Twenty-seventh session
Item 68 of the provisional agenda*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General
Addendum

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* A/8760.
REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Enclosure: Original: English/French/Russian/Spanish]

23 June 1972

The text of resolution WHA25.32 adopted by the Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly on "Co-ordination with the United Nations System: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" is attached to the present letter. The Director-General's letter of 6 March 1972 1/ responding to the Secretary-General's letter transmitting a copy of General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) provides more detailed information on the action of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization, to which the enclosed resolution of the World Health Assembly refers.

Enclosure

Resolution WHA25.32

Co-ordination with the United Nations System

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2/

Noting that the Executive Board concurred in the Director-General's recommendations in his report to the Board and requested him to pursue his consultations, 3/

Having been informed of the steps taken by the Director-General in response to the Board's request,

Takes note of the report and the additional information thereon provided to the Health Assembly.

Thirteenth plenary meeting, 24 May 1972

A25/VR/13

1/ A/8647, p. 11.
2/ Document A25/33 Add.1 (see A/8647).
7 June 1972

Further to my letter of 9 March 1972, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

Under article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and UFU, I submitted to the Executive Council of UFU at its May 1972 session the following resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly addressed to the specialized agencies with a view to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 2775 (XXVI), 2871 (XXVI), 2872 (XXVI), 2874 (XXVI), 2878 (XXVI), 2879 (XXVI), 2795 (XXVI), 2796 (XXVI).

These resolutions, together with a report by the Secretary-General of the Council, are the subject of document CE 1972 - Doc 4/Add 1, a copy of which is enclosed herewith (see enclosure 1).

The Executive Council examined this document closely and adopted it unanimously at its meeting on 18 May 1972. It also adopted a resolution concerning United Nations recommendations on the implementation of the aforementioned Declaration (see enclosure 2).

Enclosure 1

Document CE 1972 - Doc 4/Add 1

Relations with the United Nations and other international organizations

United Nations recommendations on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its May-June 1971 session, the Executive Council had before it the following two reports from the Secretary-General:

   (a) United Nations recommendations on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (CE 1971 - Doc 4/Add 1 and supplement). 5/

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1/ A/8647, p. 17.  
2/ See A/831/Add.2, pp.2-6.  
...
(b) Co-operation between the Universal Postal Union and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (CE 1971 - Doc 4/Add 5 and supplement). 6/

After considering these two reports, the Executive Council took decisions CE 5/1971 (United Nations General Assembly resolutions) and CE 6/1971 (Co-operation between the Universal Postal Union and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and it adopted resolution CE 20/1971 entitled "United Nations recommendations on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples - Relations between the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU)". 7/

2.1 In connexion with assisting refugees from the colonial Territorles of Africa, the International Bureau of UPU has actively co-operated with UNHCR with a view to finding applicants for postal training fellowships. The International Bureau maintained the allotment formed for this purpose in the UPU Special Fund. Last January, the High Commissioner sent us the files of three applicants, stating that he was prepared to finance the studies of one of them. The two other fellowships would be financed under the UPU Special Fund. Arrangements are currently being made for these applicants to be placed in a postal training centre and incorporated in the services of a postal administration at the end of their training period.

2.2 In September 1971, the UPU International Bureau sent a circular letter reminding the African countries of residence of refugees, which had not replied to the previous circular letter of July 1970 regarding assistance to refugees, of the existing possibilities of financing study fellowships and asking them for information on the possibilities of admission to their postal training centres offered by these countries to refugees. These approaches have elicited little response from the countries concerned.

2.3 The International Bureau also contacted the Restricted Postal Unions in Africa to secure their help in the search for solutions to the problems of assisting refugees in Africa within the framework of the directives given by the UPU Executive Council.

2.4 With regard to the suggestion made by a restricted postal union for studying the possibility of extending to refugees the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention concerning exemption from postal charges for items relating to prisoners of war and civilian internees, the Executive Council, at its 1971 session, instructed Committee 4 (Letter post) to study how far the system of exemption from postal charges could be extended to refugees. This question is dealt with in CE/C 4 – Doc 41.

6/ Ibid., pp. 7-9.
7/ Ibid., p. 10.
3.1 Acting on instructions in Executive Council resolution CE 20/1971, the International Bureau sent to the Secretary-General of OAU the text of that resolution and informed him of the wish of UFU to co-operate with that organization and UNHCR and other organizations concerned in considering practical means of assisting refugees from the colonial Territories of Africa.

3.2 With regard to the possibility of the participation of leaders of liberation movements in the colonial Territories of Africa in certain regional seminars, conferences and meetings, the International Bureau of UFU is unaware at the moment of any cases of representation of such movements at regional postal meetings.

4. In accordance with the decision taken by the UFU Executive Council (decision CE 5/1971), the International Bureau has maintained the practice followed hitherto with regard to Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal, i.e., that it has no direct relations with the Rhodesian postal administration and its relations with South Africa and Portugal are limited to the provision, in accordance with the regulations, of the Union's publications and the distribution of postal information communicated by those two countries to the International Bureau.

5. Last March the International Bureau sent to the United Nations Division of Human Rights a report on the question of the rights of peoples to self-determination and independence, particularly the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies. On that occasion, the Bureau referred to the two reports prepared by UFU in 1971 for the Secretary-General of the United Nations and reproduced in full in documents A/8314 and A/8314/Add.2 of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly and pointed out, by way of addition, that, of the countries which had recently become independent, the following had been admitted as member countries of UFU since January 1968: Republic of Botswana, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Bhutan, Republic of Nauru, Mauritius, Kingdom of Swaziland, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Sultanate of Oman, Kingdom of Tonga.

6. United Nations General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV) proclaimed 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. This resolution specifically invited the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate and participate in the preparatory work and in the observance of the International Year in question. International Bureau circular 117/1970, to which the text of resolution 2544 (XXIV) was attached, pointed out to the postal administrations of Union member countries that, under the programme adopted in the matter by the United Nations General Assembly, Governments were invited to adopt various measures including the issue of postage stamps and first-day covers on 21 March 1971 and the use of special cancellations during the whole of 1971. At the time of writing, some 35 postal administrations had informed the International Bureau that they had issued special postage stamps on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

3/ Ibid.
7.1 Under article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and UPU, the Union has published over the last few years for the attention of the Executive Council - the only body, apart from Congress, empowered to decide on the action to be taken in the field concerned - a certain number of United Nations General Assembly resolutions addressed to the specialized agencies with a view to implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Since the beginning of this year, the International Bureau has received from the United Nations various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session containing appeals or recommendations to the specialized agencies to co-operate with the United Nations in the application of the said resolutions. I am submitting these resolutions to the Executive Council for any action it thinks fit and for instructions, if any.

Here is a list of the resolutions in chronological order of their adoption by the General Assembly in 1971:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Paragraphs concerning the specialized agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2775 (XXVI)</td>
<td>The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa</td>
<td>Resolution F, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resolution G, 3 and 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2871 (XXVI)</td>
<td>Question of Namibia</td>
<td>9, 10 and 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2872 (XXVI)</td>
<td>United Nations Fund for Namibia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2874 (XXVI)</td>
<td>Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations</td>
<td>13 (a) and (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2878 (XXVI)</td>
<td>Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples</td>
<td>3 and 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2879 (XXVI)</td>
<td>Dissemination of information on decolonization</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the resolutions mentioned above, the text of which was sent to the International Bureau by the United Nations Secretary-General or on his behalf, the following two resolutions came to the Bureau as part of the exchange of documentation between the United Nations and UPU; with regard to their content, these resolutions correspond to resolutions 2707 (XXV) and 2652 (XXV) submitted to the 1971 session of the Executive Council:
2795 (XXVI) Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

2796 (XXVI) Question of Southern Rhodesia.

7.2 The texts of the resolutions submitted to the Council with the present document are sufficiently explicit and do not call for lengthy comment. Note that resolution 2874 (XXVI) repeats in the main, but more urgently, the requests and recommendations made in resolutions 2555 (XXIV) and 2704 (XXV) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1969 and 1970 and submitted to the UPU Executive Council at its 1970 and 1971 sessions.

The report sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by UPU last March at his request included the information mentioned in parts 1 to 4 of the present document; this report will be supplemented in due course by the decisions taken by the Executive Council in this matter.

Berne, 23 March 1972

(Signed) M. RAHI
Secretary-General

Enclosure 2

Resolution

United Nations recommendations on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The Executive Council,

In view of article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union,

Recalling resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 relating to the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" and to the other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly; resolution C 26 of the 1969 Tokyo Congress 9/ and resolutions CE 2/1970 10/ and CE 20/1971 11/ of the UPU Executive Council,

Having examined the Report of the Secretary-General of the Executive Council (document CE 1972 - Doc 4/Add 1) 12/ relating to the United Nations recommendations on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

9/ A/8314, p. 71.
10/ Ibid., p. 74.
11/ A/8314/Add.2, p. 10.
12/ See enclosure 1 above.
Approves the Report concerned,

Takes cognizance of the resolutions of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which are the subject of annexes 1 to 8 of this document, 13/

Again requests the assistance of postal administrations of member countries of the Union, in particular countries of asylum for refugees from dependent Territories of Africa, in training in their vocational centres a certain number of refugees who wish to receive such postal training;

Authorizes the Director-General of the International Bureau to continue contacts with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies of the United Nations system, with the Restricted Postal Unions concerned, and with the Organization of African Unity, with a view to obtaining effective co-operation in the fields concerned, and

Invites the Director-General of the International Bureau to send the text of this resolution, to the member countries of the Union, to the Restricted Postal Unions, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretariats of the specialized agencies and the United Nations Atomic Energy Agency, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity; to report to the Executive Council of UPU at its 1973 session on the results of the steps taken on the lines indicated above.

Berne, 18 May 1972

For the Executive Council:
(Signed) K. SOYAMA
Chairman

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
22 June 1972

1. The Executive Committee of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), at its twenty-fourth session, held at Geneva from 23 to 31 May 1972, considered inter alia the following resolutions of the United Nations concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Assembly resolution</th>
<th>Concerning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2652 (XXV)</td>
<td>Question of Southern Rhodesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2621 (XXV)</td>
<td>Programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13/ Resolutions 2775 (XXVI), 2871 (XXVI), 2872 (XXVI), 2874 (XXVI), 2878 (XXVI), 2879 (XXVI), 2795 (XXVI), 2796 (XXVI).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Assembly resolution</th>
<th>Concerning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2704 (XXV)</td>
<td>Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2671 (XXV)</td>
<td>The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2679 (XXV)</td>
<td>United Nations Fund for Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2764 (XXVI)</td>
<td>The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2774 (XXVI)</td>
<td>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2775 (XXVI)</td>
<td>The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2785 (XXVI)</td>
<td>International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2795 (XXVI)</td>
<td>Question of Territories under Portuguese administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2796 (XXVI)</td>
<td>Question of Southern Rhodesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2839 (XXVI)</td>
<td>Measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2871 (XXVI)</td>
<td>Question of Namibia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2879 (XXVI)</td>
<td>Dissemination of information on decolonization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resolutions 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

Resolution of 21 October 1971 14/

Resolution of 14 September 1971 15/

Resolution of 24 August 1971 16/

2. The relevant extracts from the report of the Executive Committee are set out below.

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

"9.2.2.8 The Committee examined a large number of resolutions on the above subject transmitted to the WMO by the United Nations.

"9.2.2.9 As regards assistance for the training of refugees, the Committee noted the report of the Secretary-General (see enclosure) on the action taken to follow up the decisions of the Sixth World Meteorological Congress mentioned in paragraphs 5.3.14 to 5.13.17 of its report. In particular it noted that communications had been addressed to the Governments of Botswana, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Zaire and Zambia, where refugees from colonial Territories are known to be located, with a view to seeking their co-operation in bringing to the attention of refugees the possibility of a meteorological training, and forwarding nominations in respect of interested candidates.

"The report on the mission of the consultant appointed by the Secretary-General and of a Secretariat member who visited Kenya and Tanzania in this connexion in March 1972 was also noted. The purpose of the mission was to explain in greater detail than had been possible by correspondence, the features of a career in meteorology, the facilities which existed for training..."
meteologists and the practical arrangements for the selection and nomination of interested candidates. The mission report confirmed clearly that practical arrangements to help refugees could not be dealt with by correspondence but required personal discussions on the spot with appropriate authorities of the host Governments concerned, as well as with representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme. Plans for a similar mission to Senegal and the Republic of Zaire in June 1972 were also noted.

"The Committee noted with satisfaction that six members of WMO had replied positively to the Secretary-General's inquiry concerning opportunities of employment of refugees after their meteorological training.

"The Committee noted that if, as a result of these visits and contacts, nominations of colonial refugees were to be received in the near future, WMO will be able as a first step to award the small number of fellowships required.

"9.2.10 The Committee noted that the Secretary-General has informed the Organization of African Unity that the WMO is desirous of negotiating an agreement, and noted the very positive reply received from this Organization. He was informed that the necessary steps in this connexion continue to be taken. The Committee requested the Secretary-General to report to the next session of the Executive Committee on the progress made.

"9.2.11 With regard to the other requests contained in the resolutions, the Committee noted that many of them were reiterations of requests previously expressed in earlier resolutions and which were examined in great detail by the Sixth World Meteorological Congress (1971) when appropriate decisions were also taken. The Committee considered that the remaining requests did not fall within the sphere of competence of WMO. If, however, any request for specific action or assistance is received from the United Nations in connexion with these requests, due consideration will of course be given with a view to taking all appropriate action."

Enclosure

Report on action taken on the decisions of the Sixth World Meteorological Congress regarding the training of refugees

1. In order to follow up the decision of the Sixth Congress mentioned in paragraphs 5.3.14 to 3.13.17 of its report, communications were addressed to the Governments of those member countries in Africa (Botswana, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Zaire and Zambia) where refugees from colonial Territories are known to be located. The assistance of these Governments was sought in bringing to the attention of refugees the possibility of a meteorological training and forwarding nominations in respect of interested candidates. Assurance was given to these authorities that any request for a training fellowship would receive prompt and sympathetic consideration. These Governments were also informed that the
services of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were at their disposal and that the Secretary-General was willing to send training experts to facilitate the selection and nomination of candidates. Both UNHCR and the permanent representatives concerned were kept fully informed of these matters. Furthermore, all members of WMO were requested to notify the Secretary-General whether opportunities for employment could be made available in their respective countries to refugees after they receive meteorological training.

2. Further, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the steps described above and to achieving the desired results as speedily as possible, and realizing the complexities of the problem of assisting colonial refugees, the Secretary-General decided to seek the assistance of a consultant with considerable knowledge and experience concerning colonial refugees. He was able to secure the services of Mr. Howard Daniel, former Chief of the Technical Assistance Office of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), who had had extensive experience in interviewing, selecting and training colonial refugees. Subsequently, a mission consisting of the consultant and the Chief of the Education and Training Co-ordination Division of the WMO secretariat visited Kenya and Tanzania in March 1972. The purpose of the mission was to explain in greater detail than had been possible by correspondence, the features of a career in meteorology, the facilities which existed for training meteorologists and the practical arrangements for the selection and nomination of interested candidates.

3. Through the good offices of the Permanent Representative of Kenya and with the unstinting help of the local representatives of UNHCR and UNDP, the mission was able to explain and clarify to senior officials of the Governments of Kenya and Tanzania directly concerned with colonial refugees, the efforts being made by WMO for the training of refugees. The consultant subsequently visited Zambia for the same purpose. A visit to Botswana had also been envisaged, but was postponed at the request of the Government, which expressed a need for more time to study the complexities of the problem.

4. Some of the complexities of the problem became apparent to the members of the mission in the course of their visits to the countries mentioned above. In the first place, at the government level, discussions and arrangements had to be made with at least three separate ministries or authorities in the countries where refugees were living. It was also learned from these responsible authorities that the refugees were scattered over wide areas, often hundreds of miles apart. Many were of rural origin with an educational background as yet inadequate to commence meteorological studies at the lowest level. Indeed, even those with the necessary qualifications were unaware of the possibilities of pursuing a career in meteorology, or if aware, uncertain of subsequent employment opportunities. The latter uncertainties were also uppermost in the minds of the authorities of the host countries concerned.

5. The complexities revealed by the mission's visit to Africa confirmed clearly that practical arrangements to help refugees could not be dealt with by correspondence but required personal discussions on the spot with appropriate authorities of the host Governments concerned, as well as with representatives of UNHCR and UNDP.
6. The mission was successful in assisting Governments to unravel some of the complexities mentioned. By the time of the mission's return to Geneva, it became clear to all concerned (including UNHCR and UNDP, whose co-operation cannot be praised too highly) that WMO's efforts to help colonial refugees:

(a) Would not result in a charge to the country programmes (IPFs) of the host country;

(b) Would not necessarily involve their training in the host country (although it was the Secretary-General's intention to make maximum use of existing WMO training facilities in the African region);

(c) Would not be a pressure on host countries to find employment in their own services for refugees once they had been trained.

7. The Secretary-General would like to take this opportunity to express his gratitude to the six members of WMO who have replied positively to his inquiry concerning opportunities for employment of refugees after their meteorological training.

8. To continue the Organization's efforts, the same mission will visit Senegal and the Republic of Zaire in June 1972 to discuss and clarify with the authorities the practical arrangements for training colonial refugees in those countries who wish to pursue a career in meteorology.

9. It is gratifying to note the expression of satisfaction by the Governments concerned at the initiative taken by the Secretary-General. From the assurances given by key officials of these Governments, all of whom had, through the visit of the mission, a clearer picture of the assistance available through WMO, there is reason to believe that if, as promised, nominations of colonial refugees are forthcoming in the near future, then WMO will be able as a first step to award a small number of fellowships.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]
22 May 1972

General Assembly resolutions of interest to UNDP, including those relating to apartheid in South Africa as well as resolutions relating to the implementation of the Declaration, are regularly brought to the attention of the UNDP Governing Council.

... UNDP has not entertained any requests from South Africa or Portugal for UNDP assistance since the adoption of the General Assembly's first resolutions, in December 1965, appealing to specialized agencies to deny economic and technical
assistance to these countries, and has withheld any assistance to Southern Rhodesia under the present régime in that Territory. Moreover, UNDP has remained ready to examine any requests received from other Governments for projects which might involve the participation of Africans from Territories under Portuguese administration, South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. In this connexion, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the UNDP Governing Council, at its thirteenth session in January 1972, approved a Programme of Educational Assistance to African Refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania, Guinea and Zambia, for which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is the executing agency.

... At the same session, the Governing Council, on a proposal by the Administrator of UNDP, authorized the Administrator to conclude an agreement for mutual co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and UNDP.