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SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION 253 (1968) CONCERNING THE QUESTION
OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

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INTRODUCTION

1. The sixth report of the Committee (S/11178/Rev.1 and Add.1-2) was submitted to the Security Council on 31 December 1973. Since then, the Committee has held 45 meetings.
2. At the 183rd meeting on 30 January 1974, the Committee elected Ambassador Charles G. Maina (Kenya) Chairman for the year 1974 and decided that the delegations of Costa Rica and Indonesia should provide the two Vice-Chairmen for the same period.
3. The present report, adopted on 31 December 1974, covers the period between 16 December 1973 and 15 December 1974. It follows as a whole the outline of previous reports in its body and annexes. However, inasmuch as meetings of the Committee are held in private in accordance with established procedure, it was felt that some general information on the Committee and its working procedure should be included in the present report (see chap. I, sect. A).
4. Also, considering that the Security Council, in its relevant resolutions, has always emphasized the responsibility of Governments in the effective implementation of the sanctions, the Committee decided to devote a full chapter of the present report to actions taken by Governments in that regard (see chap. II).
5. Comments and views of various Committee members concerning the seventh annual report and the work of the Committee during 1974 are included in annex I.

Chapter I

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

A. General information concerning the Committee

(a) Terms of reference and membership

6. It may be recalled that the terms of reference of the Committee, which was established under paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), adopted on 29 May 1968, were reproduced and extended in paragraph 21 of resolution 277 (1970), adopted by the Council on 18 March 1970. 1/ Furthermore, by subsequent decisions generally formulated in the light of recommendations or

1/ Paragraph 20 of resolution 253 (1968) reads as follows:

"20. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a committee of the Security Council to undertake the following tasks and to report to it with its observations:

(a) To examine such reports on the implementation of the present resolution as are submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) To seek from any States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies such further information regarding the trade of that State (including information regarding the commodities and products exempted from the prohibition contained in operative paragraph 3 (d) above) or regarding any activities by any nationals of that State or in its territories that may constitute an evasion of the measures decided upon in this resolution as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council".

Paragraph 21 of resolution 277 (1970) reads as follows:

"21. Decides that the Committee of the Security Council established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968), in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, shall be entrusted with the responsibility of:

(a) Examining such reports on the implementation of the present resolution as will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) Seeking from Member States such further information regarding the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council;

(c) Studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and making recommendations to the Council".

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proposals submitted by the Committee, the Council has spelled out more clearly certain aspects of these terms of reference. 2/

7. The membership of the Committee is the same as that of the Security Council and varies accordingly. On the other hand, the Committee decided in 1972 to exchange the system of automatically rotating the Chairmanship every month which had hitherto been applied for one in which the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen would be elected annually. It should be noted that the Chairman is elected in his personal capacity, whereas delegations are designated to provide the Vice-Chairmen.

(b) Working procedures

8. At its very first meeting, the Committee decided that, in principle, meetings would be held in closed session, subject to the right of any delegation to request further discussion of the matter. Thus, on the proposal of the Sudan, the Committee decided that its 175th meeting, on 9 November 1973, should be open so as to emphasize, eight years after the illegal and unilateral declaration of independence by the minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, its continuing concern for the full and total application of sanctions.

9. It was likewise decided at the first meeting that, since it was desirable for the Committee to arrive at unanimous decisions, recourse to voting seemed inadvisable. However, it was stipulated that where agreement could not be reached on a consensus, the point at issue could be referred to the Security Council, together with reports reflecting any opinions expressed.

10. As regards the progress of its work, the Committee described in its sixth report (S/11178, paras. 139-141) the semi-automatic procedure that it had adopted shortly before in the hope of accelerating its consideration of cases and improving the efficiency of its work. Under this procedure, the Secretariat, whenever possible, attaches to the texts of communications it transmits to members, a draft reply or suggested course of action. Unless there is an objection before a particular date specified on the note of transmittal, the suggested course of action is followed. Where there is an objection, the matter is discussed in a meeting.

11. As it wished to increase the amount of information made available to it, the Committee requested the Secretariat to extend the scope of its research with regard to press reports. Moreover, in the spirit of the appeal made on 4 September 1973 to individuals and non-governmental organizations to submit relevant information on suspected cases of sanctions violations, the Committee endeavoured during the current year to encourage suitable contacts.

12. The extent of its efforts is reflected in the following comparisons of figures, which relate to the past three years.

^{2/} See, in particular, Security Council resolutions 314 (1972), 318 (1972), 320 (1972) and 333 (1973).

(a) Excerpts from the press considered by the members of the Committee:

1972	120
1973	171
1974 (1 January-15 December)	217

(b) Working papers considered by the members of the Committee:

1972	44
1973	67
1974 (1 January-15 December)	292

(c) Communications dispatched at the request of the Committee, principally to Governments: 3/

1972	75
1973	116
1974 (1 January-15 December)	269

(d) Number of cases examined:

	<u>Old cases</u>	<u>New cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
1972	34	11	45
1973	37	42	79
1974 (1 January-15 December)	71	54	125

13. Since its establishment, the Committee has submitted 11 reports to the Council, namely, six annual reports on the progress of its work, three interim reports on urgent cases and two special reports requested by the Council concerning ways of improving the effectiveness of sanctions. 4/

3/ These figures do not include either the notes sent to all Member States or the routine reminders.

4/ Annual reports: S/8954, 30 December 1968; S/9252, 12 June 1969; S/9844/Rev.1, 15 June 1970; S/10229, 16 June 1971; S/10852/Rev.1, 22 December 1972; and S/11178/Rev.1, 31 December 1973.

Interim reports: S/10408, 3 December 1971; S/10580 and Add.1, 29 March 1972; and S/10593, 10 April 1972.

Special reports: S/10632, 9 May 1972, submitted in pursuance of resolution 314 (1972), and S/10920, 15 April 1973, submitted in pursuance of resolution 320 (1972).

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B. Consideration of cases carried over from previous reports and new cases concerning possible violations of sanctions

14. As indicated in the preceding section, during the period under review, the Committee opened and considered 54 cases of possible violations of the sanctions established by the Security Council against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. It also continued its examination of 71 of the cases mentioned in its sixth report.

15. This section covers those cases in which there have been particularly outstanding developments during the period under review. The fact that some cases are merely mentioned in passing or even omitted altogether from this necessarily succinct analysis means only that the current inquiry being conducted by the Committee has not turned up any new and decisive information in the recent past.

16. As was evident from the Committee's previous reports, the majority of the cases considered concern industrial and commercial transactions. It is perhaps worth while to mention in this regard that the illegal régime has reinforced its police and judicial measures against persons who divulge information about clandestine transactions. Mr. McIntosh, who had supplied information in Case No. 171 (RISCO), was sentenced to a term of 14 years' imprisonment by the illegal régime.

17. In addition to these cases dealing with essentially economic questions, the Committee also opened, during the period under review, a relatively large number of cases concerning both the development of tourism in Southern Rhodesia and the efforts of the régime to be represented in international competitions. The Committee noted that those activities, which tended to present a false image that all was well with the illegal régime, were undertaken at the same time as the strident campaign launched at the beginning of the year to promote white immigration into Southern Rhodesia. It therefore felt that those concerted efforts should be carefully investigated and, wherever possible, thwarted. A brief analysis of the cases in question and the Committee's views on them are to be found in section C of chapter IV (Consular, sporting and other representation of and in Southern Rhodesia and representation of the illegal régime in other countries).

18. As in the past, whenever the Committee received sufficiently reliable information concerning possible violations, it requested the Secretary-General to transmit that information to the Governments concerned so that they might order investigations and take appropriate action. Sometimes the Committee also considered it necessary to dispatch special notes drawing the attention of a number of Governments, and even of all Member States, to information about more general attempts to evade sanctions.

19. When the information supplied in response to the Committee's requests appeared inadequate, the Committee requested additional information and copies of the commercial documentation submitted to the investigators.

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20. In that connexion, the Committee again drew the attention of the Governments concerned to the fact that, in the prevailing circumstances, bills of lading and Chamber of Commerce certificates emanating from South Africa or Portuguese-controlled Territories should not be regarded as sufficient proof of origin. The Committee noted with regret that certain Governments continued to allow the importation of cargoes solely on the basis of such suspect documentation. It recommended that the investigating authorities should seek the documentation suggested in the memorandum on the application of sanctions of 2 September 1969, which had been transmitted to all Governments on 18 September 1969 (see S/9844/Rev.1, annex VI). 5/

21. With regard to cases of imports of chrome, nickel and other materials into the United States of America, some members of the Committee expressed their deep concern that a permanent member of the Security Council persisted in allowing its nationals to conduct transactions that contravened the mandatory resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

22. They particularly deplored that the vote in the United States Senate on 18 December 1973 to repeal the legislation in question had not been followed up, one year later, by any positive legislative action in accordance with the obligations of the United Nations Charter.

23. The same delegations emphasized that the persistence of such an attitude was not only detrimental to the faithful implementation of sanctions in the cases specifically concerned but that, if other Member States were to take it as an example, it might have a most regrettable effect on the efficiency of the work of the Committee as a whole.

24. The information concerning the cases examined by the Committee since the publication of its sixth report appears in annexes II to V of this report. The cases have been divided up in a way which differs slightly from that used in the last report, so as to take better account of their similarities.

(a) Metallic ores, metals and their alloys

25. Concerning the commodities in this category, the Committee pursued the study of nine cases already mentioned in its last report. It also opened and examined the following five new cases: Case Nos. 165 (chrome ore), 178 (silicon chrome), 179 (silicon metal), 184 (nickel) and 185 (ferro-manganese).

26. All the new cases concerned shipments alleged to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, except Case No. 179, which dealt with a shipment of silicon metal alleged to have been destined for Southern Rhodesia. Regarding Case Nos. 165 and 178, the Government concerned (Japan) informed the Committee that the cargoes in question were of South African origin, as indicated by certificates of origin

issued by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce. When additional evidence was requested, the Japanese Government replied that in Case No. 165, the South African exporter had declined to provide further documentation on the grounds that the documentation already provided was valid, and in Case No. 178, the Japanese importer had not agreed that copies of the documentation should be submitted to the Committee because those documents contained trade secrets, such as information on unit price, quality of merchandise and terms of payment.

27. The Committee expressed its concern about those replies and requested the Government of Japan to pursue its investigation of those cases. It also suggested that a chemical analysis might be made of the cargoes and transmitted to the Japanese Government a list containing names of experts whose assistance could be requested for that purpose. In its reply, the Japanese Government assured the Committee that it was actively pursuing the investigation of those cases. Regarding the possibility of chemical analysis, the Japanese Government stated regretfully that a considerable time had elapsed since the authorities concerned had determined the consignment in question to be of South African origin and granted it customs clearance. The mineral in question had already been processed, making it impossible to undertake a chemical analysis.

28. Regarding Case No. 184, the Committee transmitted to the Governments concerned (Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and Sweden) information according to which the nickel shipment in question had been sent directly by rail from Southern Rhodesia to Lourenço Marques and indicating that the documentation showing it to be of South African origin was likely to be spurious.

29. In Case No. 185, the Government concerned (Netherlands) stated that, as far as it could be established, the shipment in question did originate in South Africa. The Committee replied, saying that it would be useful for it to know on what basis the findings had been made and whether the documents examined were those currently suggested by the Committee.

(b) Mineral fuels

30. The Committee was informed of attempts by the illegal régime to obtain mineral fuels abroad. Two new cases were opened concerning such commodities. In Case No. 172, the information was to the effect that a Southern Rhodesian company had made approaches to oil companies in several countries, asking for quotations for a considerable quantity of crude oil. The Committee decided to transmit that information to all Member States for any action that they might consider necessary.

31. In Case No. 187, the information received was to the effect that the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (RISCO), already involved in Case No. 171, would have shipped or was about to ship crushed coking coal abroad. The matter is under investigation.

(c) Tobacco

32. The Committee pursued the consideration of five cases concerning tobacco. In

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four of those cases it requested further information and decided to close the fifth, Case No. 146, because it considered satisfactory the documentation provided by the Government concerned (Iraq).

33. The Committee also opened four new cases (Case Nos. 164, 169, 196 and INGO-6). In Case No. 169, the Committee expressed its appreciation to the countries concerned (Japan and Singapore) for their co-operation in the matter. In Case No. INGO-6, which was opened on the basis of a report prepared by the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement concerning the importation of Southern Rhodesian tobacco, the Committee expressed its appreciation to that organization and transmitted the information thus received to the Government concerned (Netherlands) for its comments.

(d) Cereals

34. During the period under review, no new cases concerning this commodity have been opened by the Committee. The Committee continued the examination of 12 cases already reported upon.

(e) Cotton and cotton seeds

35. The two cases already reported upon (Case Nos. 53 and 96) are still under consideration. No new case has been opened concerning these commodities.

(f) Meat

36. Although most of the cases involving meat transactions were opened several years ago, the Committee has been reluctant to close them in the hope that some new information might come to light. Thus, in Case No. 117, concerning a shipment of meat aboard the Greek ship, Drymakos, the Government of Greece, in a note informed the Committee that the District Attorney of Piraeus had ordered a supplementary investigation of the case.

37. The Committee opened a new case (No. 183) on the basis of information that a Swiss company was trading extensively in meat suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin and that large sums of money were being regularly transferred by a Swiss bank for the transactions in question. The Committee transmitted the information to the Swiss Government with a request that the matter be investigated. In its reply dated 25 September 1974, the Swiss Government stated the following:

"The imports of meat of Rhodesian origin by Bell, Ltd., of Basle ... are part of the quota assigned to the above-mentioned company within the framework of the restrictions placed on Swiss imports from Rhodesia in accordance with the autonomous decisions of the Federal Council on this matter, which have been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General on a number of occasions." 6/

6/ See, in particular, the note from Switzerland dated 13 February 1967 (S/7781), Official Records of the Security Council, Supplement for January, February, March, 1967. The content of that note is recalled in the note dated 13 May 1974 from Switzerland, reproduced in chapter II, section D, of the present report.

38. Finally, although Case No. 154, Tango Romeo, concerning the activities of two air companies and their aircraft, is referred to in chapter V of the present report under the heading "Airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia", it should also be mentioned here because, reportedly, its main cargo when departing from Southern Rhodesia consisted of meat.

(g) Sugar

39. No new case of sugar transaction has been opened since the submission of the sixth report. The Committee continued examination of 10 cases already reported upon. In Case Nos. 115, 119 and 132 regarding sugar shipments aboard the vessels Aegean Mariner, Primrose and Calli reported to have been unloaded in the port of Casablanca, the Moroccan Government informed the Committee by a note dated 9 January 1974 that, regretfully, it had not been possible to obtain further information on those transactions which had occurred several years earlier. The Government added that in order to avoid any misunderstanding in the future, it had decided to reinforce the instructions given to the competent authorities in Morocco. The Committee took note of that decision with satisfaction.

40. In Case No. 112 concerning a shipment of sugar aboard the Greek ship Evangelos M, the Greek Government informed the Committee by a note dated 30 October 1974 that the case had been referred to the Court of Piraeus and that the defendants had been acquitted for lack of evidence.

(h) Fertilizers and ammonia

41. No new case concerning these commodities has been opened during the period under review. It should be noted that, in connexion with Case No. 113 which is one of the cases still under active consideration, the question of the responsibility of Governments regarding sanctions violations by their nationals abroad was raised (see below, chap. II, sect. D).

(i) Machinery

42. Since the submission of the sixth report, the Committee has opened four new cases dealing with machinery. In Case No. 161, information was received that a Swiss company was to provide electrical generating equipment for a thermal power station in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee drew the matter to the attention of the Government of Switzerland, which in a reply dated 6 May 1974 assured the Committee that no such equipment of Swiss origin had been supplied to Southern Rhodesia and that the company mentioned had given a formal assurance that it would not provide equipment or services of any kind to the thermal power station in question. The Committee also decided to have a note sent to all Member States drawing their attention to the possibility that subcontractors anywhere in the world might be approached for such equipment.

43. The other cases recently opened deal with a consignment of spare parts for sewing or knitting machines destined for Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 170), the publication in a Southern Rhodesian magazine of advertisements concerning machine

tools of foreign origin (Case No. 177) and the construction of a power station on the Wankie coal-field in Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 189).

(j) Transport equipment

44. In addition to pursuing the examination of three cases already reported upon concerning transport equipment, the Committee opened seven new cases. Four of these new cases deal with shipments of vehicles and spare parts suspected to be destined for Southern Rhodesia (Case Nos. 168, 173, 180 and 182). With regard to Case No. 168, the Government of Sweden informed the Committee that the matter had been referred to the Chief Public Prosecutor. Another of these cases recently opened is Case No. 162, in which the information received suggested that Southern Rhodesia was hoping to acquire a Viscount aircraft. The Committee decided to have a note sent to all Member States, drawing their attention to the information and requesting them to take measures to prevent such a transaction.

(k) Textiles and related products

45. Since the submission of the sixth report, one new case has been opened concerning these commodities. The Committee pursued the consideration of several cases. In Case Nos. 150 and 152, a note was sent to the Government concerned (Japan), expressing the Committee's appreciation for the documentation forwarded but its regrets that, because of inconclusive evidence, it did not feel able to dispose of the cases conclusively. It also requested the Government to provide it with any new information on the cases. The Japanese Government, in its reply, assured the Committee that it would keep the two cases under review and would inform the Committee of any further information which might come to light.

(l) Sporting activities and other international competitions

46. The Committee decided that among the cases already reported upon, two should be closed: Case No. 142, in which the Argentine Government had reported to the Committee on the measures it had taken in connexion with a tour to Southern Rhodesia by an Argentinian rugby team; and Case No. 160 concerning Southern Rhodesian participation in the World Yachting Championships. The Committee also opened eight new cases concerning activities in sports and other international competitions (Case Nos. 166, 167, 174, 175, 181, 186, 191 and 192). More information on these cases may be found in chapter IV, section C, of this report. In view of the large number of sporting events involving Southern Rhodesia brought to the attention of the Committee through published sources (according to the sources before the Committee, in 1974, 10 teams and 1 individual participated in events in Southern Rhodesia, and 8 teams and 2 individuals from Southern Rhodesia participated in sporting events outside that territory; according to other sources, other similar events were scheduled), the Committee decided to pay increased attention to the matter in the future.

(m) Banking, insurance and other related facilities

47. With regard to these activities, the Committee again examined Case No. 127

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(Eastern Trading Co. in Swaziland). It took note of the information submitted by Swaziland and expressed its appreciation for the Government's assistance in the case, which it decided to close.

48. Three new cases related to banking and insurance have been opened by the Committee: Case No. 163, which refers to a loan to the Rhodesian Railways; Case No. 171 concerning financial facilities for the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (RISCO); and Case No. 176, which deals with insurance activities in Southern Rhodesia by New Zealand companies.

49. With regard to Case No. 171 (RISCO), the information received referred to broad external financing plans, initially drawn up in 1972, to develop the production of that company in Southern Rhodesia with financial support of approximately \$R 68.5 million to be provided by companies and financial institutions in several countries. 7/ The Committee alerted the Governments concerned and requested them to investigate the matter urgently. It also informed the Organization of African Unity of the case and issued a press release on the matter. Finally, considering that that case might be one of the most serious examples of sanctions violations, it decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Security Council in a special report (see S/11597).

(n) Other cases

50. The Committee also took action on other instances of possible violation of sanctions that have not been listed under specific subheadings. It opened three new cases, two of which dealt with tourism activities (Case Nos. 190 and 194) and are reported in chapter VI (Immigration and tourism), section C, of the present report; the third involved the supply by a Southern Rhodesian company of electrolytic nickel cathodes (Case No. 193).

51. The Committee pursued the examination of cases already referred to in annex I of the previous report, in particular, Case Nos. 136, 154, 155, 158 and 159. The Committee still considers Case No. 154 Tango Romeo, dealing with the activities of two air companies between Southern Rhodesia and various countries in western Europe and the continent of Africa to have been particularly serious. The Committee requested the Governments concerned to take action on the matter and was gratified to note that a number of them had taken appropriate measures, such as denying landing rights to the aircraft in question, though it regretted that others had not provided the Committee with the required information (see below chap. V, sect. B).

52. On the basis of information supplied by individuals and non-governmental organizations, the Committee has opened the following three cases: Case No. INGO-4, which deals with international agreements linking Air Rhodesia to international air companies (see chap. V, sect. C); Case No. INGO-5, concerning the importation

7/ At the rate of exchange in 1972, the Rhodesian dollar (\$R) was equal to \$US 1.475; in 1973 it averaged \$US 1.709 and in 1974 has so far averaged \$US 1.400.

of ferro-chrome of Southern Rhodesian origin into Spain; and Case No. INGO-6, concerning tobacco. It also continued the examination of cases already reported upon concerning imports of chrome, nickel and other materials from Southern Rhodesia into the United States and opened 14 new cases (USI-); some of them concerning several vessels, on the basis of information submitted to it by the United States representative, as indicated in the following section.

C. Imports of chrome, nickel and other materials from Southern Rhodesia into the United States of America

53. During the period covered, the Government of the United States of America continued to provide the Committee with information regarding shipments of chrome, nickel and other materials from Southern Rhodesia into the United States as follows:

(a) A letter dated 25 January 1974, transmitting a report on 23 shipments imported into the United States from Southern Rhodesia between 1 October 1973 and 31 December 1973. Those shipments, which had a total weight of 63,874 tons had been transported aboard vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Germany (2), Greece (5), Liberia (1), Norway (1), Pakistan (1), South Africa (1), United States (12).

(b) A letter dated 9 May 1974, transmitting a report on 10 shipments imported between 1 January 1974 and 31 March 1974. Those shipments which had a total weight of 12,149 tons had been transported aboard vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Germany (2), Greece (2), South Africa (1), United States (5).

(c) A letter dated 6 September 1974 transmitting a report on 15 shipments imported between 1 April 1974 and 21 June 1974. Those shipments, with a total weight of 16,408 tons, had been transported aboard vessels registered in Greece (1), Netherlands (2), United States (5).

(d) A letter dated 14 November 1974 transmitting a report on 2 shipments imported in March 1974 and 7 shipments imported between 1 July and 30 September 1974. Those shipments, with a total weight of 33,274 tons, had been transported aboard vessels registered in Denmark (1), Netherlands (1), United States (7).

54. The Committee examined the reports and, in accordance with the procedure followed previously, it decided that in view of the need to keep the international community regularly informed, press communiqués should be issued containing the names of the carriers, their country of registry and the other particulars contained in the United States reports.

55. The Committee also decided that the attention of the countries of registry of those ships should be drawn to the illegal transportations. It therefore asked the Secretary-General to request the Governments concerned to investigate the circumstances in which cargoes of Southern Rhodesian origin, the carriage of which is prohibited by paragraph 3 (c) of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), were carried aboard vessels under their registry.

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56. In addition to examining those new cases, the Committee pursued its work on similar cases already mentioned in the sixth report.

57. Details on all cases of imports into the United States, including the replies received from Governments, may be found in annex III to the present report. Given the fact, however, that in those cases the importing country stated that the cargoes in question were of Southern Rhodesian origin, it may be useful to indicate here the substance of some of the replies received.

58. In Case No. USI-1, La Chacra, and Case No. USI-3, Bris, the Canadian Government forwarded copies of the documentation received and stated:

"the authorities have concluded that, on the basis of the evidence available in these two cases, it was not considered that a successful prosecution could be carried out against the companies involved. This position is not altered by the USA confirmation that the shipments in question were, in fact, of Rhodesian origin".

59. In Case No. USI-5, Hellenic Leader, the Greek Government informed the Committee that the case had been referred to the Public Prosecutor and that all the defendants had been acquitted because they had no knowledge of the fact that the goods loaded aboard the ship in question had been of Southern Rhodesian origin.

60. In Case No. USI-7, Angelo Scinicariello and Alfredo Primo, the Committee requested the representative of the United States to discuss with a representative of Italy, country of registration of the ships, any discrepancies in the information supplied by the two Governments. As a result of that discussion, it was concluded that the captains of the ships, before accepting the cargoes in question, had requested and received documentation that attested to the fact that the cargoes were not of Southern Rhodesian origin.

61. In Case Nos. USI-8, Marne Lloyd, Musi Lloyd and Merwe Lloyd, and USI-17, Nedlloyd Kingston, the Netherlands Government stated that the documents requested by the Committee were company data and that, under the law of the Netherlands, "private enterprises cannot be compelled to make public such data". It further stated that "inquiries revealed that the shipping agents of the Nedlloyd Company had no reason whatsoever to assume that the consignment in question originated in Southern Rhodesia".

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Chapter II

ACTIONS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS TO ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS

62. The responsibility of Member States in the implementation of the sanctions has been pointed out on several occasions by the Security Council. It may be useful in that connexion to recall that in paragraph 11 of resolution 253 (1968), the Security Council referring to the decisions concerning the establishment of sanctions,

"Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations to carry out these decisions of the Security Council in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and reminds them that failure or refusal by any one of them to do so would constitute a violation of that Article".

63. For its part, the Committee emphasized repeatedly that it could not properly fulfil its mandate without the complete support and co-operation of the Governments that might be concerned in the various cases. That point was emphasized in paragraph 12 of the first special report (S/10632), which reads as follows:

"Governments should co-operate fully with the Committee in providing it with the information or other forms of assistance and co-operation obtained from all suitable sources in their territories, including natural and juridical persons within their jurisdiction, which are necessary for the discharge of its tasks".

That paragraph was among those approved by the Security Council in resolution 318 (1972).

64. In spite of such appeals, the Committee noted with concern the laxity of too many Governments in pursuing the implementation of sanctions. The Committee, however, also noted that during the period covered a number of Governments had taken positive action, some of which is reported below.

A. Actions taken by Governments to prevent sanctions violations

(a) Consultations with the Committee

65. By a note dated 28 June 1974, the Governments of Cyprus informed the Committee that a cargo of three tons of cashew nut kernels from southern Africa had been stopped by its customs authorities for lack of sufficient documentation. The Mozambique origin of that cargo was stated by a certificate issued by the Trade Association of Mozambique. For various reasons, it had not been possible to obtain documentation that the Committee would have considered sufficiently reliable to establish beyond reasonable doubt that the cargo was not of Southern Rhodesian origin. The Cyprus Government, considering that Southern Rhodesia did not export cashew kernels and that there was no cashew production in Southern Rhodesia, requested the urgent advice of the Committee as to whether the cargo in question should be allowed clearance from customs despite insufficient documentation.

66. The Chairman noted that the Cypriot request required immediate action because of the daily charges to be paid by the importing company as long as the cargo was not unloaded and that, therefore, the usual procedure of examination by the whole Committee might not be appropriate. He decided therefore to send a personal letter to the Permanent Representative of Cyprus. In that letter he expressed appreciation for the precautionary measures taken by the Government of Cyprus in the matter, particularly in insisting on presentation by the importer of the type of documentary evidence recommended by the Committee. Moreover, he had received confirmation that Southern Rhodesia was not known to be an exporter of cashew nut kernels. It was therefore unlikely that the cargo could have originated in Southern Rhodesia. Accordingly, if the Cypriot authorities should wish to clear the cargo from customs for importation, the Committee would raise no objection on grounds that the merchandise might be of Southern Rhodesian origin. However, in taking that action on behalf of the Committee because of the urgency of the matter, the Chairman pointed out that the Committee reserved its position regarding the documentary evidence and the actual origin of the cargo.

(b) Reinforcement of national regulations

67. By a note dated 9 January 1974 in reply to requests made by the Committee in connexion with Case Nos. 113, 119 and 132 concerning shipments to Casablanca of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Government of Morocco informed the Committee that regretfully it had not been possible to obtain additional information on those cases. However, in order to avoid any misunderstanding in the future, the Moroccan Government had decided, since the matter had been brought to its attention, to include in the Moroccan regulations governing the articles and conditions of sale relating to sugar imports, the following provision: "Origin to be specified in the tender".

68. By a note dated 22 August 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Committee that, in keeping with resolution 253 (1968) and in order to ensure the full effectiveness of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, the Federal Government had established a special committee consisting of representatives of those ministries involved in the implementation of the sanctions. The objectives of that committee were to study the means by which compliance with Rhodesian sanctions could best be ensured and to give the competent authorities full support in their fight against violations of the sanctions.

69. By a note dated 17 October 1974, the Government of Japan informed the Committee that its Ministry of International Trade and Industry had issued a new circular called "Caution on Export" in order to remind exporters of the standing legislation regarding the implementation of sanctions. In particular, exporters were requested, in negotiating an export contract, to pay attention to the place of ultimate destination and to insert a clause prohibiting re-export to Southern Rhodesia. Moreover, in concluding a contract for a commission agency, exporters should include a clause prohibiting the re-export to Southern Rhodesia of goods exported.

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70. Finally, the Committee was gratified that, following the transmission to the Governments concerned of information that through international agreements Air Rhodesia had been able to obtain air links with international companies, more than 30 Governments, recipients of that note, reported that measures had been taken to render those agreements ineffective with regard to Southern Rhodesia.

(c) Note to Portugal concerning the implementation of sanctions

71. At its 203rd meeting, the attention of the Committee was drawn to a memorandum dated 3 August 1974 (S/11419) that had been handed to the Secretary-General by the Portuguese Government at the conclusion of his talks with that Government during his visit to Portugal. Members of the Committee, noting that the statement of policy and position contained in the memorandum did not refer to the question of Southern Rhodesia, proposed that the question as to whether Portugal intended henceforth to apply the sanctions should be clarified directly with the Portuguese Government. Accordingly, a note dated 22 August 1974 was sent to Portugal indicating that the Committee would appreciate being informed of the intentions of the Portuguese Government in the matter. At the time of drafting the present report, no reply had been received.

72. The Committee also decided to issue a press communiqué expressing its hope that, in reassessing its policy towards the problems facing southern Africa, the Government of Portugal would adopt a positive attitude vis-à-vis the question of Southern Rhodesia and, more specifically, that it would apply the sanctions imposed against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia through the strict implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular, resolution 253 (1968). The communiqué also stated that the use by the illegal authorities in Salisbury of the Territory of Mozambique and its ports, which constitute the most important route for exports and imports of Southern Rhodesia, should be brought to an immediate end.

B. Actions taken by Governments with respect to specific violations of sanctions

73. At the 183rd meeting on 30 January 1974, the Committee again examined Case No. 144 concerning the acquisition of Boeing aircraft and equipment by Southern Rhodesia. The representative of the United States of America stated that his Government had established that, in April 1973, Jet Aviation (Basel), S.A., a Swiss company, had sold three Boeing 720 aircraft and related parts and equipment to a Southern Rhodesian national who was the assistant general manager of Air Rhodesia but who had been posing as an aircraft agent representing a South African air charter firm. Though the United States Government had no conclusive evidence that, at the time of the sale, Jet Aviation had been aware of that person's connexion with Air Rhodesia, it determined that, in transferring the aircraft and parts, Jet Aviation had violated the United States export licence issued for their export to Switzerland. Since that firm had also a station licence, which is a facility granted to certain foreign firms for the purchase and receipt of United States goods, the United States Government had refused to renew the station licence of Jet Aviation (Basel), S.A., when it expired in July 1973, as well as that of Jet Aviation (Geneva), S.A., a related firm.

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74. At the 192nd and 194th meetings on 1 and 17 May 1974, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee about two successful prosecutions in the United Kingdom. In the first, the defendants were the periodical The Economist, Mr. James William Alexander Burnett and Mr. Clive Leaf Greaves (both of The Economist) and the periodical The Spectator and Mr. Owen Oscar Sylvestre (of The Spectator). At the hearing on 11 April 1974, all defendants pleaded guilty to charges of publishing advertisements encouraging or soliciting persons to take up residence in Southern Rhodesia. Fines were imposed on each of the defendants (see below chap. VI, regarding the immigration campaign launched by the illegal régime).

75. The second prosecution took place at Hull Magistrates Court on 2 May 1974, where a British company, Exsud Limited of London, pleaded guilty to charges relating to the import of 300 tons of ferro-chrome manufactured from Southern Rhodesian chrome ore. The company pleaded guilty to three charges of fraudulently evading import restrictions. Fines were imposed in relation to each of the three charges.

76. By two notes dated 21 June and 18 September 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Committee of actions taken by the Federal Government with respect to specific violations of sanctions. The first note indicated that a routine review of foreign trade activities had disclosed that, during the period 1969-1973, the Homberg Company in Wuppertal-Langerfeld illegally supplied laces and ribbons to customers in Southern Rhodesia, using cover addresses in South Africa and Mozambique. Following that disclosure, a non-appealable fine in the amount of DM 12,000 (the equivalent of \$US 4,600) had been imposed on the company.

77. The second note reported that, in the course of regular fiscal checking on business operations, the authorities of the Federal Republic had paid special attention to procedures which might have been connected with attempts to by-pass the sanctions on Southern Rhodesia. That routine work had led to the discovery of two cases, one in Hamburg and one in Wuppertal, of goods having been shipped to Southern Rhodesia under cover of addresses in South Africa or Mozambique. One firm was fined DM 12,000 (the equivalent of \$US 4,600); the other had appealed against the fine to the Higher Regional Court. The note added that another case had been discovered in Eislingen following information received from the Committee and that proceedings had been instituted. Also, a consignment of tea from Southern Rhodesia had been confiscated in the free port of Hamburg and made available to the Red Cross.

78. By a note dated 30 October 1974, the Government of Greece transmitted to the Committee photostatic copies, in Greek, of judicial documents concerning various cases of suspected violations of sanctions. A summary in English was attached containing the following information:

(a) Case No. 112: Evangelos M - Court session held on 23 May 1974

Defendants: (i) Marios Rafael George Sofianos
(ii) Michael Panagiotou Tsikopoulos
(iii) Emmanuel Pantelaemon Mathioudes

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The Court acquitted the defendants on the ground that they had denied any knowledge concerning the Southern Rhodesian origin of the merchandise. One witness testified that even as of that day it had not been established whether the merchandise in question was of Rhodesian origin. Another witness stated that the said merchandise was of Malawian origin.

(b) Case No. 130: Agios Georgios - Court session held on 4 June 1974

Defendants: (i) Petros Panagiotou Lemos
(ii) Demetrios Ioannou Samonas

Charges: Violation of article 1, paragraph 4, of law No. 95/1967.

Examination of the case postponed for 16 January 1975.

(c) Case No. 114: Gemini Exporter - Court session held on 25 June 1974

Defendant: Vlasios N. Katrantzos

The defendant was acquitted on the ground that no knowledge concerning the origin of the merchandise had been proved. Witnesses testified that there was no way for him to have such knowledge.

(d) Case No. USI-5: Venthisikimi

The District Attorney of the Court of Appeals approved the request of the Deputy District Attorney of Athens suggesting the dismissal of the case.

79. With regard to Case No. 184 concerning a shipment of nickel reported to be of Southern Rhodesian origin but bearing spurious documents purporting to show that it was of South African origin, the Government of Sweden informed the Committee by a note received on 16 October 1974 that the matter had been referred to the Chief Public Prosecutor.

80. With regard to Case No. 154, the representative of the United States stated to the Committee at its 215th meeting on 20 November 1974 that Compagnie Affretair (Gabon) had been accused of having utilized in traffic with Southern Rhodesia a Douglas DC-8-55F Jet Trader aircraft in contradiction to the sanctions legislation of the United States. The United States Department of Commerce had issued a 60-day suspension of export privileges against that company, and formal charges were to be instituted.

81. Additional information on actions taken by Governments with respect to specific violations of sanctions may be found in chapter IV, sections B and C, and chapter V.

C. Transactions conducted with the consent of reporting Governments

82. By a communication dated 27 June 1974, the Government of Sweden informed the

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Secretary-General that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), the Swedish Government had licensed a delivery from Sweden to Southern Rhodesia of 100 kilogrammes of used clothes. The clothing had been gathered by the local unit of the Salvation Army in the Swedish town Nybro and was intended for destitute children at the Salvation Army Howard Hospital in Rhodesia.

83. The Committee, bearing in mind that paragraph 3 (d) of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) excluded from the scope of the sanctions various materials in special humanitarian circumstances, took note of the contents of that communication.

84. By a note dated 7 October, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that during the period January-June 1974 it had imported 1,696 metric tons of goods from Southern Rhodesia for a value equivalent to \$US 206,000. It had also exported 191.5 metric tons for a value equivalent to \$US 1,355,000. Among the exports were motor vehicles and parts weighing 4,500 kg valued at \$US 17,000.

85. By a further note dated 10 December 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic pointed out that the imports in question were remainders of a contract which had been concluded before the unilateral declaration of independence by the illegal régime. That contract provided for long-term imports of raw graphite from a Southern Rhodesian graphite mine. In spite of increasing efforts to substitute raw graphite from other countries, it had not been possible to eliminate Southern Rhodesian sources completely. The imported crystalline raw graphites must be similar to the graphite mined in the Federal Republic because they have to be reworked and refined structurally. The mining company depended on the imports mentioned above, as only the Southern Rhodesian material, which was not found in any other country, could be mixed with the German graphite. The discontinuation of those imports would result in the closing down of numerous manufacturing plants and create a serious unemployment problem. Moreover, on constitutional grounds, the Federal Government would hesitate to interfere in the execution of old, unexpired contracts. However, the note stated, the Federal Government would continue to watch carefully the import of Rhodesian graphite in the light of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 333 (1973) and would spare no effort to reduce it as far as feasible. As to the exported motor vehicles and parts, it was added, those goods were delivered within the framework of humanitarian aid and destined for use by missionary stations and schools in Southern Rhodesia.

D. Responsibility of Governments regarding sanctions violations by their nationals abroad

86. As indicated in the sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 136-138), in some cases of suspected violation of sanctions to which, in accordance with its usual procedure, the Committee had drawn the attention of the Governments concerned,

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the Committee received replies stating that, inasmuch as it appeared that the reported transaction had been conducted outside the national territory and that the goods concerned had never come under the national customs inspection control, no measures could be taken by Government authorities against the firms involved, whether or not they were registered in that country and operating from it. The Committee, considering that this gave rise to a variety of interpretations, requested the advice of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations and subsequently decided to inform Governments of the issue and to transmit to them the text of that legal opinion.

87. Since then, a number of Governments have volunteered information concerning measures taken to ensure that the sanctions obligations would be enforced by their nationals outside as well as within their frontiers.

88. The Government of Switzerland, which had raised the question in connexion with Case No. 113 concerning a shipment of fertilizer to Southern Rhodesia, recalled its position in a reply dated 13 May 1974, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

"In its statement of 10 February 1967, which was communicated to the Secretary-General, the Federal Council pointed out that, for reasons of principle, Switzerland was unable to consider itself bound by the United Nations decision instituting sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. It added that it would, however, take precautions to ensure that Rhodesian trade should not escape the United Nations measures by making use of Swiss territory. The Council had decided earlier, on 17 December 1965, independently and without acknowledging any obligation to do so, to make imports from Southern Rhodesia subject to licences and to take the necessary measures to prevent any increase in Swiss imports from that Territory. In a further statement on 4 September 1968, the Federal Council affirmed its intention to continue to ensure, independently and in accordance with Swiss law, that Swiss territory was not used by Rhodesian trade to evade the sanctions imposed by the Security Council. ...

"The concluding, in Switzerland, of contracts for the delivery of goods which are not to be shipped to or do not originate in Swiss territory is beyond the control of the Swiss Government, which has no legal means of preventing operations of this kind. ...

"In conclusion, the Swiss Government feels that it has taken, independently, appropriate measures to prevent abuses from being committed through the use of Swiss territory and it is endeavouring to implement those measures rigorously. When contraventions are discovered, it can, however, intervene only within the limits of Swiss law. When Swiss law does not permit such intervention, the Swiss Government has always endeavoured, firmly and, it believes, successfully, to take unofficial action to persuade the enterprises concerned."

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89. When the Committee next examined Case No. 113, it decided to request from Switzerland additional information on the circumstances of the transaction in question. Referring in that connexion to the reply mentioned above, the Committee pointed out that transactions of that nature could be controlled only by strong governmental action. For that reason, the Committee expressed the hope that the Swiss Government would reinforce the relevant legislative measures and would intensify its action to put an end to any activities that might be contrary to the decisions of the Security Council.

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Chapter III

ACTIONS TAKEN IN CONNEXION WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 333 (1973)

90. Following the approval by Security Council resolution 333 (1973) of the recommendations and suggestions contained in the second special report submitted to the Security Council on 15 April 1973, a number of actions were taken by the Committee, the Secretary-General and Member States. The present chapter contains additional information on actions indicated in chapter II of the sixth report.

A. Actions taken by the Committee

(a) Publication of a manual

91. As indicated in the sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 54-56), the Committee requested the assistance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in the preparation of a manual setting forth documentation and clearing procedures necessary to determine the true origin of goods that are known to be produced in Southern Rhodesia and establishing guidelines for confiscation in the appropriate cases.

92. Following the examination by the Committee of the first draft manual, a revised draft, also prepared by the Interregional Adviser on Trade Facilitation of UNCTAD, was submitted to the Committee. However, the Committee was unable to consider the draft manual during the period under review.

(b) Publication of a list of experts

93. In its sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 57-61), the Committee indicated that, with a view to facilitating the task of national investigating authorities, it intended to prepare a list of experts whose names were to be submitted to it by Governments and who would be available to be called in at short notice by the Government of any importing country to make appropriate investigation. ^{8/}

94. The first use of the list occurred when the Committee decided that it should be sent to the Government of Japan in connexion with a case concerning the importation of minerals from southern Africa (Case No. 165).

(c) Request for information from individuals and non-governmental organizations

95. The Committee received an increased number of important communications from various non-governmental organizations and some individuals. The Committee expressed its appreciation for such assistance, which it considered very useful to its work. The following instances of such assistance took place.

^{8/} See annex VIII for the list of experts.

(i) Contacts with the Economic and Social Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

96. At the 184th meeting, the Chairman called the Committee's attention to the fact that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, a body established by the Economic and Social Council, was currently holding a session at Headquarters. He suggested that advantage should be taken of that session to draw, through that Committee, the attention of non-governmental organizations to the work of the Security Council Committee, in particular to the appeal which, on 4 September 1973, the Committee had launched to non-governmental organizations and individuals to provide it with any available information relevant to its tasks (see S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 62-68). The Committee examined that suggestion and agreed that its Chairman should consult with the Chairman of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations with a view to determining what action could usefully be taken in that regard.

97. At the 185th meeting, the Chairman reported that he had discussed the matter with the Chairman of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, who had undertaken to bring it to the attention of that body. The Chairman of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had also indicated that an officer and the Secretary of that Committee were shortly to attend an international conference in Europe and that, on their way back, they might stop in London, where several non-governmental organizations dealing with shipping and insurance industries could be reached. She had therefore suggested that a meeting with representatives of those organizations might then be arranged, at which their attention would be drawn to the resolutions on sanctions adopted by the Security Council, the relevant recommendations of the Security Council Committee and its appeal of 4 September 1973.

98. The Committee approved the proposed action. It was pointed out, however, that any discussion held in those conditions with representatives of non-governmental organizations should be based only on documents published by the Committee, in particular, on the contents of the Committee's appeal, which should be given as much publicity as possible.

99. Accordingly, an informal meeting was organized in London by the Secretary of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations with representatives of the following three organizations: the Committee of European National Shipowners Associations, the International Chamber of Shipping and the International Shipping Federation. In concluding the meeting, the participants agreed to draw the attention of their organization affiliates to the appeal of 4 September 1973 and to request their co-operation and support for the work of the Security Council Committee.

(ii) Hearing of representatives of the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ

100. By a letter dated 31 March 1974, the Reverend Donald Morton and Ms. Barbara Rogers asked to appear before the Committee on behalf of the Center

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for Social Action of the United Church of Christ (New York) to present information on suspected cases of sanctions violations.

101. At the hearing, which took place at the 190th meeting, the representatives of the Center for Social Action submitted various information to the Committee. In particular, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the existence of interline traffic and cargo agreements between various international carriers and Air Rhodesia. On the basis of that information, the Committee opened a new case (see below, chap. V, sect. C, Case No. INGO-4).

(iii) Invitation by the Anti-Apartheid Committee of the Netherlands

102. By a letter dated 1 August 1974, the Anti-Apartheid Committee of the Netherlands, a non-governmental organization, invited the Committee to participate in a seminar on the political aspects of the Security Council sanctions policy on trade with Southern Rhodesia. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman acknowledged receipt of the communication and expressed interest in the proposal. The seminar, which was to be held in Amsterdam in early September, was subsequently postponed to the end of November. Because of the work of the General Assembly, then in its twenty-ninth session, meetings of the Security Council and the fact that the Committee was preparing two reports to be submitted to the Council by the end of the year, no member of the Committee found it possible to leave New York at that time to participate in the seminar.

(iv) Other correspondence

103. A list of the non-governmental organizations and individuals from which communications were received by the Committee is contained in annex V.

(d) Publication of lists of Governments that have not responded within the prescribed period to the Committee's inquiries

104. In accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 18 of its second special report, as approved by Security Council resolution 333 (1973), the Committee has continued to publish lists of Governments that have not responded within the prescribed period to its inquiries. Of the Governments in default named in the sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, para. 78), Liberia submitted a reply concerning a number of cases.

105. Since publication of the sixth report, three new lists have been issued. At the time of preparation of the present report, replies were still pending from Brazil, Jordan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Panama, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia from among those Governments included in previously published lists.

106. The Committee noted with regret that among the Governments from which replies were still pending Liberia and Panama, both involved in numerous cases, failed to provide sufficient replies to the Committee's inquiries. The Committee therefore decided to send them comprehensive notes concerning the cases in question,

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pointing out the necessity for the Committee to receive prompt and informative replies. The note to Liberia was dispatched on 21 June 1974 and that to Panama on 2 July 1974. An acknowledgement from Panama dated 7 November 1974 concerning one case was received. At the time of the preparation of the present report, however, no substantive reply had been received from either Government.

B. Action taken by the Secretary-General in connexion with the work of the Committee

(a) Reinforcement of the team within the Secretariat that services the Committee

107. As indicated in the sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 84 and 85), the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to open a post at the P-4 level for an officer with experience in international commerce, as well as a General Service post. That proposal had been made in implementation of paragraph 19 of its second special report in which the Committee, noting that its volume of work had greatly increased, recommended that its secretariat should be reinforced. That paragraph was among those approved by Security Council resolution 333 (1972). Accordingly, two new staff members were appointed at those levels.

108. Since then, in accordance with the assurances given to the Committee by the Secretary-General that further staff would be assigned to its secretariat from within existing resources (see S/11178/Rev.1, para. 86), an additional staff member has been appointed at the P-4 level. At the present time, the Secretariat team that services the Committee is therefore composed as follows: one officer at the P-5 level, three at P-4, one at P-3 and two General Service staff members.

(b) Replies received from States trading with southern Africa

109. As indicated in the sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 87-90), the Secretary-General, acting in compliance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 21 of the second special report (S/10920 and Corr.1) as approved by the Security Council, sent to those States maintaining trade relations with South Africa, Mozambique and Angola a note dated 3 August 1973, the text of which had been prepared in consultation with the Committee.

110. It was also indicated in the sixth report, that replies had been received from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The substantive parts of those replies were published in annex V of that report. Subsequently, replies were received from Australia, Israel and New Zealand. A reminder was sent to the Governments from which replies were outstanding.

111. The substantive part of the replies received in 1974 are reproduced in annex VI of the present report.

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C. Replies received from Governments with respect to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 333 (1973) and paragraphs 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of the second special report of the Committee

112. As indicated in the sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 91-94), the Secretary-General sent a note dated 3 August 1973 to all Member States, requesting them to inform the Committee of the actions that they had taken or intended to take with regard to the implementation of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), as well as paragraphs 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of the Committee's second special report. The sixth report indicated also that communications had been received on those matters from the Governments of Austria, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iceland, India, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

113. In the course of 1974, communications relevant to that matter were received from the following Governments: Argentina, Australia, Bhutan, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Peru, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia. Replies from 89 Member States were still outstanding at the time of preparation of the present report.

Chapter IV

CONSULAR, SPORTING AND OTHER REPRESENTATION OF AND IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND REPRESENTATION OF THE ILLEGAL REGIME IN OTHER COUNTRIES

A. Consular offices in Southern Rhodesia

114. In paragraph 95 of the Committee's sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1), it was stated that foreign consular offices had been maintained by South Africa and Portugal in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee was not informed of any new development on the matter during the period covered by the present report.

B. Southern Rhodesian offices abroad and foreign representation in Southern Rhodesia

115. Also in its sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, para. 96), the Committee indicated that Southern Rhodesia was maintaining diplomatic or consular missions in Beira and Lourenço Marques (Mozambique), Lisbon (Portugal) and Johannesburg (South Africa) and information offices in Sydney (Australia) and Washington, D.C. (United States). It was also stated that Air Rhodesia kept offices in Beira, Lourenço Marques and Vilanculos (Mozambique); Blantyre (Malawi); Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg (South Africa) and New York (United States).

116. The Committee, which continued to take a most serious view of this matter was informed by the representative of the United States of America at the 194th meeting, that the activities of the Air Rhodesia office in New York had remained under the continuous investigation of his Government. It was discovered by the investigating authorities that the head of that office had engaged in activities which were outside the scope of the licence issued to him some years ago and that consequently, the licence had been revoked by the United States authorities. As another consequence of that action, a private Rhodesian travel agency called United Touring Company, Ltd., had been put out of business. The Committee took note with appreciation of that statement and decided to issue it as a press release.

117. Concerning the Southern Rhodesian office in Sydney (Australia), the existence of which had been indicated in the last report, the representative of Australia informed the Committee at the 203rd meeting that, in accordance with a decision of the New South Wales Court of Appeal on 12 June 1974, the proprietor of the registered business name of the Rhodesian Information Centre had been advised that the Corporate Affairs Commission had deregistered the name of that office. As a result of the deregistration, the dissemination of Rhodesian propaganda material could no longer be carried out in the name of the Rhodesian Information Centre. The Committee took note of the decision with satisfaction.

C. Sporting activities and other international competitions

118. In its sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 103-123), the Committee indicated various instances in which Southern Rhodesians had participated or attempted to

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participate in international competitions or, vice versa, foreign competitors participated or attempted to participate in Southern Rhodesian competitions. During the period covered in the present report, the number of attempts by the illegal régime to obtain recognition at the international level through sporting activities and other types of competitions increased noticeably. The Committee viewed such developments with the utmost concern and felt that, although it must pursue its efforts regarding the implementation of sanctions in economic and other fields, it must also give due attention to the involvement of Southern Rhodesians in international competitions.

119. In the course of the discussions, a number of delegations emphasized that such activities, which have always been condemned by the Committee, are in direct violation of the provisions of the sanctions resolutions. Other delegations pointed out, however, that inasmuch as sporting or other competitions had not been specifically precluded by the terms used by the Security Council, such activities could only be viewed as being in contradiction to the intent and spirit of these resolutions.

120. The Committee none the less agreed that participation in sporting events with Southern Rhodesian athletes, particularly of a representative nature, enhanced the position of the illegal régime and, as such, should be disapproved as contrary to the intent and spirit of the Security Council on the matter. Furthermore, since such competitions involved the entry of foreigners into Southern Rhodesia or the travel of persons residing in the Territory to foreign countries, they entailed financial and travel arrangements likely to be in direct violation of the relevant resolutions, in particular paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of resolution 253 (1968).

121. It should be noted that the participation in matches and sporting activities abroad by persons ordinarily resident in Southern Rhodesia has, in a number of cases, been facilitated by the fact that they held and travelled on foreign passports.

122. This section contains additional details concerning cases reported last year and data on new cases, together with information on a few other sporting activities reported to the Committee.

(a) World Yachting Championships (Case No. 160)

123. In this case, already reported upon in the sixth report, the Italian Government, by its note of 10 May 1974, confirmed to the Committee that the competitors in question had come to Italy with British passports and that they were not known by the Italian National Olympic Committee to be Southern Rhodesians. The Committee examined the case again at its 195th meeting and decided to consider it closed.

(b) World Ploughing Championships (Case No. INGO-1)

124. In this case, which was also among those reported in the sixth report, the Committee received a reply dated 4 January 1974 from the Government of Ireland. In that note, the Irish Government stated that the World Ploughing Championships had been held on 5 and 6 October 1973 and that, according to the organizers of the

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contest, all competitors had appeared as individuals and not in a representative capacity. Team awards to a country or State had not been made, national flags had not been flown and national anthems had not been played. The Irish Government regretted that no official information was available on the method of transport or the kind of travel documents used by the competitors from Southern Rhodesia. It recalled that persons entering Ireland from outside the common travel area, i.e., from any place other than Northern Ireland or Great Britain, were subject to passport control at the port or airport of entry and reaffirmed that no one arriving at an Irish port or airport from outside the common travel area with a Southern Rhodesian travel document would be admitted to Ireland in contravention of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

125. The Committee examined the case again at its 195th meeting and decided to consider it closed.

(c) Tour of a Southern Rhodesian judo team abroad (Case No. 166)

126. The Committee was informed from a published source that five members of the Salisbury Judo Club had left Southern Rhodesia on 15 February 1974 on a six-week tour of the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria. That tour was said to be a forerunner to plans for Rhodesian participation in other international competitions and to improve the chances of the Salisbury Judo Club to obtain membership in the International Judo Federation. The Committee requested the representative of Austria to the Committee to draw his Government's attention to the case and asked the Secretary-General to communicate the information to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and to request comments on the matter. It also decided that its Chairman should bring the matter to the attention of the President of the International Judo Federation (IJF) so that, in the event of an application by the Rhodesia Judo Association for membership, the mandatory sanctions of the Security Council would be strictly observed both in letter and spirit.

127. By a note dated 5 June 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that the Deutsche Judo-Bund had indeed been approached about organizing a tour for judokas from Southern Rhodesia but that it had declined the request. In March 1974, some members of the Salisbury Judo Club had participated in the training of private clubs in the south of the Federal Republic and in Austria, but no competitions had been held. The note added that since the Federal Republic of Germany did not recognize passports issued in Southern Rhodesia, the judokas must have travelled on passports issued elsewhere.

128. In his reply dated 29 July to the Chairman of the Committee, the President of the International Judo Federation acknowledged receipt of the information transmitted to him, pointing out that, in accordance with its statutes, the International Judo Federation had no power to prevent a member federation, or any club belonging thereto, from taking such action as it might wish with regard to an application for membership.

129. By a note dated 22 August, sent at the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General asked the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany whether more details

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could be furnished, in particular, concerning the names of the members of the Salisbury Judo Club who had come to the Federal Republic in March 1974 and on what passports they had entered and left the country. By a note dated 28 August, the Federal Republic of Germany acknowledged receipt of the note and said that the results of the investigation would be transmitted to the Secretary-General for the information of the Committee. At the time of preparation of the present report, the results of the investigation had not been received by the Committee.

130. At the 203rd meeting, the representative of Austria informed the Committee that, as a result of investigation, his Government had determined that inasmuch as Southern Rhodesia was not a member of the International Judo Federation it could not participate in the Judo World Championships to be held in Vienna in 1975 and that, in any case, the Austrian Judo Federation did not intend to invite athletes from Southern Rhodesia.

131. By a letter dated 24 October 1974 to the President of the International Judo Federation, the Chairman of the Committee explained further the purposes of the Security Council action regarding the illegal régime and renewed the Committee's appeal that the sanctions be strictly observed both in letter and in spirit.

132. The Committee also decided that a note should be sent to all Governments, informing them of the details of the case and requesting them to draw the matter to the attention of judo clubs and associations under their jurisdiction.

(d) Tour of a Southern Rhodesian cricket player abroad (Case No. 167)

133. The Committee was informed from a published source that a Southern Rhodesian cricket captain, playing with a South African club, was planning to fly to India for a cricket match some time in March. At the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General communicated that information to the Government of India, drawing its attention in particular to the fact that the admission of a person from Southern Rhodesia might be contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the illegal régime. By a note dated 15 March, the Permanent Representative of India informed the Committee that, in accordance with India's well-known policy in the matter, no permission would be granted by the Indian Government for such a visit. By a note dated 5 April, the Secretary-General transmitted to India, the Committee's appreciation of that decision.

(e) Hockey team on tour to Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 174)

134. The attention of the Committee was also drawn to newspaper reports regarding the visit of a hockey club of the Federal Republic of Germany to Southern Rhodesia and its participation in matches.

135. The Committee decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Government of the Federal Republic. In a note dispatched on 14 June, it was pointed out that participation in sport events in Southern Rhodesia, particularly when of a representative nature, would enhance the position of the illegal régime and would therefore be contrary to the spirit and intent of sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

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136. In its reply dated 25 July, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that, after studying the matter, it had reached the conclusion that such travels to Southern Rhodesia were not prohibited under the measures passed by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and, consequently, did not fall under the regulations issued by the Federal Republic in implementation of those measures; therefore the Federal Government had found itself unable to initiate an official investigation on the matter. The note added, however, that the Federal Government had repeatedly asked the leading sports associations to refrain from travels of a representative nature to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

137. The Committee viewed that reply with concern and decided that a further note should be sent to the Federal Republic of Germany. That communication, which was dispatched on 3 October 1974, recalled the basic position of the Committee in the matter, namely, that it had always disapproved of sporting contacts with Southern Rhodesia because it considered that such contacts, particularly when of a representative nature, enhanced the position of the illegal régime, and, as such, were contrary to the spirit and intent of the mandatory sanctions imposed against that régime by the Security Council and, furthermore, might involve direct violations, such as illegal transfers of funds and travelling arrangements. Accordingly, the Committee hoped that a thorough investigation of the case would be made.

(f) Yachting coach on tour to Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 175)

138. The Committee learnt from a published source that a Spanish national yachting instructor had arrived in Southern Rhodesia to coach Rhodesian yachtsmen. At the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General, by a note dated 14 June 1974, brought the matter to the attention of the Government of Spain. It also requested that Government to investigate the circumstances under which the person in question would have travelled and to take all possible measures to prevent the occurrence of such events in the future.

139. By a note received on 4 September 1974, the Government of Spain informed the Committee that the yachting instructor, although working periodically for the Spanish Yachting Federation, was not a Spanish citizen and that his trip to Southern Rhodesia had been made from another country and in a purely private capacity and not by any means as an instructor of the Spanish Yachting Federation.

(g) Southern Rhodesia and the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) (Case No. 181)

140. The attention of the Committee was also called to information from published sources, according to which officials of two football organizations in Southern Rhodesia had travelled by air early in June from Southern Rhodesia to the Federal Republic of Germany for the purpose of attending, as observers, the International Football Federation's World Cup Congress. The two organizations, the Football Association of Rhodesia and the National Football Association of Rhodesia, were said to be lobbying for official recognition by FIFA and for the inclusion in the agenda of the FIFA Congress of an item concerning Rhodesian membership in the

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Federation; eventually the Football Association of Rhodesia, which was a suspended member of the international body, was hoping to gain reinstatement by FIFA, while the other was seeking affiliation. The press article stated also that several African States had been approached to support those applications.

141. The Committee decided that the information should be transmitted to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Organization of African Unity and FIFA. By a note of 9 September, the Federal Republic of Germany acknowledged receipt of the Committee's request for further information concerning the matter. A reminder was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany on 6 December. Replies have not been received from the Organization of African Unity or FIFA.

(h) Southern Rhodesia and the International Chess Federation (FIDE)
(Case No. 186)

142. The Committee learnt from published sources that a team of chess players purporting to represent Southern Rhodesia had participated in the Olympiad competitions organized by the International Chess Federation in Nice (France) in June 1974.

143. The Committee then decided to take up the matter with the President of FIDE. By a letter dated 19 July 1974, sent at the request of the Committee, the Chairman stated the Committee's grave concern that such participation might enhance the status of the illegal régime and lead to possible breaches of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

144. In his reply dated 1 August, the President of FIDE informed the Chairman of the Committee that, until June 1974, the chess federations of Rhodesia and South Africa had been full-fledged members of the International Chess Federation; as such, teams and individual chess players representing those two member federations had the right to participate in FIDE chess tournaments and matches, including the Olympiad competitions. As the FIDE statutes did not allow discrimination by members on racial or other grounds, the General Assembly of the International Chess Federation, at its session of 26 June 1974, had decided to exclude the chess federations of Rhodesia and South Africa from official FIDE competitions.

145. By a letter dated 16 August, the Chairman expressed the Committee's appreciation for the measure taken by the International Chess Federation.

(i) Cricket club tour to Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 191)

146. The Committee was informed from published sources that a cricket club from New Zealand had travelled to Southern Rhodesia via certain African countries to participate in sporting activities. The Committee examined the matter at its 210th meeting on 2 October 1974 and decided that notes should be sent to the Government of New Zealand and to the Organization of African Unity, drawing their attention to the information received and requesting their comments thereon.

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(j) Hockey club on tour to Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 192)

147. At the 210th meeting, the Committee also examined a press article, according to which a hockey club from the Federal Republic of Germany had travelled to Southern Rhodesia early in September 1974 via certain African countries. As with Case No. 191, the Committee decided to send notes to the Federal Republic of Germany and to the Organization of African Unity, bringing the matter to their attention and requesting their comments thereon.

(k) Information on some other sporting activities

148. In addition to the cases reported above, the Committee was informed of the following actions taken in support of the implementation of sanctions.

(a) In October 1973, Rhodesia was expelled from the International Swimming Federation, and Rhodesian participation was barred at the championship competitions organized in Belgrade (Yugoslavia):

(b) In December 1973, the entry of the Rhodesian Softball Association to the Third Women's World Softball Tournament held in Connecticut (USA) was rejected.

(c) In January 1974, Rhodesia was barred from participating in the World Gliding Championships held at Waikerie (Australia).

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Chapter V

AIRLINES OPERATING TO AND FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA

149. In the sixth report (S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 124-126), the Committee indicated that there appeared to exist direct flights between Southern Rhodesia, on one side, and Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa, on the other. Since then, no further information has been received on the matter.

150. Among the cases examined by the Committee during the period under review, the following warrant brief mention. Details concerning these cases may be found in annexes II and V to the present report.

A. Sale of three Boeing aircraft to Air Rhodesia (Case No. 144)

151. Since publication of the sixth report (see S/11178/Rev.1, para. 28, and annex I (135), Case No. 144), the Committee has received additional information on this case. In particular, it was informed by the representative of the United States of America of various actions that his Government had taken against companies involved in the transaction (see above chap. II, sect. B). Members of the Committee expressed their appreciation for the United States actions. The Committee decided to transmit to all Member States the information thus received and to renew the Committee's appeal that any proposal for the sale of aircraft or equipment be scrutinized to ensure that such items were not destined for Southern Rhodesia, either directly or through intermediaries in third countries.

152. In that connexion, the Committee's attention was drawn to a press report indicating that "unless its three Boeing 720s, acquired in 1973 despite the sanctions ban, can attract away traffic from South Africa and other international airways, Air Rhodesia faces substantial losses over the next few years". 9/

B. Flights by private companies

Tango Romeo - Sanctions-breaking activities via Gabon (Case No. 154)

153. The Committee also continued to examine information on the activities of the air companies, Affretair and Air Trans Africa, which, by regular flights between Africa and Europe, carried meat of Southern Rhodesian origin and returned to Africa with cargoes of manufactured products. The case, named for the aircraft involved, Tango Romeo, was mentioned in the last report (see S/11178/Rev.1, para. 33, and annex I).

154. The Committee was gratified to receive information from Greece (first landing spot of the aircraft in Europe) that the Greek Government had decided it would no longer permit the landing in Greek territory of the aircraft concerned. Similar

9/ Africa Bureau, Fact Sheet, London, February 1974.

decisions were also taken by other countries in which the aircraft had occasionally landed, namely, Austria, Dahomey, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Niger. The Government of Gabon also informed the Committee that security measures had been reinforced against any possible violations of the sanctions. The Committee took note of the information provided by the Government of Gabon. Concerning action taken by the United States, see chapter II, paragraph 80. In view of the seriousness of the case, the Committee decided to keep it under active consideration.

C. Air Rhodesia and IATA agreements (Case No. INGO-4)

155. The Committee opened a new case on the basis of information provided to it by a non-governmental organization called the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ, New York, United States of America. According to the information, interline traffic and cargo agreements between various international carriers and Air Rhodesia existed and, as a result, in many parts of the world, a passenger ticket could be obtained allowing a portion of the journey to be made on Air Rhodesia, and cargoes could be shipped in the same way. In support of that information, the Committee received a copy of the Interline Agreement Manual published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), in which were listed those airlines that had entered into IATA agreements with Air Rhodesia.

156. The Committee decided that the attention of IATA should be drawn to that information. Furthermore, in view of the importance of the case, the Committee expressed the wish that its views be transmitted to the Director-General of IATA under the cover of a personal letter from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Committee also requested that a note be sent to those Governments whose airlines were reported as parties to the IATA agreements. The note, addressed to 44 Governments, recalled the provisions of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and requested the Governments concerned to investigate the matter urgently and, if necessary, to take all appropriate action to ensure the termination of any agreement between their airlines, or airline companies constituted in their territories, and Air Rhodesia. In the note addressed to Canada, the attention of the Government was also drawn to the fact that IATA was incorporated by an Act of the Canadian Parliament.

157. Subsequently, the Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the Director-General of IATA, acting in accordance with a decision taken by the IATA Executive Committee, had advised airlines participating in the relevant IATA interline agreements and the IATA Agency Programme that, effective 1 July 1974, the Association would cease to carry out any function assigned to it under the applicable IATA Traffic Conference resolutions with respect to Air Rhodesia and agents located in Southern Rhodesia. The IATA Director-General had also requested IATA members and non-IATA carriers which had concurred with Air Rhodesia in the interline agreements to withdraw their concurrence; he had further requested IATA members with agents appointed in Southern Rhodesia under the IATA Agency Programme to withdraw their appointments.

158. Written replies concerning the case were received from 30 Governments, and five replies were made in the Committee stating that investigations had been

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undertaken and that, either through the reinforcement of existing measures or through new action, the Governments concerned had ensured that no airline companies under their jurisdictions maintained any link with Air Rhodesia. The Committee is still studying the information provided by the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ on other aspects of airline activity allegedly involving Southern Rhodesia.

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Chapter VI

IMMIGRATION AND TOURISM

159. Data on the rate of immigration and the number of tourists entering Southern Rhodesia are of particular significance to the illegal régime as a barometer of confidence abroad. Tourism and immigration are also evidently a major source of foreign exchange earnings. Moreover, there is little doubt that the unhidden efforts of the régime to encourage immigration of European origin, either directly or through tourism, aim also and perhaps primarily at reinforcing the number and the strength of the supporters of the present political system.

160. The paramount importance given by the illegal régime to the development of white immigration appears not only from repeated statements made by the illegal authorities on the matter but from practical measures taken in that connexion, such as the establishment in 1971 of a "National Immigration Board" 10/ and, in 1973, of a "Department of Immigration" promotion campaign.

161. When it examined the statistics given below relating to the population in Southern Rhodesia and to the immigration and tourism trend, the Committee kept in mind that those figures, which had been published by the illegal régime, should be taken with some reservation. It also noted that the impact of recent developments in southern Africa, more specifically in neighbouring Mozambique and Angola, had not yet been reflected in the documentation currently available.

162. The population in the Territory reached a total of approximately 6 million at the end of 1973. A breakdown of this figure by inhabitants of various origins and a comparison with the figures published for the previous years are as follows:

10/ See fourth report (S/10229, para. 91).

Population of Southern Rhodesia
(in thousands) 11/

<u>Year</u> (31 December)	<u>Africans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Asians</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Total</u> (round figures)
1969	4,960	234	9.1	15.7	5,220
1970	5,130	243	9.2	16.5	5,400
1971	5,310	255	9.4	17.3	5,590
1972	5,490	267	9.6	18.1	5,780
1973	5,700	271	9.7	19.0	6,000

Respective increases of the African and European populations
(in thousands)

<u>Year</u> (31 December)	<u>Africans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>
1969-1970	+270	+ 9
1970-1971	+280	+12
1971-1972	+180	+12
1972-1973	+210	+ 4

A. Immigration

163. The data reported last year by the Committee on white migration (see sixth report S/11178/Rev.1, paras.128 and 129) indicated that in 1972, for the first time, the rate of net migration for Southern Rhodesia had declined. From official figures published since then in Salisbury, it appears that the downward trend continued in 1973 as follows:

	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Emigrants</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>
1969	10,929	5,890	+5,050
1970	12,227	5,890	+6,340
1971	14,743	5,340	+9,400
1972	13,966	5,150	+8,820
1973	9,433	7,750	+1,680

164. The press also reported that in September 1973, for the first time, a net monthly loss was recorded when 770 white emigrants left Southern Rhodesia and only 675 immigrants arrived. That was followed in December 1973 by a further net loss of 460 inhabitants, when 960 left Southern Rhodesia and 500 arrived.

11/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1974, published by the "Central Statistical Office, Salisbury, Rhodesia".

165. At the end of 1973, in an attempt to remedy that situation, the illegal régime launched a so-called "Rhodesia Settlers 74" campaign, the goal of which was to attract 1 million white immigrants. It was specified that financial advantages for travel and settlement would be granted to the new immigrants, in particular those with special skills.

166. Press articles of Southern Rhodesian origin reported that the advertising efforts of the campaign were to be focused mainly on western European countries, in particular the United Kingdom, and on Australia. This information was communicated to the representatives of those countries on the Committee.

167. The results of that campaign appear to have been meagre. Newspapers in Southern Rhodesia complained that prospective Rhodesian immigrants "had been encountering unforeseen difficulties in finding out how to get there". 12/ It was also reported that "because of the success of sanctions in preventing overseas newspapers from printing advertisements for new immigrants, the régime had to resort to an appeal to Rhodesians and sympathizers to submit names of likely immigrants to whom information might be sent privately". 13/

168. The lack of success of the campaign seems to have been confirmed by the statistics published by the illegal régime for the first half of 1974, 14/ which indicate that the downward trend of the net migration rate continued steadily, in comparison to 1973, as follows:

	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Emigrants</u>	<u>Net migration</u> (round figures)
1973 (January-June)	5,405	3,460	+1,950
1974 (January-June)	4,593	4,230	+ 360

B. Tourism

169. In last year's report, the Committee indicated that although an increase in Southern Rhodesian tourism had continued in 1972, the rate of expansion declined. According to the statistics published in Salisbury, that downward trend accelerated in 1973 in such a way that not only did the rate of expansion decline further but the actual number of tourists coming from abroad fell by 117,000 from the figure given in 1972. Since it is the first time that the illegal régime has

12/ Rhodesian Herald, 17 January 1974.

13/ Africa Bureau, Fact Sheet, London, February 1974.

14/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, July 1974, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Successful prosecution of publishing advertisement encouraging immigration to Southern Rhodesia are reported in chapter II, section B, of the present report.

reported such a situation, it may be interesting to recall the figures given for the last five years regarding foreign travellers into Southern Rhodesia. They read as follows:

Visitors from abroad

	<u>In transit</u>	<u>On business</u>	<u>For education</u>	<u>On holiday</u>	<u>Total</u>
1969	68,908	24,648	7,493	254,441	355,490
1970	59,336	25,951	8,124	270,659	364,070
1971	47,208	22,146	7,175	317,381	393,910
1972	37,354	20,978	7,943	339,210	405,485
1973	15,557	21,105	7,631	243,812	288,105

170. Figures covering the first quarter of 1974 have also been published by the illegal régime. Comparison with the figures covering the same months in 1973 reads as follows:

	<u>In transit</u>	<u>On business</u>	<u>For education</u>	<u>On holiday</u>	<u>Total</u>
1973 (January-March)	7,704	8,580	4,927	93,732	114,943
1974 (January-March)	3,975	9,400	4,114	78,908	96,397

171. When it examined those figures, the Committee noted that the total of entries during the period January-March 1974 had further diminished by some 20 per cent and, in particular, that the number of passengers in transit had dropped by more than 50 per cent. It deplored, however that the number of entries for business purposes, which was said to have already resumed an upward trend in 1973, had continued to progress during the first quarter of 1974.

C. Cases connected with tourism

172. During the period covered by the present report, the Committee continued to examine with great attention information concerning various sorts of travel activities which might tend to increase tourism or immigration into the Territory. A number of cases opened in that connexion were related to sporting activities and have been dealt with under that heading (see chap. IV, sect. C, above). Among the other relevant cases, the Committee has paid particular attention to the following.

(a) Tour organized in Southern Rhodesia (Case No. INGO-3)

173. At the beginning of December 1973, the Committee received a letter from the Finnish Africa Committee, a non-governmental organization called the "Mouvement pour la Défense de la Paix en Finlande", drawing attention to a tour throughout

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Africa which would include Southern Rhodesia that was being organized by the Olympia travel bureau of Helsinki. The Committee examined that information and decided that a case should be opened on it (Case No. INGO-3) and that the information should be communicated to the Government of Finland, with a request that the matter be investigated as a possible case of violation of sanctions. By a reply dated 17 January 1974, the Government of Finland indicated that a thorough investigation of the matter had been launched and that the Government would report on its findings as soon as possible. By a note dated 22 March 1974, the Government of Finland further informed the Committee that the case had been submitted to the ombudsman of Finland and that the Government of Finland would inform the Committee of the results of the investigation as soon as it had been concluded. At the request of the Committee, two successive notes dated 18 June and 23 August 1974, respectively, were sent to the Government of Finland to remind it of the Committee's request. At the time of the drafting of the present report, no reply had yet been received.

(b) Tourist agencies and Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 190)

174. The Committee received information from published sources according to which an organization called the Association of South Africa Travel Agents had just held its annual conference in Southern Rhodesia, in which representatives of a number of travel or tourist agencies, as well as international airlines from various countries, had participated. It was also stated that a leading overseas observer to that conference was the Secretary-General of the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations (UFTAA), to which Rhodesia had been given membership in November 1973.

175. Another press article published by the same source indicated that a conference of UFTAA was planned to take place in Istanbul (Turkey) in November 1974 and that an invitation had been sent to Southern Rhodesia to attend that meeting.

176. The Committee, which has repeatedly expressed its concern about any action that might enhance the status of the illegal régime, noted that the conference held in Southern Rhodesia had been opened by a "Minister" of the régime. It felt that participation in such a conference by representatives of foreign organizations was contrary to the spirit and intent of sanctions imposed by the Security Council. It considered also that the holding of a conference in Southern Rhodesia would boost tourism and would therefore be in violation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

177. The Committee therefore decided to draw the matter to the attention of the Governments concerned (Belgium, Brazil, Israel, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden). It also requested the Secretary-General to send a note to Turkey, where the conference of the Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations was to be held, and to Belgium, where that Federation had its headquarters.

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178. By a note dated 30 October 1974, the Government of Turkey informed the Committee that necessary instructions had been given to the relevant authorities to prevent the entrance of the travel agents from Southern Rhodesia into Turkey and their participation in the conference. Later reports, however, indicated that Southern Rhodesian representatives were able to evade Turkish regulations and to participate in the said conference through the use of foreign passports.

(c) Franchising activities (Holiday Inns, Inc., and car-rental activities)

179. According to sources published in the press and brought to the attention of the Committee, a hotel firm, the Holiday Inns, Inc., had built a hotel in Bulawayo (Southern Rhodesia). It was also reported that car-rental facilities had been developed in Southern Rhodesia by such well-known firms as Avis, Hertz and Budget Rent-A-Car.

180. The Committee viewed the information with concern and requested the representative of the United States of America to bring the matter to the attention of his Government.

181. At the 207th meeting, the United States representative informed the Committee of his Government's comments on the matter. He said that the United States Department of the Treasury, which administered a substantial portion of the United States Government's sanctions enforcement programme, did not consider that Holiday Inns, Inc., had violated the Department of the Treasury regulations when it granted a franchise to another hotel firm called the Amalgamated Hotels of South Africa for the construction and operation of a hotel in Southern Rhodesia. In the Department's view, such a franchise contract did not contravene the purpose of the sanctions, so long as there was no transfer to Southern Rhodesia of goods, services or capital. The position of the Department of the Treasury was that the sanctions are intended to preclude financial and commercial transactions by persons outside Southern Rhodesia with that area. Their purpose was to deprive Southern Rhodesia of markets for its exports, access to imports and capital. In general, there would be no reason to interfere with capital outflow as long as the capital transferred was frozen by the recipient country; nor was there any reason to interfere with Southern Rhodesian remittances of dividends and interest on pre-embargo investment, since such remittances reduced Southern Rhodesian foreign exchange holdings without any current transfer of goods or services to Southern Rhodesia and therefore actually contributed to the purposes of the embargo.

182. As for the car-rental activities in Southern Rhodesia, the United States representative stated that the Hertz name was still being used in Southern Rhodesia under an old Hertz franchise with United Tours of Rhodesia; however, Hertz had broken all connexions with that organization. The Hertz franchise in Southern Rhodesia was a subfranchise of a South African franchise of Hertz. Supervision of both those franchises had been transferred in the fall of 1973 to the British Hertz office, Hertz Europe, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, T.W.7. 51 F, England. As for Rhodesian Avis, that firm reportedly was controlled as a licensee of Avis Rent-A-Car of South Africa, which was a joint venture with the United States

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Avis organization. Finally, Budget Rent-A-Car of South Africa, which was a franchise holder, and Budget Rent-A-Car of Rhodesia were under the same ownership.

183. Certain members of the Committee expressed dissatisfaction concerning the statements made by the representative of the United States, which, they said, raised questions of interpretation of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) with regard to certain business practices, such as the sale of franchises to Southern Rhodesia and their operation in Southern Rhodesia. It was pointed out, in particular, that such operations were a demonstration of confidence in the ruling régime and could not fail to give it moral support and the stamp of respectability.

184. Some delegations added that since, according to the usual practice, a franchise holder outside Southern Rhodesia could make a prepaid reservation, sometimes in co-ordination with an airline, the franchise system would not only encourage tourism into Southern Rhodesia but directly help the illegal régime to earn foreign capital. In conclusion, a majority of the Committee's members participating in the discussion expressed the view that the granting of franchises to firms operating in Southern Rhodesia was in contradiction to the spirit and intent of the sanctions resolutions and that the use of such machinery was a violation of their relevant provisions, in particular, paragraphs 3 (b), 4 and 6 of resolution 253 (1968) and 9 (g) of resolution 277 (1970).

185. The representative of the United States said in reply that since the Security Council had never raised the question of franchising activities, the matter was tied to the interpretation given to the terms of the resolutions by each Member State and that he had informed the Committee of the opinion of the United States Department of the Treasury in that regard. Subsequently, at the 213th meeting, the United States representative, in reply to various questions that his delegation had been asked earlier, further informed the Committee that although his Government had not specifically documented any such travel, there might have been one or more inspection trips by American citizens to Southern Rhodesia to assist in the implementation of a Holiday Inns franchise agreement. He had been informed also that reservations for Holiday Inns, Hertz et al. could not be made through the New York offices of those companies; that no funds would be transferred in the future; and that Hertz had revised its franchise agreement with its South African franchise to cancel its Rhodesian subfranchise.

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Chapter VII

RELATIONS WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

186. By a letter dated 7 February 1974, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to resolution 3066 (XXVIII), adopted by the General Assembly on 15 November 1973, in particular, to paragraph 4, by which the General Assembly:

"Draws the attention of the Security Council to the need to take effective measures to associate the Organization of African Unity regularly with all its works concerning Africa, including the activities of its committee on sanctions".

187. The Committee took note of the contents of that paragraph, which, in its view, supported the efforts already undertaken by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Committee to establish closer co-operation between themselves.

188. It should be recalled in that connexion that following a request made to the Committee by the Security Council to prepare a report on measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work, the Committee submitted on 9 May 1972 a special report (S/10632), in paragraph 10 of which it recommended:

"In addition to the information regarding suspected violations of sanctions brought to its notice by members and by the Secretariat, the Committee should also seek and may receive information in this connexion from intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies on a continuing basis."

189. That recommendation, which was among those approved by the Security Council in its resolution 318 (1972), also received the official support of OAU, which, at the ninth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Morocco from 12 to 15 June 1972 adopted a resolution on Zimbabwe, paragraph 9 of which read as follows:

"The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity ...
"Expresses full agreement with the recommendations and the suggestions contained in the special report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) (doc. S/10632) for improving the effectiveness of the sanctions machinery".

190. Since then, in accordance with the wishes expressed by both sides, efforts have been made to establish a working relationship between the two bodies.

191. On 9 November 1973, at the invitation of the Committee, the Executive Secretary of OAU participated in the first meeting held in public by the Committee. On that occasion, the OAU representative announced that his organization had established within its general secretariat, a separate unit on sanctions to follow their implementation and provide information on violations. Reiterating the views

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he had previously stated in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, he expressed the hope that the two organs could co-ordinate their work.

192. By a letter of 28 December 1973, the Chairman of the Committee informed the Executive Secretary of OAU that, in accordance with his appeal, the Committee had instructed its secretariat to forward to OAU any relevant document not issued exclusively for the internal use of the Committee. In addition to that standing procedure, the Committee intended, in specific cases, to inform the OAU Executive Secretary directly of matters that had not been made public.

193. In accordance with that decision, the Committee decided to transmit to OAU unpublished documents concerning a case of trade of meat of Southern Rhodesian origin on which the Committee felt that OAU might be in a position to give comment and possibly direct assistance.

194. Similarly, OAU informed the Committee of actions that it had taken in connexion with a case concerning the sale of three Boeing 720s to Southern Rhodesia (see above, chap. V, sect. A, Case No. 144).

195. There have also been exchanges of information on other cases of suspected violations concerning, in particular, sporting activities in Southern Rhodesia and banking facilities illegally granted to the régime.

196. The Committee hopes that this working relationship will continue and develop.

Chapter VIII

COMMENTS

197. The Committee agreed unanimously that increased efforts are required during 1975 to ensure stricter observance of mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Specific conclusions and recommendations of various delegations are included in annex I to the present report.

198. The Committee, which adopted this report late on 31 December 1974, was unable, owing to the pressure of time, to consider those conclusions and recommendations in detail.
