

people to self-determination and independence. The Canadian Delegation took part in the debate and voted in favour of the resolution.

Reports on the situation in Angola were made to the seventeenth session both by the Special Committee on Angola and by the Special Committee of Seventeen. A strongly-worded resolution recommended by the latter was put forward by the African-Asian delegations. This resolution was extremely critical of Portuguese actions in Angola, reaffirmed the right of the people of Angola to self-determination and independence, and called on the Portuguese Government to undertake extensive reforms which would lead to the transfer of power to the people of Angola. The Canadian Delegation could not accept its final clauses, which laid the basis for Portugal's expulsion from the United Nations and urged the Security Council to use sanctions against Portugal to force its compliance with United Nations resolutions. The resolution [1819 (XVII)] was adopted by the Assembly on December 18 by 57 in favour, to 14 against (including Canada), with 18 abstentions.

### *Colonialism*

Consideration in plenary of the report of the Special Committee of Seventeen on the implementation of the Declaration on Colonialism resulted in the passing of a new resolution renewing the Committee's mandate and urging that immediate steps be taken so that all colonial territories and peoples might accede to independence without delay. The Special Committee was enlarged by the addition of seven new members, to be nominated by the President of the Assembly, and was invited to submit to the eighteenth session a report containing suggestions and recommendations for the total application of the Colonial Declaration. Clauses which would have set a time limit for the full implementation of the Colonial Declaration failed to obtain a two-thirds majority and were deleted. The resolution [1810 (XVII)] was passed on December 17, 1962, by 101 votes in favour (including Canada), none against, with four abstentions.

In addition, four draft resolutions—on Zanzibar, Kenya, the high commission territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, and on Nyasaland—recommended by the Special Committee, were adopted by the General Assembly.

In the general debate on the report of the Committee of Seventeen, a number of delegates referred to the problem of Soviet imperialism. The Canadian statement made on November 23, 1962, drew attention to the spread of Soviet colonial domination since 1939 and urged that the focus of United Nations attention be brought to bear on conditions within the Soviet empire, more particularly on the denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms.