

Zur kriminellen Vorgangsweise der Kolonialmächte bei der „Entlassung ihrer Kolonien in die Unabhängigkeit“ am Beispiel des Sudan

Von MAG. ARTHUR H. LAMBAUER (Ende Juli 2024)

Am 12. Februar 1953 schlossen UK und Ägypten ein Abkommen¹, das wie folgt beginnt:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT CONCERNING SELF-GOVERNMENT AND SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE SUDAN

Cairo, February 12, 1953

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter called the "United Kingdom Government") and the Egyptian Government,

Firmly believing in the right of the Sudanese people to Self-Determination and the effective exercise thereof at the proper time and with the necessary safeguards,

Have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1

In order to enable the Sudanese people to exercise Self-Determination in a free and neutral atmosphere, a transitional period providing full self-government for the Sudanese shall begin on the day specified in Article 9 below.

ARTICLE 2

The transitional period, being a preparation for the effective termination of the dual Administration, shall be considered as a liquidation of that Administration. During the transitional period the sovereignty of the Sudan shall be kept in reserve for the Sudanese until Self-Determination is achieved.

Der im Artikel 1 angesprochene Artikel 9 desselben Abkommens lautet:

ARTICLE 9

The transitional period shall begin on the day designated as "the appointed day" in Article 2 of the Self-Government Statute. Subject to the completion of the Sudanisation as outlined in Annex III to this Agreement, the two Contracting Governments undertake to bring the transitional period to an end as soon as possible. In any case this period shall not exceed three years. It shall be brought to an end in the following manner. The Sudanese Parliament shall pass a resolution expressing their desire that arrangements for Self-Determination shall be put in motion and the Governor-General shall notify the two Contracting Governments of this resolution.

Das hierin angesprochene Selbst-Regierungs-Statut² lautet in seinem Artikel 2, wie folgt:

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT STATUTE

An Order to provide for full Self-Government in the Sudan

The Governor-General of the Sudan hereby makes the following Order:—

Chapter I.—Preliminary

Title and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as "the Self-Government Statute" and shall come into force forthwith upon signature by the Governor-General.

Interpretation

2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

"The Agreement" means the Agreement dated the 12th day of February, 1953, and made between the Egyptian Government and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

"The appointed day" means the day upon which the Governor-General by writing under his hand certifies that the self-governing institutions intended to be hereby created, namely the Council of Ministers, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, have been duly constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

¹ British Parliament [Cmd. 8904](#), 3.

² Ebd. (FN 1), 15.

Das Selbst-Regierungs-Statut ist ein von den oben genannten Vertragsparteien vereinbarter Text, den der General-Gouverneur (Artikel 3 des Abkommens, siehe sogleich) als einen Befehl erlassen sollte.

Article 3

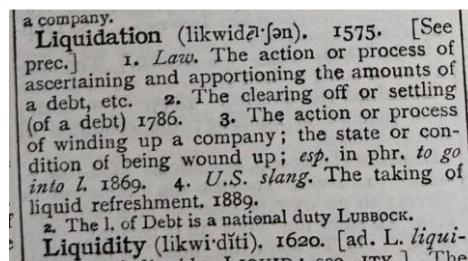
The Governor-General shall, during the transitional period, be the supreme constitutional authority within the Sudan. He shall exercise his powers as set out in the Self-Government Statute with the aid of a five-member Commission, to be called the Governor-General's Commission, whose powers are laid down in the terms of reference in Annex I to the present Agreement.

Laut Artikel 10 des Abkommens ging der „Unabhängigkeit“ im Anschluss an die oben, im Artikel 9 vorgesehene Resolution, das folgende Prozedere voraus:

ARTICLE 10

When the two Contracting Governments have been formally notified of this resolution, the Sudanese Government, then existing, shall draw up a draft law for the election of the Constituent Assembly which it shall submit to Parliament for approval. The Governor-General shall give his consent to the law with the agreement of his Commission. Detailed preparations for the process of Self-Determination, including safeguards assuring the impartiality of the elections and any other arrangements designed to secure a free and neutral atmosphere, shall be subject to international supervision. The two Contracting Governments will accept the recommendations of any international body which may be set up to this end.

Schon aus all dem ergibt sich, dass die Kolonialmächte erheblichen und wesentlichen Einfluss auf die ursprünglichen staatlichen Institutionen des Sudan genommen haben, was freilich dazu geführt haben wird, dass diese dafür sorgen, dass deren Interessen gewahrt bleiben. Das im obigen Zitat des Artikels 2 des Abkommens hervorgehobene *liquidation* spricht Bände darüber, laut dem, was dazu bei SOED (1959) zu finden ist:



Aber damit nicht genug! Durch die Konstellation rund um die genannte Resolution wurden die Sudanesischen Funktionäre auch noch dazu gezwungen, diese Gängelung ausdrücklich zu akzeptieren, welche insbesondere die Sicherstellung der Wahrung der „Rechte“ der Kolonialindustrien zur wirtschaftlichen bzw. mineralogischen Ausbeutung des Landes bewirken sollte.

Damit hatte man den Stiefel zwischen Tür und Angel, und man zog ihn wohl bis heute nicht zurück!

Arthur H. Lambauer