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Chairman: Mr. Majid RAHNEMA (Iran).

AGENDA ITEM 23

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: reports 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: Aden (continued) (A/5800/Rev.1, chap. VI; A/6000/Rev.1, chap. VI; A/C.4/646)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. BENNANI (Morocco) said that, to begin with, he would like to congratulate the petitioners on the clarity and exactitude of their statements and their replies to questions (1528th-1531st meetings), which had done much to enlighten the Committee on the cause that they were defending. They could count upon the total support of Morocco in their struggle for the freedom and independence of their country and their people.

2. It was clear from the reports 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 (A/5800/Rev.1, chap. VI; A/6000/Rev.1, chap. VI) that the United Kingdom had always refused to collaborate with the United Nations and to comply with the decisions taken by the world Organization on the question of Aden. The administering Power not only had failed to put into effect the measures recommended in paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 1949 (XVIII) but had declared a state of emergency throughout the Territory; public freedoms had been virtually suppressed and the number of political prisoners and detainees, exiles and restricted persons had increased, as had the repressive actions, military expeditions and bombing of villages. The measures proposed in paragraph 8 of that resolution had been disregarded, too: no constitutional changes had been made in the Territory, no general elections had been held and no government or legislative organ had been

brought into being. What was more, the semblance of a constitution that had been granted to the Adeni people had been suspended and the Government had been dissolved. By refusing to allow the Sub-Committee on Aden to visit the Territory, the administering Power had thus far set itself against the effective United Nations presence in the Territory that was advocated in paragraph 9 of the resolution.

3. The petitioners, for their part, had shown that colonial repression was continuing and growing worse day by day. They had described the threat hanging over politicians who refused to obey the instructions of the United Kingdom Government and had explained how the United Kingdom, by refusing to allow general elections based on universal adult suffrage and held under United Nations supervision, meant to rely upon its traditional servants, the sheikhs and sultans, to ensure its hold over the country after it had granted the Territory ostensible independence.

4. Moreover, the United Kingdom representative had not denied those facts. He had merely shifted the responsibility for them to the nationalist organizations and the Aden Government, attributing the collapse of the recent talks in London to the fact that Mr. Mackawee, then Chief Minister of Aden, and his colleagues had adhered firmly to the letter of General Assembly resolution 1949 (XVIII). The United Kingdom representative was well aware that that resolution not only set forth the principle of independence and self-determination but outlined the procedure to be followed and the methods to be employed in order to bring them about. As for the military base at Aden, the fate of which was supposed to depend upon negotiations to be held between the United Kingdom Government and the future independent government of South Arabia, there again the United Kingdom representative knew that the legitimate Government of Aden had itself asked for its removal.

5. The Moroccan delegation deplored the attitude of the United Kingdom and appealed urgently to the Fourth Committee to try to find some way of bringing the United Kingdom to a better frame of mind and of guaranteeing the right of the people of South Arabia to freedom and independence, in conformity with the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. As the petitioners had requested, any decision taken by the Committee should reaffirm resolution 1949 (XVIII) and ensure that it should be put into effect forthwith and that all the sultanates and islands of the area should be included in the future unitary State of South Arabia. It should also demand the dismantling and immediate removal of the military base at Aden. Another measure, this one purely

humanitarian, for which the petitioners had asked was that an appeal should be made to the International Red Cross to provide emergency relief for the victims of the repression in South Arabia.

6. Mr. LAMANI (Albania) said that his delegation had studied the Special Committee's reports on Aden carefully and had listened with interest to the statements of the petitioners, as also to the statement made by the United Kingdom representative at the 1532nd meeting. The United Kingdom representative had resorted to quibbles and allegations in his attempt to justify the arbitrary and repressive measures that his Government was applying in Aden and other parts of South Arabia and to distort the many facts reported by the Special Committee and the petitioners. Those arguments were plainly no more than false pretexts which the United Kingdom was using in order to perpetuate the colonial régime in the Territory. The Albanian delegation joined with those whose representatives had already spoken to denounce the machinations, intrigues, pressures and crimes of the United Kingdom Government in that part of the world and to express their support for the Adeni people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

7. Colonialism was not yet dead. The happenings in the Congo, Southern Rhodesia, Aden, South Viet-Nam and elsewhere during the past few years were clear proof that the colonialists and imperialists, who brazenly supported and helped each other, never gave up of their own free will their domination and exploitation of peoples and had no hesitation in committing acts of military aggression against sovereign peoples and countries in order to safeguard their own selfish interests. There was no doubt that the scourge of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination would already have disappeared had it not been for the imperialism of the United States, which either helped and supported the other colonial Powers or took over from them, as it saw fit. The oppressed peoples and countries, however, were becoming more and more aware of the hypocrisy of the official and unofficial statements of the representatives of the colonial Powers and their friends, who sometimes went so far as to say that any struggle for national liberation might produce the spark that would start a world conflagration.

8. What was going on in Aden was a typical example of the fact that when their interests were at stake the colonial Powers turned a deaf ear to all proposals designed to find a just solution to any problem. Ever since the state of emergency had been declared in December 1963, an atmosphere of tension and terror had prevailed in Aden. Armed troops and police harried, arrested and tortured the inhabitants and looted their belongings. Thousands of politicians and freedom-fighters were thrown into prison or interned in concentration camps, where they were subjected to inhuman torture. According to Mr. Shaabi, one of the petitioners, when the students had demonstrated early in October, not only had tear-gas bombs been hurled at the crowd but rifle and machine-gun fire had been opened on them. Air raids and bombardment went on day and night in the tribal regions and the situation was rapidly deteriorating throughout the

Territory. All the schools were closed and barbed wire barricades had been erected everywhere.

9. Neither terror nor any other measure, however, could stop a people determined to fight for freedom and independence. The people of South Arabia were fighting to gain immediate and genuine independence, not the fake independence which the colonial Power was preparing for them and which would only be a new form of colonialism. That was why they had rejected the Constitution that the United Kingdom Government was trying to force upon them, in contempt of their legitimate aspirations. They knew that that so-called independence would be granted to a so-called Government composed of United Kingdom agents who were traitors to their people and their country and whose main task would be to enable the United Kingdom and its United States allies to plunder the rich oil resources of that part of the world and to use the military base at Aden for the accomplishment of their imperialist designs.

10. In their letter dated 5 October 1965,^{1/} the representatives of twelve Arab countries had drawn the Security Council's attention to the very grave situation prevailing in Aden and the Aden Protectorates and had called for the removal of the military base, whose existence conflicted with the people's wishes and threatened peace and security in the whole region. The Albanian delegation associated itself with that request. It considered the liquidation of the base at Aden and all the other imperialist military bases in that part of the world to be an urgent necessity. It was the duty of all freedom and peace-loving people to help the Adeni people to throw off the foreign yoke and to thwart the colonialist plans for domination in South Arabia. The creation of the Federation of South Arabia, the setting up of a so-called constitutional Commission and the meeting of a Working Party in London were so many shady enterprises whose aim was to delay and even to prevent the country's attainment of independence. Happily those manoeuvres had been revealed and frustrated in time by the population of South Arabia and its legitimate representatives. It now lay with the United Nations to give the people of Aden practical assistance by adopting and enforcing clear and firm decisions which would not allow the colonial Power any opportunity of interpreting them in its own way.

11. The Albanian delegation called for the immediate cessation of bombardments, arrests and persecution of the population, the release of political detainees and all freedom-fighters, the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the United Kingdom armed forces from the entire territory of South Arabia, the liquidation of the military base at Aden and all other foreign military bases. As a further expression of its solidarity with the people of Aden in their just and heroic struggle, it would support any measure leading to the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations and demands of the people of Aden, South Arabia and the islands of the region.

^{1/} See Official Records of the Security Council, Twentieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1965, document S/6748.

12. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) expressed his gratitude to the United Nations for having given the petitioners from Aden an opportunity to be heard. Certainly more faith could be placed in their testimony than in that of the colonial Power and its allies. As an Arab State, Saudi Arabia had a special duty with regard to Aden and the Aden Protectorates and hoped that the Territory would soon take its place in the international community among the other States of the Arab world, whose civilization, going back more than 4,000 years, would not fail to make its influence felt in the comity of nations. His country felt it its duty to help the Territory throw off the yoke of colonialism, and to urge the United Kingdom, which by a stroke of the pen had made Aden, in 1839, a territory forming part of the Indian Empire and, in 1932, a colony under the direct control of the Crown, to make it now, by a similar stroke of the pen, a free and independent nation.

13. At first, Aden had had an essentially strategic importance in that the military base had been supposed to defend the economic interests of the United Kingdom and in particular its lines of communication with the Far East, especially India, where it obtained raw materials and found an outlet for its finished goods; then, between the two World Wars, the discovery of enormous petroleum deposits in the Arabian peninsula had given the whole region considerable commercial importance. Nevertheless, after the Second World War, the Labour Government in power in the United Kingdom had had the wisdom to understand that the time had come to give up the Empire and to create a Commonwealth of independent nations. It was all the more surprising that another Labour Government should try today, by out-worn methods, to cling to the few territories remaining to it. The United Kingdom claimed that Aden was an essential link in the chain of installations for the defence of the West throughout the world, but he did not see why the defence of the West should be ensured at the expense of Aden and South Arabia. No one wished to drive out the United Kingdom economic interests: on the contrary, the Arab countries were anxious to sell their petroleum to the United Kingdom. That being so, why did the United Kingdom not understand that it should try to obtain the goodwill of the Arabs? Its attitude to Aden could only increase the rancour of the population, encourage the resistance movements and strengthen the determination of the leaders to liquidate the military base as soon as possible.

14. He did not think that there was any insurmountable barrier between the nationals of Aden, who, like the petitioners and refugees in other Arab countries, were trying to continue abroad the struggle for Aden's liberation, and those who were co-operating with the present authorities in Aden. The United Kingdom might even play a role of conciliation between those two elements of the population. In that connexion, he supported the very judicious suggestions made by the representative of Ceylon at the previous meeting.

15. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the United Kingdom did not intend to impose upon the new State, under cover of its attainment of independence in 1968, a treaty of alliance aimed at ensuring the maintenance of the United Kingdom military presence

in the Arabian peninsula. The Arabs appreciated the United Kingdom as a great commercial Power, but not as a colonizing and military Power.

16. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) observed that one of the most difficult problems that the United Kingdom, and later the future independent State, had to face was that of welding Aden itself to the rest of the territory, which was much less advanced.

17. With regard to the military base, which the United Kingdom proposed to retain, in agreement with the Government of the Federation of South Arabia, to serve the common interests of the United Kingdom and the peoples of the area, the Australian delegation considered that the maintenance of a military base was not in itself a crime, but that it was a matter for the inhabitants of the Territory to decide after the achievement of independence.

18. Objections had been raised to the sheikhs and sultans, but he would point out that the system which they represented had undoubted foundations in ancient custom and derived validity from electoral processes understood by the population; in any case, it was a system which it was neither his nor the United Nations business to criticize or to commend, for all that mattered was the will of the people.

19. Unfortunately, the troubles in the neighbouring State of Yemen had had repercussions in Aden and the term "Occupied South Yemen" had often been heard; there again, it was for the people of the two States to decide on their relationship after the Territory had attained independence.

20. He had been interested to note that most of the petitioners had apparently agreed with the concept of a federal and unitary State, which presumably would occupy much the same area and embrace much the same peoples as were at present in the South Arabian Federation. That fact confirmed the essential rightness of the general United Kingdom policy.

21. The United Kingdom had made several unsuccessful attempts during the past year to give effect to its intention to grant independence to South Arabia by 1968: a constitutional conference had been held in London in June 1964; a joint ministerial committee had been set up in December 1964; another conference was to have been held in March 1965; and in May 1965 it had decided to appoint a commission to visit the Territory, consult the various interests there and study the most suitable constitutional arrangements. There was therefore reason to wonder what was causing the present impasse. One view was that it was due to the refusal of the United Kingdom authorities to meet the wishes of the people regarding the preparations for independence and to the repressive policy of the United Kingdom. The view expressed by the United Kingdom representative, on the contrary, was that it was due to the lack of co-operation from certain elements of the population, to the terrorist campaign in Aden, and to the support given by the former Aden Ministers to the externally controlled terrorist organization.

22. He did not find it credible that, having fixed a date for independence and sought consultations to that end, the United Kingdom should suddenly turn to acts of

savage repression in Aden. In fact, he noted that not only the number of British victims but also of Arabs killed by their own compatriots was considerable. Political negotiations could obviously not be carried on in such an atmosphere of terror. It would be tragic if the United Nations were to sanction such acts. He associated his delegation with the very pertinent remarks made by the representative of Ceylon at the previous meeting. Just as death was man's greatest enemy, so was the right to live without fear the most important of the fundamental freedoms. That was why he could not agree with the analysis of the situation made at the 1535th meeting by the representative of Iraq. Preparations for independence could not advance under a reign of terror, and a state of fear was incompatible with free elections. Moreover, there seemed to be a considerable lack of agreement among the petitioners regarding the course to be followed preliminary to independence. In his view, the representatives of all shades of opinion should now agree to subordinate their particular ideas in the common interest and work together for the realization of the essential aim, namely, the accession of the Territory to independence by 1968; the country could then establish its permanent institutions and decide freely on the direction its policy would take.

23. Mr. Al-RASHID (Kuwait) referred to paragraph 80 of the report of the Sub-Committee on Aden (A/6000/Rev.1, chap. VI, appendix II) and said that his delegation agreed with the Sub-Committee that the situation in Aden was serious and that it required urgent attention and immediate action.

24. The Sub-Committee's report furnished details on the London talks which made it possible to determine objectively who was responsible for their breakdown. The report also expressed the Sub-Committee's views on the future and it should be noted that the Sub-Committee had expressed its full support for the national liberation movement and had endorsed its claims and aspirations.

25. In order to gather information on the situation in Aden, the Sub-Committee had visited the area and listened to all those who wished to put forward their point of view. During that visit, however, it had met only supporters of the national liberation movement; it had not met any of the people who were co-operating with the administering Power and claimed to represent the people—a fact which shed some doubt on the authority and representative character of those people. In his own name and on behalf of his delegation, he thanked the petitioners who had spoken before the Committee and the leaders who were still in Aden; their information and the views they had expressed clearly identified the true obstacle to their country's independence and he assured them of Kuwait's whole-hearted support in their struggle for freedom.

26. South Arabia and Kuwait, both situated in the Arabian peninsula, were an integral part of the Arab world and shared the common heritage of the Arab nation. The Kuwait Government was therefore very much concerned about the situation in Aden, which continued to deteriorate.

27. Instead of complying with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and more specifically resolution

1949 (XVIII), which, according to the Sub-Committee, represented the absolute minimum required to restore the situation in Aden and nothing short of the strict implementation of which could be accepted, the United Kingdom had suspended the Constitution, dismissed the Government and concentrated all power in the hands of the High Commissioner. That was a grave act of provocation with regard to the people of Aden, and the violence that had erupted was no more than could be expected from a brave and honourable people. In that connexion, the United Kingdom representative had said at the 1532nd meeting that his Government could not put operative paragraph 7 of resolution 1949 (XVIII) into effect so long as there was a campaign of terrorism and violence in Aden and the rest of the Federation. In fact, the repression had preceded the violence, and the sacred struggle of a people for an honourable cause could not be called "terrorism". Furthermore, the Sub-Committee had concluded in its report that the military occupation and the repressive and emergency measures were the primary cause of the outbreaks of violence, and it was both the right and the duty of a people to revolt when its inalienable right to freedom was stifled. If the United Kingdom Government would comply with resolution 1949 (XVIII), especially operative paragraph 7, the acts of violence would cease immediately.

28. Furthermore, the supposedly liberal action of the United Kingdom in trying to establish a federation between the tribal entities was merely part of its scheme to perpetuate United Kingdom influence in the Territory and to protect the interests of the United Kingdom in that important strategic area. The people of South Arabia should be free to decide the form of government they wanted and the United Kingdom Government should respect the sacred right of the people to self-determination. The United Kingdom Government had, however, sought to impose a unilateral solution, through the subterfuge of a constitutional commission, without consulting those concerned. The London conference had been a similar attempt, but it had broken down when the nationalist leaders, including the Chief Minister of Aden and the President of the Supreme Council of the Federation, who had attended the conference, had refused to become the instruments of a neo-colonialist policy in South Arabia.

29. Furthermore, the United Kingdom representative's protestations of his Government's good faith with regard to South Arabia were contradicted by the fact that that Government had refused to allow the Sub-Committee on Aden to go to the Territory and see for itself what was happening. According to the United Kingdom delegation, \$30 million a year was spent in the Territory; yet the only tangible result of that investment was the establishment of a cotton plantation at Abyan. There were very few local people in the administrative cadres or being trained for that purpose.

30. In the opinion of the Kuwait delegation, in order to restore peace and create favourable conditions for the establishment of an independent, unitary State in Aden, the United Kingdom must first of all give up its military base in the Territory. That step was provided for in General Assembly resolution 1949 (XVIII) and was in keeping with the demands of the petitioners. Furthermore, a base in a hostile region

was of virtually no military significance. The Kuwait delegation hoped, therefore, that agreement would be reached between the parties concerned on the immediate liquidation of the military base in Aden, which would at the same time make it possible to establish friendly relations, to the advantage of all concerned.

31. Secondly, to restore peace in Aden, all repressive legislation should be repealed and the state of emergency in the Territory should be abolished; in particular, full political freedom should be restored to those in prison or in exile and military action against the people of Aden should be halted. In that connexion, the Kuwait delegation was particularly concerned about the recent acts of torture inflicted upon the detainees in Aden, which had been reported in the cable read out to the Committee at the 1537th meeting. It therefore appealed to the Organization to take serious and positive steps on the matter.

32. Thirdly, a central provisional government, without any restriction or limitation whatsoever, should be established in the Territory. Before opening any negotiations on that point, the United Kingdom Government should put the whole of resolution 1949 (XVIII) into effect and acknowledge that the promulgation of a constitution was the prerogative and sole right of the people of the Territory acting through their legitimate representatives. The United Kingdom Government should also acknowledge the right of the people of Aden to self-determination, and elections based on universal adult suffrage should be held under United Nations supervision; the United Nations presence should be maintained until the new Government was installed and independence achieved. In that connexion, the League of Arab States, as a recognized regional organization, should be invited to co-operate with the United Nations, so that self-determination could be exercised in complete freedom. The exercise of self-determination and the installation of the government should precede the declaration of independence.

33. Fourthly, the United Kingdom Government should recognize the national and territorial unity and integrity of the entire Territory, comprising Aden, both the East and the West Protectorates and the off-shore islands of South Arabia, including Kuria Muria, Perim, Kamaran and Socotra. As the administering Power, the United Kingdom should work in good faith to preserve the integrity of the Territory. To that effect, it should endeavour to prevent or reduce friction between the various political entities.

34. Should the United Kingdom fail to implement the measures called for in the General Assembly resolutions and to recognize the full rights of the people of South Arabia, a further deterioration in the situation would be inevitable and it would be necessary to appeal to the Security Council to deal with the matter as a serious threat to international peace and security. The Kuwait delegation hoped that such a step would not be necessary in order that right and justice might prevail, and it appealed to the United Kingdom Government to review and modify its present policies in South Arabia. The United Kingdom Government was aware that the colonial era was moving inexorably to an end and it should genuinely and sincerely co-

operate with the United Nations in leading South Arabia to independence and sovereignty, in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of its people.

35. Mr. LORCA (Chile) said that, as a member of the Special Committee, his delegation had been in a position to verify that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1949 (XVIII) relating to Aden had not been put into effect.

36. The United Kingdom had announced that it proposed to grant independence to that Territory not later than 1968, but it had not said how the powers were to be transferred, or to whom. Furthermore, no guarantee had been given that the unity and integrity of the Territory would be respected, or that independence would be granted on a basis which would ensure the broadest possible exercise of the right to self-determination by the people of Aden and the Protectorates. The existing institutions did not correspond to the will of the population, and it was necessary to institute universal suffrage not only in Aden but in all the Protectorates, in most of which there had never yet been any popular consultation at all.

37. If self-determination was to be exercised under satisfactory conditions, the state of emergency must be brought to an end, the political prisoners must be released, and all measures restricting the activities of political parties must be rescinded. Such corrective action had already been recommended to the administering Power, and it was to be regretted that that Power had not yet carried it out. The proposed constitutional conference undoubtedly represented a necessary step, but it had not been possible to convene it because the administering Power had not accepted resolution 1949 (XVIII). The recent acts of violence in the Territory might be explained, if not justified, by the people's disappointment at the slowness and uncertainty of progress towards independence.

38. His delegation had supported the Special Committee's resolution of 17 May 1965 (A/6000 Rev.1, chap. VI, para. 300) as well as previous resolutions of that Committee and of the General Assembly, in the hope that the United Kingdom would be influenced by the collective opinion of the United Nations. Despite the lack of success of those resolutions, his delegation was convinced that the United Nations should urge that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be applied to Aden effectively and without delay. Chile would give sincere and constructive support to any resolution which reaffirmed the objectives of the Organization in the matter and which would help to solve the problem.

39. Mr. G. E. O. WILLIAMS (Sierra Leone) expressed his delegation's appreciation to Mr. Mackawee and the other leaders from Aden for the information they had given on the present situation in their country. He could assure the petitioners that they had the sympathy of Sierra Leone, which would continue to press for self-determination for the people of the Federation of South Arabia until that area was fully independent.

40. His delegation, which was a member of the Special Committee, was in full agreement with the findings and recommendations set forth in the reports before the Fourth Committee. It hoped that the question

of Aden would be settled during the current session or that, by the twenty-first session, so much progress would have been made that the debate on that topic would be a short one.

41. The delegation of Sierra Leone had always considered that countries under colonial domination should gain their freedom, and so far as possible peacefully. That, however, was not the cause in Aden and the situation was disturbing, for peace was a prerequisite of orderly progress towards independence.

42. The date of 1968 set by the United Kingdom Government for the attainment of independence by the Federation of South Arabia was satisfactory neither to the petitioners nor to other leaders of the Federation. His delegation, for its part, would like to see the process speeded up, so that the Territory might attain independence during 1966 or not later than 1967. Such a step would fulfil the aspirations of the Territory's inhabitants, who did not accept the ideas the United Kingdom was trying to impose upon them.

43. His delegation was disturbed at the frequent use of emergency regulations in Aden. It could not fail to contrast the methods used by the United Kingdom in that Territory with its reluctance to intervene by force in Southern Rhodesia, where the situation was similar. Negotiations such as those in progress with the minority rebel Government at Salisbury would have been a more appropriate way of settling the question of Aden's independence. In that connexion, his delegation urged the immediate release of all detainees in the Territory.

44. With regard to the United Kingdom base in Aden, the United Kingdom's alleged commitments east of Suez were out-dated in the present-day world and might well be considered a myth designed to conceal economic preoccupations in an area whose inhabitants did not want a foreign base. His delegation urged the

United Kingdom Government to dismantle the base in accordance with the express wish of the inhabitants of the area.

45. In his statement at the 1532nd meeting the United Kingdom representative had laboured the difference between Aden, a sophisticated city, and the rest of the Federation, where a traditional way of life prevailed. A similar situation had existed in all the former colonial territories under British rule, but that argument had never been adduced at the time of their attainment of independence. He did not see why that situation should be any hindrance in the case of Aden and the Federation of South Arabia, all of whose leaders had asked for independence of the colonial Power. There should therefore be no obstacle to self-determination, and his delegation hoped the United Kingdom Government would immediately set the machinery in motion to grant universal adult suffrage to all the States of the Federation.

46. If, as it asserted, the United Kingdom had nothing to hide, it should be able to accept the presence of the United Nations in the Territory, as requested in General Assembly resolution 1949 (XVIII).

47. In his statement at the 1532nd meeting the United Kingdom representative had described the various ways in which his Government was working with the Federal Government of South Arabia and the Government of Aden for political and constitutional liberalization. In that connexion the United Kingdom should recommend the Federal Government fully to uphold the principles laid down in the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning Aden, especially resolution 1949 (XVIII). If the United Kingdom Government agreed to follow those recommendations, the question of Aden would be settled and one more part of the world would be decolonized.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.