

(XVII)] reaffirmed the right of the people of South West Africa to independence and national sovereignty, condemned South Africa's refusal to co-operate with the United Nations, transferred the functions of the Special Committee on South West Africa to the Special Committee on Colonialism and asked the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations technical-assistance resident representative in South West Africa and to establish "an effective United Nations presence" in South West Africa. The resolution also referred to anxieties that had been expressed concerning the sale of arms to South Africa and urged all member states to refrain from any action likely to hinder the implementation of General Assembly resolutions concerning the territory. It was approved by the Assembly by 98 votes in favour (including Canada) to none against, with one abstention.

Future United States action on South West Africa will be influenced by the progress of the case concerning South West Africa which has been brought against South Africa by Liberia and Ethiopia before the International Court of Justice, for which the Court, in its decision dated December 21, 1962, has accepted jurisdiction.

### *Portuguese Territories*

Although most Western countries, including Canada, have in the past supported resolutions approving the principle of self-determination for Portugal's overseas territories, the general resolution on this subject put forward at the seventeenth session was so worded that it did not receive the wide support given to the South West African resolution. Nearly all delegations accepted the parts of the resolution which called for recognition of the right of self-determination for the peoples of Portuguese overseas territories, the transfer of power to representative political institutions, and the granting of independence thereafter. However, the text included preambular clauses which implied that Portugal's allies were supplying arms to Portugal which were being used to repress the native population and which stated that the situation in these territories constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. Canada and other countries abstained on these clauses and approved that part of the resolution which requested all states to refrain from supplying any military equipment to the Portuguese Government. The resolution as a whole [1807 (XVII)] was approved by the Assembly on December 14 by 82 votes in favour to seven against, with 13 abstentions (including Canada).

### *Angola*

In addition to the Fourth Committee's debate on Portuguese territories, the General Assembly discussed Angola as a separate item. Angola had been considered earlier in 1962 when the first resumed session of the sixteenth Assembly passed a resolution which had confirmed the right of the Angolan