

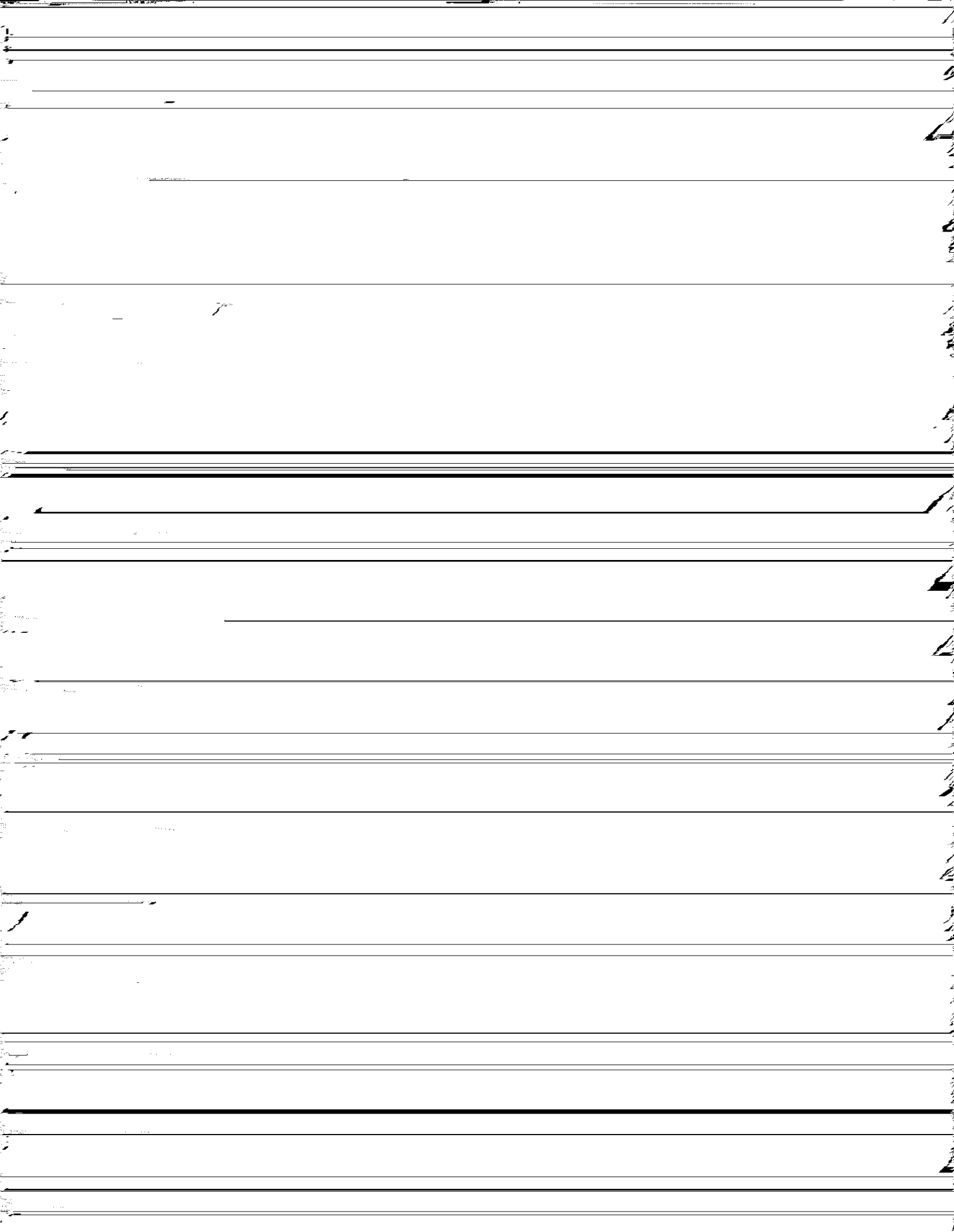
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INTRODUCTION

In 1960, the admission of 16 newly independent African

plan of action aimed at ushering in, in the twenty-first century,
a world free from colonialism



The Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. Lohia, noted that the process of decolonization had entered a new and complex phase and there was a need for innovative approaches to challenges facing the remaining dependent Territories. He recalled that,

attempted to relocate Anguillans in the nineteenth century rather than provide assistance during periods of famine and drought. Anguillans had defied the British then and were prepared to defy the forced union again in 1967.

Anguilla's quest for self-determination was a unifying

For the goals of the Special Committee to have some meaning
the Committee like Anguilla the

be decided by the electorate at a future general election. He said: "It is independence for which we strive, but interdependence on which we survive".

Mr. Walton Brown, Chairman of the Committee for the Independence of Bermuda, spoke about the subject.

British Virgin Islands, which could have been used for development projects.

The United Kingdom did provide financial and technical assistance in the fight against illegal drugs, he acknowledged.

The economy of Montserrat had been based on tourism and to a
great extent the construction industry. Owing to the low

Mr. Hall said that the specialized agencies could help to
of the dependent territories for

United States Virgin Islands

Mr. Carlyle Corbin, representative for External Affairs of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, said that the direct linkage between the decolonization process and the participation of non-independent Territories in the United

Winnipeg, Manitoba

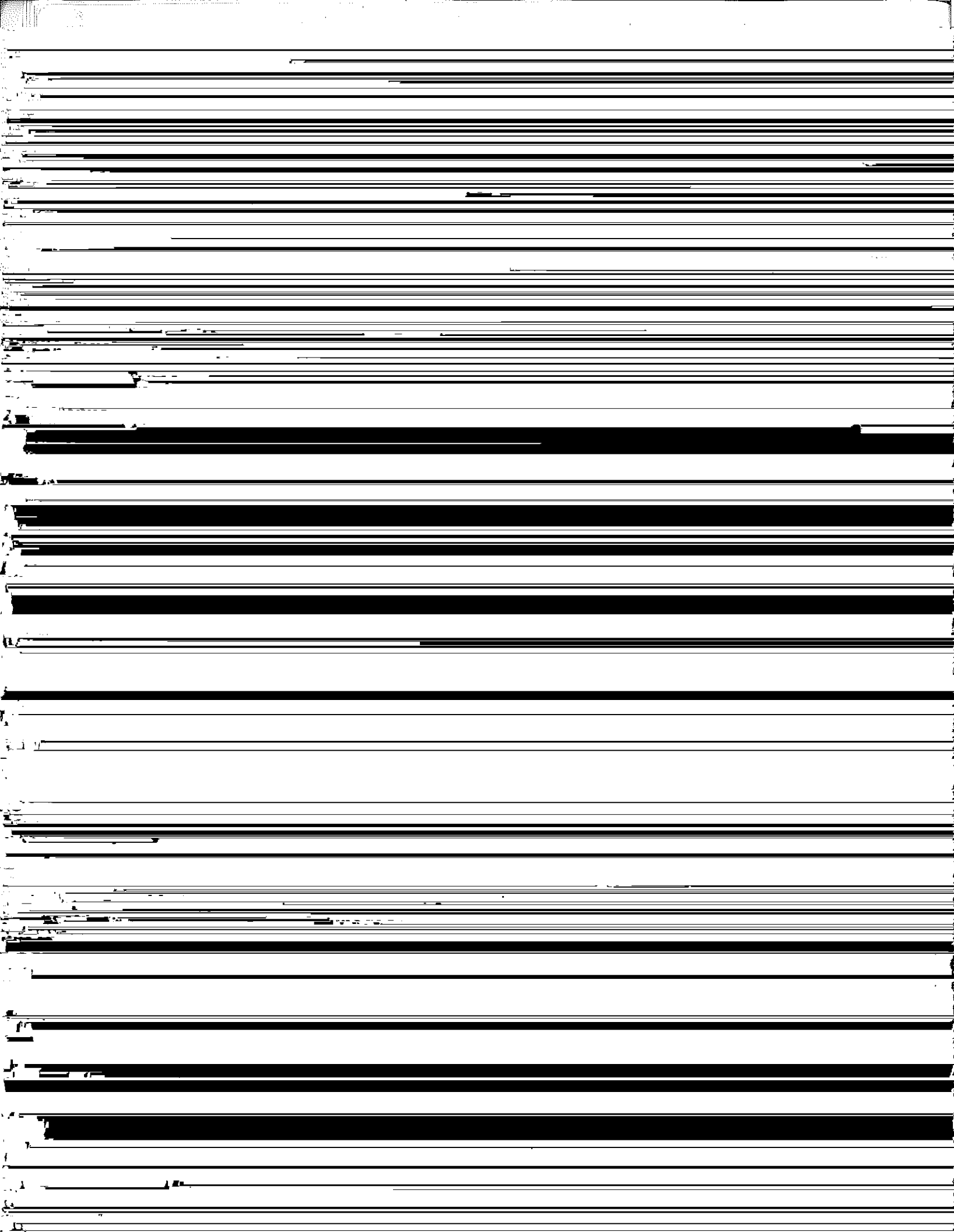
in the United States Virgin Islands for at least 90 days and registration.

Ms. Bourne stated that, while there had been suggestions that a longer period of residence should be required for a poll that would define the direction of the self-determination

political leaders who cited domestic United States law concerning residence requirements for periodic local elections. Effectively

that would give more weight to the 12.3 per cent of the population that was born in the United States than to the 29.3 per cent born in other West Indian islands. Of the latter, only one quarter were United States citizens, although many had resided in the United States Virgin Islands for more than 25 years.

She said that, to date, the status of the United States



He further stated that United Nations flexibility and realism concerning what had, in practice, been possible in particular cases was evident in its Members' willingness to

~~that self-determination need not always be followed by~~

Thus, more than 70 years after the establishment of the League of Nations, almost 50 years after the Charter of the

acceleration of the decolonization process in order to usher in,
in the twenty-first century, a world free from colonialism

In keeping with the provisions of General Assembly
Resolution 1541 (XV) the people of a Non-Self-Governing

Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, members of the House of
Representatives and their Congressman to represent them in the
the judiciary comprised legal jurists

Tokelau

The Ulu-O-Tokelau (titular head of Tokelau),
Mr. Salesio Iui said that Tokelau must be given the freedom to

Zealand. The exclusive economic zone provided funds through the Pacific Islands/United States tuna treaty. Funds from