

(5) A plebiscite "within the national framework" was envisaged. The purpose of the plebiscite was to enable the people to have an opportunity to express their views on the Government's overseas policy.

(6) The Portuguese Government would continue to accelerate its programme of development in all fields, especially education and economy, so as to foster an increasing participation of the population in the administration and political life of the territories.

V

It would seem from the foregoing that the Portuguese Government is not opposed to the principle of self-determination as embodied in the Portuguese concept of the term and within its context.

According to the Portuguese Foreign Minister, his Government's contention is that "there is more than one modality of self-determination just as there is more than one modality with regard to the form of administration of a State".

From the above-mentioned Portuguese explanation of their position it may be inferred that the Portuguese Government has not denied the principle of self-determination for the peoples of its overseas territories. The failure to realize this fact, according to Dr. Nogueira, is the outcome of a misunderstanding by others of Portuguese policy in its overseas territories.

Although it is rather premature to be optimistic as to the outcome of the conversations which have so far been held, it is the Secretary-General's view that the fact that representatives of the African States and of the Portuguese Government agreed to meet in order to discuss the problems affecting the relations of their countries is in itself an encouraging development. As stated earlier, the initial conversations have dealt mainly with the problem of self-determination and it seems to the Secretary-General that, even though the Portuguese Government has made its stand on this question clear, there remain other vital issues which may be discussed in further conversations, which could be held as mutually agreeable in the near future. During the conversations both sides stressed the necessity for a peaceful settlement of their differences, and it is the hope of the Secretary-General that the spirit of understanding and moderation evinced during the recent talks will continue to prevail.

## VI

The Secretary-General wishes furthermore to inform the Security Council that, in pursuance of the mandate given to him in the resolution, he addressed himself to all other Member States, drawing their particular attention to operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of the resolution and requesting them to communicate to him before 25 September 1963 any relevant information on the action already taken and proposed to be taken by their Governments in the context of the resolution.

The Secretary-General has the honour to report to the Security Council that up to 31 October 1963, fifty-five Members had replied to his letter. The substantive parts of these replies are reproduced below:

AUSTRALIA

(Original: English)  
25 October 1963

Australia does not supply arms to Portugal. In consequence the question of an embargo does not arise.

AUSTRIA

(Original: English)  
28 September 1963

Austria does not export arms or military equipment to Portugal.

BELGIUM

(Original: French)  
27 September 1963

The Belgian Government, having noted the terms of operative paragraph 6 of resolution S/5380, has decided to take the necessary measures to prevent the supply to the Portuguese Government of arms and military equipment which might be used for the purpose of repressing the peoples of the Portuguese Territories in Africa.

BRAZIL

(Original: English)  
25 September 1963

The trade existing between Brazil and Portugal results from traditional commercial relations, which is not in the least affected by the situation prevailing in the Territories under Portuguese administration. Moreover the Brazilian Government neither sells arms nor military equipment to the Portuguese Government.

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BULGARIA

(Original: French)  
6 September 1963

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria invariably supports any United Nations action designed to bring about the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as regards all the colonial peoples, including those of Angola, Mozambique and other Territories still subject to the harsh regime of Portuguese colonialism.

The Bulgarian people was happy to welcome the Security Council resolution of 31 July 1963, which was the result of an initiative by the African States. Although the resolution does not envisage any effective measures for the speedy solution of the question of the liberation of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese administration, it nevertheless represents an important step which might lead to the adoption of such measures.

It is common knowledge that Portugal is able to retain its hold on its colonies only through the assistance and arms which it receives from its NATO allies. It is therefore of the greatest importance at this time that there should be strict compliance with operative paragraph 6 of the above-mentioned resolution, in which the Security Council "Requests that all States should refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration, and take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for this purpose to the Portuguese Government".

Needless to say, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as a socialist country, could never assist the Portuguese Government in any way. However, since operative paragraph 6 of the Security Council resolution refers to all States, the Bulgarian Government declares, in reply to the inquiry made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria offers no assistance to the Portuguese Government, nor does it sell or supply any arms or military equipment to that Government.

BURMA

(Original: English)  
16 September 1963

The Union of Burma has never offered the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration, and she has no occasion to take measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for this purpose to the Portuguese Government.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(Original: Russian)  
21 October 1963

The representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic have repeatedly put forward demands in United Nations bodies for the cessation of the repressive measures carried out by the Portuguese colonialists against the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under their administration, for the cessation of the supply of arms and equipment to Portugal for the waging of colonial wars, and for the immediate implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples with respect to the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese administration.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not maintain any relations with Portugal and has not given and is not giving it any assistance.

CAMBODIA

(Original: French)  
14 September 1963

The Royal Cambodian Government has already taken appropriate steps for the implementation, throughout the territory of the Kingdom, of the terms of paragraph 6 of the Security Council resolution on the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration.

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CANADA

(Original: English)  
18 October 1963

The Canadian Government's policy with regard to military assistance to Portugal was set forth in the following statement which the Secretary of State for External Affairs made in the House of Commons on 25 June: "Canada has not delivered mutual aid to Portugal since November 1960. Earlier shipments to Portugal as to other NATO countries, had been made on the understanding that they would be used only to strengthen the defensive capacity of the Organization and only for the defence of the NATO area as defined in Article VI of the North Atlantic Treaty, which does not include Angola. The same situation prevails at the present time in that there have been no contributions of Canadian military assistance to Portugal since November 1960, and it is the intention of the present Government to continue the long-standing Canadian policy of giving mutual aid only for the defence of the NATO area."

With respect to the sale of arms and military equipment on a commercial basis, it has been the policy of the Canadian Government since 1960 not to permit the export to Portugal or the territories under Portuguese administration of any arms or equipment which, in the opinion of Canadian authorities, would be used for military purposes in the Portuguese overseas territories. The Canadian Government intends to continue this policy.

CEYLON

(Original: English)  
27 September 1963

Ceylon has not afforded any assistance to Portugal which would enable the latter to continue its repression of the peoples of the territories under its administration and that no sale of supply or arms and military equipment has been made by Ceylon to the Portuguese Government.

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CHILE

(Original: Spanish)  
10 October 1963

Chile has refrained from selling or supplying arms and military equipment to Portugal and, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 31 July 1963, will also refrain from doing so in future.

CHINA

(Original: English)  
27 September 1963

The Chinese Government has not offered nor will it offer the sale and supply of arms and military equipment or other assistance that may be used for the purpose specified in the Security Council resolution.

CYPRUS

(Original: English)  
3 October 1963

There exists no need for any definite action on the part of the Republic of Cyprus since the Security Council's resolution calls in effect for the termination of the supply of military equipment to Portugal, a thing which does not arise in the Republic's case since no arms are being produced in Cyprus or supplied by the Republic to any country.

As regards the general policy of the Republic of Cyprus towards this item, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Republic's policy has not changed and remains the one voiced by the Republic's representative at the United Nations, who is also the Chairman of the Special Committee for Territories under Portuguese Administration

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DAHOMEY

(Original: French)  
6 September 1963

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to reiterate the Dahomean Government's repeatedly expressed censure of a dictatorial and fascist régime which arrogantly flouts the fundamental rights of the human person.

The people of Dahomey have never accepted or tolerated the fact that a nation claiming to be civilized should have degenerated to the point where it resorts to deliberate genocide and police repression in an attempt to halt the course of history.

In keeping with those views, the Republic of Dahomey has maintained no relations with the fascist Government of Portugal since 30 April 1963. All trade and all economic or other contacts between Portugal and the Republic of Dahomey are prohibited. Thus there is no question of any assistance whatever by the Republic of Dahomey to a Government acting so brazenly against those rights of the human person which our Organization, the United Nations, claims to safeguard.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterates the determination of the Government of Dahomey to continue to strive vigorously for an end to Portuguese colonialist domination in Africa.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs begs the Secretary-General to find herewith a copy of the Presidential Decree issued on 30 April 1963 against Portugal.

DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
DECREE NC. 63-206/PR/MAE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC,

HAVING REGARD TO Act No. 60-36 of 26 November 1960 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Dahomey;

HAVING REGARD TO Decree No. 111/PR/CAB of 15 April 1961 defining the duties of Members of the Government, as amended by Decree No. 143/PR of 20 March 1962;

ON THE PROPOSAL of the Minister for Foreign Affairs;

HAVING HEARD the Council of Ministers;

DECREES:

ARTICLE 1. All trade with Portugal, whether direct or through an intermediary, shall be forbidden throughout the territory of the Republic of Dahomey.

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ARTICLE 2. Ships and aircraft flying the Portuguese flag or registered in Portugal shall be prohibited from calling at any ports or airports in Dahomey.

ARTICLE 2. No transit or entry visas for the territory of the Republic of Dahomey shall be granted to Portuguese nationals except in special circumstances, which it shall be left to the Minister for Internal Affairs, Security and Defence to determine.

ARTICLE 4. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Trade, Economic Affairs and Tourism, the Minister for Public Works, Transport, Posts and Telecommunications, and the Minister for Internal Affairs, Security and Defence shall be responsible, in their respective fields, for the execution of this Decree, which shall be published in the Journal Officiel of the Republic of Dahomey.

DENMARK

(Original: English)  
21 September 1963

The Government of Denmark does not offer the Portuguese Government any assistance for the purpose referred to in operative paragraph 6 of resolution S/5380 of the Security Council. More specifically, the Government of Denmark does not permit and does not intend to permit the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government for the purpose mentioned in that paragraph.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Original: Spanish)  
18 September 1963

With particular reference to the observations in the Secretary-General's note, concerning operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of the above-mentioned resolution, I have the honour to inform him that the Dominican Republic has never sold or supplied arms to Portugal or any other European country and will not do so in future.

The Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic regards this note as complying with the request made by the Secretary-General in the last paragraph of his note of 19 August 1963.

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ECUADOR

(Original: Spanish)  
29 August 1963

The Government of Ecuador will comply strictly with the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 31 July 1963 since the resolution is in accord with the position it has always maintained and stated on this matter in the world Organization. The Republic of Ecuador will accordingly refrain in future, as it has done thus far, from giving Portugal any kind of assistance which would provide it with the means of continuing its policy of repression in the Territories under its administration.

FINLAND

(Original: English)  
18 September 1963

The Government of Finland have not permitted exports of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government and have no intention to allow such exports hereafter.

GUINEA

(Original: French)  
25 September 1963

For obvious reasons, the Republic of Guinea has never offered and cannot offer any assistance which would enable Portugal to continue its bloody repression of the peoples placed under its tyrannical yoke by a mischance of history. Indeed, the Republic of Guinea is sparing no effort, both as regards national action and as part of the concerted joint effort of all the independent African States, to put an end by every means to Portuguese colonialism in Africa.

Consequently, there can be no question of any favourable treatment in our relations with Portugal. On the contrary, our delegation to the eighteenth session has received from our Government precise instructions to take, in concert with the

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other African delegations and all anti-colonialist delegations to the United Nations, the boldest steps to put an end, once for all, to every colonial venture in the continent of Africa, and more particularly to Portuguese colonialism, which is the most reactionary, the most tyrannical, and therefore the most intolerable, of all the forms of foreign oppression visited upon the peoples of Africa.

You may therefore count on the full and complete co-operation of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Guinea to the United Nations in carrying out the mandate conferred upon you in operative paragraph 7 of the Security Council resolution of 31 July 1963.



HUNGARY

(Original: English)  
24 September 1963

The position of the Hungarian Government concerning the situation in the Territories under Portuguese Administration has been made known on many occasions during the debates of this problem in the United Nations.

The Hungarian Government deeply condemns the policy of the Government of Portugal disregarding the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of these territories for immediate freedom and independence and holds the opinion that the colonial policy of the Portuguese Government is a threat to international peace and security.

The Hungarian Government fully endorses the initiatives of the independent States of Africa in connexion with the situation in the Territories under Portuguese Administration and considers that the time has come for taking the necessary measures to force the Portuguese colonizers to respect the right of those peoples to freedom and self-determination.

In respect to operative paragraph 6 of the resolution adopted by the Security Council in connexion with the situation in the Territories under Portuguese Administration, the Minister for Foreign Affairs is authorized by his Government to declare the following:

The Hungarian People's Republic has never given any assistance to the Portuguese Government in oppressing the peoples under Portuguese Administration;

The Hungarian People's Republic has never sold or supplied arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government;

The Hungarian People's Republic, in accordance with the resolution of the Security Council (Document S/5380 and Corr.1), will refrain from such actions in the future too.

INDIA

(Original: English)  
18 September 1963

The Government of India has never offered the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the people of the Territories under its administration. It has also consistently disapproved of other member States giving any such help to Portugal. The Government and people of India are totally opposed to the reprehensible colonial policy of Portugal and will offer to the Secretary-General and the United Nations any assistance that they may require in achieving the objectives of the Resolution adopted by the Security Council on July 31, 1963.

IRAN

(Original: French)  
23 September 1963

The Imperial Government of Iran does not give the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to repress the peoples of the Territories under its administration. Furthermore, it does not export any arms or military equipment to Portugal.

IRAQ

(Original: English)  
12 September 1963

The Government of Iraq has not offered, in the past, and does not contemplate offering, in the present or future, any assistance to the Portuguese Government "which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the territories under its administration". This attitude of the Government of Iraq stems from its unqualified support of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its belief that the United Nations has a primary responsibility for the total liquidation of the colonial system.

IRELAND

(Original: English)  
25 September 1963

The Government of Ireland has not offered and does not intend to offer the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the territories under its Administration. Furthermore, the Government of Ireland has not permitted and does not intend to permit the sale or supply of arms or military equipment for this purpose to the Portuguese Government.

ISRAEL

(Original: English)  
29 September 1963

The position of the Government of Israel with regard to the Territories under Portuguese Administration is well known. As recently as the Seventeenth Session of the General Assembly, the Representative of Israel in the Fourth Committee stated as follows:

"We find new indications that millions of people in the colonies of Portugal are being denied elementary human rights.... My delegation is firmly convinced that the true and only remedy to the situation lies in a fundamental change of approach by Portugal. In the year 1962, when the principle of independence of peoples under colonial rule is universally recognized, it is no more possible to speak of 'overseas provinces which form a part of the Metropole'. For Angola, Mozambique and other territories are not provinces of Portugal. They are African territories, with African inhabitants eager to express their African identity in every sphere of human life. No force can change this fact, and the sooner this is recognized by Portugal the better."

The Government of Israel has been following the situation in the above territories with deep concern. It has taken all necessary steps to ensure that no arms, ammunition or other military equipment should be exported from Israel to Portugal in any form, directly or indirectly. In addition, steps have been taken to ensure that no material of such nature exported to other countries should reach Portugal. Israel has already in the past refrained from selling arms to Portugal.

The position of the Israel Government regarding the sale of arms to foreign countries was announced in a statement of 4 June 196, the relevant provisions of which are as follows:

".....Israel will not sell arms to any State from which they are likely to be transmitted to a third State....

Israel will not sell arms to a State which is fighting to maintain its colonial rule.

In the past when such States attempted to buy arms from Israel, the Government of Israel refused to sell them arms directly or indirectly."

This policy was reaffirmed by the Deputy Defense Minister of Israel, specifically as regards the sale of arms to Portugal, in the Knesset (Parliament) on 6 December 1961.

#### ITALY

(Original: English)  
15 October 1963

It is the Italian Government's standing policy to refrain from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance, military or otherwise, or authorizing sales or supplies of arms and military equipment, for the purpose mentioned in operative paragraph 6 of the Security Council Resolution concerning the situation in the territories under Portuguese administration.

The Italian Government's position is, therefore, in full adherence with the spirit and the letter of the above mentioned Resolution.

#### JAMAICA

(Original: English)  
2 October 1963

The Government of Jamaica has never offered Portugal any assistance which would enable it to continue the repression of the peoples of the territories under its administration and does not intend to ever offer such assistance.

Jamaica has never supplied arms or military equipment to the Portuguese Government and does not envisage sending Portugal any such supplies.

Jamaica will continue to give full support to all reasonable measures designed to ensure that Portuguese territories obtain their independence and that Jamaica has no diplomatic relations with Portugal and will not contemplate the establishment of such relations until Portuguese policy in regard to its colonial territories undergoes a fundamental change.

JAPAN

(Original: English)  
23 September 1963

Under export trade control order of Japan (cabinet order No. 378) promulgated on 1 December 1949, arms and military equipment are subject to export license.

By placing these items under export license, the Japanese Government has been taking necessary measures to prevent the sale and supply to the Portuguese Government of arms and military equipment which might be used by it for repression of the peoples of the territories under its administration."

JORDAN

(Original: English)  
21 October 1963

The Jordan Government will adhere fully to the Resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1049th meeting on 31 July 1963, and will refrain from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration.

LAOS

(Original: French)  
2 September 1963

The Royal Government of Laos, in pointing out that it has never offered any assistance of this kind to the Portuguese Government, wishes to make it clear that it whole-heartedly endorses the vigorous action taken by the United Nations with regard to the Portuguese Government's policy of repression against the peoples of the African Territories under its administration

LIBYA

(Original: English)  
29 October 1963

1. There are no diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Libya and Portugal and in no way the Government of Libya will agree on such relations.
2. Administrative and legal measures have been taken to ensure that no vessel flying Portuguese flag, or registered under the laws of Portugal, or chartered by Portugal, will be permitted to enter Libyan ports or navigate in Libyan national waters.
3. The same measures were made applicable on all Portugal aircraft, on scheduled or non-scheduled flights, this ban including, also, overflying the Libyan Territory.

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4. Economic relations with Portugal have been totally severed.
5. Legal and administrative measures have been duly adopted by the Government of the Kingdom of Libya to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government.

REPUBLIC OF MALI

(Original: French)

Decree No. 166/PG-RM of 31 August 1963 prohibiting access to airports and ports, flights over the territory of Mali and the importation, sale and distribution of Portuguese and South African products and merchandise

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALI,

Having regard to the Constitution of the Republic of Mali,

Having regard to Decree No. 222/PG-RM of 17 September 1962 instituting changes in the Government,

Having regard to reasons of State,

DECREES:

Article 1. Access to Malian airports and ports shall be barred to ships and aircraft of Portuguese or South African origin and ships and aircraft coming from or proceeding to Portugal or the Republic of South Africa.

Article 2. Ships and aircraft of Portuguese or South African origin and ships and aircraft of whatever origin coming from or proceeding to Portugal or the Republic of South Africa shall be barred from Malian air space.

Article 3. Entry into the territory of the Republic of Mali shall be prohibited to Portuguese nationals and to nationals of the Republic of South Africa.

Article 4. The importation, circulation, sale or distribution, direct or indirect, of products or merchandise of any kind of Portuguese or South African origin or coming from Portugal or South Africa shall be prohibited in the territory of the Republic of Mali.

The exportation of products or merchandise of any origin or kind from the Republic of Mali to Portugal or the Republic of South Africa shall be prohibited.

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Article 5. Any contravention of the provisions of this Decree shall be punishable under the penal legislation in force.

Furthermore, in all cases of conviction under this Decree, the means of transport and the products or merchandise shall be confiscated to the State of Mali.

Article 6. The members of the Government shall be responsible, in their respective fields, for the execution of this Decree which shall enter into force on signature. It shall be registered, published in the Journal Officiel of the Republic of Mali and communicated to whomever it may concern.

#### MEXICO

(Original: Spanish)  
28 September 1963

The Government of Mexico, as is well known, has not supplied the Portuguese Government with arms or military equipment or assistance which would enable it to continue the operations it is conducting in the Territories under its administration in Africa, nor does it intend to do so as long as the conditions referred to in the resolution in question continue to exist.

#### MONGOLIA

(Original: English)  
23 September 1963

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic has always supported the just struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom and national independence and is for the immediate elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The attitude of my Government toward Portugal stems from this very stand. The Mongolian Government most strongly condemns the Government of Portugal for



its continued refusal to grant independence to the peoples of the territories under its administration and for the acts of repression of these peoples in defiance of the United Nations Charter and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

As regards the relationship between Mongolia and Portugal, I inform you that the Mongolian People's Republic has no ties of any kind with this country and it will refrain in future from entering into any relations that might encourage Portuguese authorities to continue its colonial policy.

NETHERLANDS

(Original: English)  
25 October 1963

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not and will not give any assistance to the Government of Portugal which would enable it to continue its present policy with regard to the overseas Territories under its administration and does not and will not supply any arms and military equipment to Portugal for this purpose.

NEW ZEALAND

(Original: English)  
13 September 1963

The Government of New Zealand has not in the past offered the Portuguese Government any assistance of the type referred to in the resolution (S/5380) nor does it intend to do so in the future.

NICARAGUA

(Original: Spanish)  
10 September 1963

The Government of Nicaragua has taken due note of resolution S/5380 adopted by the Security Council at its 1049th meeting on 31 July 1963, in which it requests all States Members of the United Nations to refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration, and take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for this purpose to the Portuguese Government.

NORWAY

(Original: English)  
23 September 1963

The Norwegian Government is not offering the Government of Portugal any assistance to enable it to continue its present policies in the territories under its administration, and is preventing the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government. Norway has thus implemented the recommendation made to all States in operative paragraph 6 of the resolution of the Security Council.

PAKISTAN

(Original: English)  
30 October 1963

The Government of Pakistan do not supply any arms or military equipment to the Government of Portugal.

PHILIPPINES

(Original: English)  
13 September 1963

Consistent with its policy of upholding the principle of self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter, the Philippine Government has not offered nor given the Portuguese Government "any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration". Neither has the Philippines sold any arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government.

POLAND

(Original: English)  
25 September 1963

Poland has refrained and will refrain from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration, and take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for this purpose to the Portuguese Government.

ROMANIA

(Original: English)  
4 October 1963

The Romanian People's Republic, while consistently standing up in favour of the practical implementation in all self-governing territories of the provisions

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of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples has always been on the side of the States which have supported in the United Nations the actions undertaken to speed up the liberation of the colonies now under the administration of Portugal and have demanded the immediate cessation of the repressions taking place in those territories.

In the same spirit, the Romanian Government supports the goals of resolution S/5380, which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 July 1963, and, as far as it is concerned, it will observe the measures having an international character and which are provided for in that resolution.

SENEGAL

(Original: French)  
4 September 1963

The Government of Senegal has decided:

1. To break off all diplomatic and consular relations with Portugal;
2. To impose an effective boycott of Portuguese foreign trade by:
  - (a) prohibiting the import and export of merchandise from or to Portugal;
  - (b) prohibiting Portuguese ships and aircraft from using Senegalese ports and airports;
  - (c) prohibiting Portuguese aircraft from flying over Senegalese territory.

SIERRA LEONE

(Original: English)  
29 August 1964

The Government of Sierra Leone has never offered the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable Portugal to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration. This Government will also

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take all possible measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government.

SOMALIA

(Original: English)  
13 September 1963

The Government of the Somali Republic strongly deprecates the policies followed by Portugal towards the Territories under its administration as being contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and feels that the above policies have created a situation in the Territories which is seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa.

This Government has supported, and has since been implementing, a resolution adopted by the Summit Conference of Independent African States held in Addis Ababa in May this year calling upon African States to break off diplomatic and consular relations with Portugal and effectively boycott trade with Portugal by prohibiting the import of goods from Portugal, by closing African ports and airports to its ships and planes and by forbidding its planes to overfly the territories of all African States.

Furthermore, this Government has neither offered nor intends offering any assistance, neither sold or supplied nor intends selling or supplying any arms and military equipment, to the Portuguese Government which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration.

SUDAN

(Original: English)  
9 September 1963

In response to the request of the Secretary-General regarding implementation of Security Council resolutions S/5386 and S/5380, the Sudan Government has submitted the enclosed documents, containing the texts of:

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1. The South Africa Boycott Act, 1963;\*
2. The Portugal Boycott Act, 1963;
3. Copy of Notice to Authorized Dealer. . under the Finance (Exchange Control) Regulations, 1957.

"THE PORTUGAL BOYCOTT ACT, 1963  
(1963 Act No. 31)

"AN ACT to provide for the boycott and the prohibition of trade and other international intercourse with the Republic of Portugal.

"In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Constitutional Order No. 1, the President of the Supreme Council for the Armed Forces hereby makes the following Act:

"1. This Act may be cited as The Portugal Boycott Act 1963.

Title.

"2. The provisions of this Act shall be interpreted in the sense and spirit of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity; and notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained the prohibitions shall not include African national of African origin and their interests whether resident in or outside Portugal.

Interpretation.

"3. No person shall enter into any contract directly or indirectly with any person or body of persons resident in Portugal or whom he knows to be a Portuguese subject or works for Portugal interests.

Prohibition  
on Contracts.

"4. (1) No person shall import into the Sudan or trade there in any Portuguese goods, articles or products of any kind or of liquid assets originating directly or indirectly from Portugal.

Prohibition  
on Imports.

"(2) Portuguese goods shall include all goods and articles manufactured or prepared in Portugal or all goods in the manufacture and preparation of which Portuguese products have been used.

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\* Not included in this report.

"5. No person shall export from the Sudan any goods, articles or products to Portugal, or to any other country knowing that such goods, articles or products shall be re-exported to Portugal.

Prohibition  
on Export.

"6. No person shall cause any goods, articles or products to enter the Sudan, or pass in transit through its territory, which he knows to be destined to Portugal.

Goods in  
Transit

"7. No person shall cause to be carried or agree to be carried any goods, articles or products to be loaded or unloaded in any Sudan harbour on any ship registered in Portugal, or which he knows to be owned by a person or body of persons resident in Portugal. And no such ship shall be permitted to enter any Sudan Harbour or the Sudan territorial waters.

Prohibition  
of Carriage  
of Goods  
on Ships.

"8. No person shall use or agree to use by being a passenger or by carriage of cargo of any description from or to any airport in the Sudan in any aircraft registered in Portugal or which he knows to be owned by a person or body of persons resident in Portugal. And no such aircraft shall be permitted to land in or fly over Sudan territory.

Prohibition  
on Using  
Aircrafts.

"9. Any contract, dealing or transaction of import or export or of carriage by sea or air, made or entered into contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be null and void, except that such contract, dealing or transaction made or entered into before the coming into force of this Act shall if not before discharged, be and remain liable for discharge by performance or otherwise, if the consent of the Council of Ministers has been obtained thereto on the submission of the matter by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Supply.

Effect on  
Contracts,  
Dealings or  
Transactions

"10. Any contravention of the provisions of this Act shall be an offence and any person committing such offence shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to ten years and with fine. Any goods, articles or products and any means of conveyance being the subject matter of the offence and seized shall be forfeited.

Penalties.

"11. An offence under this Act shall be tried by a court of a magistrate of the first class or by any higher court.

Court  
Trying  
Offences.

"12. No magistrate shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act without the previous sanction of the Attorney General."

Sanction of  
the Attorney  
General.

"BS/X/103

N.S./E.C.324

"THE FINANCE (EXCHANGE CONTROL) REGULATIONS, 1957

NOTICE TO AUTHORISED DEALERS

THE SOUTH AFRICA BOYCOTT ACT, 1963 AND THE PORTUGAL  
BOYCOTT ACT, 1963

"1. In compliance with the South Africa Boycott Act, 1963 and the Portugal Boycott Act, 1963, the texts of which are appended to this notice, Authorized Dealers are hereby notified that with effect from 19th. August, 1963, they are not permitted to:

"(i) Approve "Ex" Forms in respect of exports from the Sudan to South Africa or Portugal; this includes goods to be shipped to other countries but in case of which the final destination is known to be South Africa or Portugal.

"(ii) Approve and effect any payments or open Letters of Credit in respect of goods of South African or Portuguese origin or goods in the manufacture of which South African or Portuguese goods are known to have been used.

"(iii) Approve and effect any payments to persons, companies and organisations resident in South Africa or Portugal or in favour of persons resident in other countries but known to be South African or Portuguese subjects.

"2. Applications arising from transactions falling under prohibitions enumerated in the preceding paragraph and concluded before 19th. August, 1963, have to be submitted to the Exchange Control for approval. They should be accompanied by

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a certificate issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply confirming that the approval of the Council of Ministers for the execution of the contract was given in conformity with Article 9 of the respective Acts.

for BANK OF SUDAN  
(EXCHANGE CONTROL)

(sgd) MAHDI EL FAKI (SGD) DIRDIRI IBRAHIM"

BANK OF SUDAN,  
KHARTOUM, 31ST, AUGUST, 1963.

AYAD/

SWEDEN

(Original: English)  
23 September 1963

The Swedish Government has taken due note of the request of the Security Council and wishes to inform that there is no export of arms or military equipment to Portugal from Sweden.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(Original: English)  
30 September 1963

The Syrian Government has decided to implement paragraph 6 of resolution S/5380 and Corr.1 and is now taking all measures to ensure the discontinuance of the policies of repression against the peoples in territories under Portuguese administration. Similarly the Syrian Government is now taking the necessary steps to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government.

THAILAND

(Original: English)  
20 September 1963

The Government of Thailand have instructed all the various Ministries concerned to take all necessary measures, within their authority, to comply strictly with the operative paragraph 6 of the resolution (S/5380).

UKRAINIAN SSR

(Original: Russian)  
21 October 1963

The Ukrainian SSR, pursuing its consistent policy of upholding the principles of self-determination of peoples in colonial bondage, declares its support for the

immediate elimination of all forms of colonialism, as provided for in the historic Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The provisions of that document are fully applicable also to the Territories under Portuguese administration. In keeping with its fundamental anti-colonial policy, the Government of the Ukrainian SSR has repeatedly expressed through its representatives in the United Nations and in other international forums its resolute condemnation of the policy of the Portuguese colonialists and has consistently supported all measures, including the cessation of the supply of arms and military equipment and the like to Portugal, aimed at securing the implementation by the Portuguese Government of the decisions taken by the United Nations.

As the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not maintain any relations with the Government of Portugal and is not a party to any treaty or agreement with that Government, it has not given and is not giving Portugal any assistance and has not supplied and is not supplying it with arms or military equipment.

USSR

(Original: Russian)  
12 September 1963

The Soviet Union has consistently upheld the principle of self-determination with respect to peoples still under the colonial yoke and strongly advocates the immediate and universal implementation of the General Assembly's Declaration of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

With regard to the territories under Portuguese administration it is a well-known fact that Soviet representatives at the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and the meetings of the Security Council have constantly urged that an end should be put to the harsh repressive measures carried out by the Portuguese colonialists against the indigenous inhabitants of their colonies, that the supply to Portugal of arms and military equipment, which are used by the Portuguese Government to carry on colonial wars, should cease, and that independence should be granted immediately to the peoples of the territories under Portuguese administration. The Soviet Union, specifically, voted in favour of the Security Council resolution to which you refer in your letter.

The Soviet Union has no diplomatic, consular or economic relations with Portugal. Needless to say, the Soviet Union has not supplied and is not supplying the Portuguese Government with arms or military equipment and has not given and is not giving Portugal any other kind of assistance which might be used by it for carrying out repressive measures against the peoples of the territories under Portuguese administration.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

(Original: English)  
30 September 1963

1. The United Arab Republic Government broke diplomatic relations with Portugal on 29 June 1963 to protest the colonial policy of Portugal.
2. Accordingly, the Ministry of Economy in the United Arab Republic has taken the necessary measures to sever economic relations with Portugal.
3. There are no regular flights between the United Arab Republic and Portugal, and any request for clearance for over-flight or landing in the United Arab Republic airports of Portuguese planes will be refused.
4. Orders have been issued to all United Arab Republic vessels not to harbour in Portuguese ports.
5. The above-mentioned measures further enforce the existing policy of the United Arab Republic to refrain from sale or shipments of armament or ammunition to Portugal.
6. All these measures have been taken against Portugal in implementation of United Nations resolutions and the Addis Ababa Conference resolutions.

UNITED KINGDOM

(Original: English)  
26 September 1963

Her Majesty's Government have, since June 1961, suspended the delivery of military equipment to the Portuguese Overseas Territories. No military equipment

is being sent by the United Kingdom Government to these territories and that Government have no intention of sending any. It is the understanding of the United Kingdom Government that paragraph 6 of the resolution adopted by the Security Council at its 1049th meeting requests Member Governments to prevent the supply to the Portuguese Government of arms for the purpose of repression of the peoples of the territories under its administration. The policy of the United Kingdom Government with regard to the supply of arms to Portugal is consistent with this paragraph of the resolution.

VENEZUELA

(Original: Spanish)  
17 September 1963

The Government of Venezuela states that it does not trade in arms or military equipment with Portugal and is prepared to apply the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

YUGOSLAVIA

(Original: English)  
23 September 1963

In accordance with the consistent anti-colonial policy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its active endeavours for the complete and speedy elimination of colonialism, I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government, to inform you of the following:

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has had no diplomatic or consular representation in Portugal since 1947, nor has Portugal had its representation in Yugoslavia since the Second World War.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has not in the past, nor will it in the future sell or supply arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government, nor will it offer any assistance to Portugal which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration.

