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REPORT
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION
WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

VOLUME I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTIETH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1)

UNITED NATIONS



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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1977

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The report of the Special Committee is divided into four volumes. The present volume contains chapters I to VII;* volume II, chapters VIII-XII; volume III, chapters XIII-XXIV; and volume IV, chapters XXV-XXXII.

* The present version of chapters I to VII is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/10023 (Part I) of 7 November 1975, A/10023 (Part II) of 12 November 1975, A/10023 (Part III) of 24 October 1975, A/10023 (Part IV) of 21 November 1975 and A/10023 (Part V) of 31 October 1975.

CONTENTS

VOLUME I

(Chapters I to VII)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	viii
 <u>Chapter</u>		
I. ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE (A/10023 (Part I))	1 - 185	2
A. Establishment of the Special Committee	1 - 11	2
B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1975	12 - 34	10
C. Organization of work	35 - 45	16
D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies	46 - 63	22
E. Consideration of Territories	64 - 65	27
F. Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	66 - 76	28
G. Participation of national liberation movements in the work of the United Nations	77 - 82	31
H. Matters relating to the small Territories	83 - 85	33
I. Observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	86 - 93	34
J. Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights	94 - 96	36
K. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	97 - 101	37
L. Relations with other United Nations bodies and international institutions associated with the United Nations	102 - 113	39
M. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity	114 - 118	42

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
N. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations	119 - 132	43
O. Consideration of other matters	133 - 156	47
P. Review of work	157 - 171	53
Q. Future work	172 - 183	64
R. Adoption of the report	184 - 185	68
ANNEX: COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO THE LIST OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH THE DECLARATION IS APPLICABLE		69
II. MEETINGS HELD AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS, 1975 (A/10023 (Part II))	1 - 18	76
A. Organization of work	1 - 7	76
B. Proceedings at Lisbon	8 - 18	78
ANNEX: TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 2 JUNE 1975 BY THE CHAIRMAN CONCERNING THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS AT LISBON		82
III. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION (A/10023 (Part II))	1 - 11	85
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 6	85
B. Decisions of the Special Committee	7 - 11	86
ANNEX: REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE SECRETARIAT ON ITS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF DECOLONIZATION AND RELATED QUESTIONS		89
IV. QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES (A/10023 (Part II))	1 - 12	95
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 11	95
B. Decision of the Special Committee	12	97
ANNEX: REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN		99

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
V.	ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, <u>APARTHEID</u> AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (A/10023 (Part III))	1 - 6 103
A.	Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 5 103
B.	Decision of the Special Committee	6 - 7 103
	ANNEX: REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I	1 - 4 112
VI.	MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (A/10023 (Part IV)) .	1 - 7 173
A.	Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 5 173
B.	Decision of the Special Committee	6 - 7 173
	ANNEX: REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I	180
VII.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (A/10023 (Part V))	1 - 13 210
A.	Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 12 210
B.	Decision of the Special Committee	13 212
ANNEXES		
I.	REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN	216
II.	EXERPT FROM THE REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES AND OTHER RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS	221

CONTENTS (continued)

Chapter

VOLUME II

(Chapters VIII-XII)

- VIII. TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION (A/10023/Add.1)
- IX. SOUTHERN RHODESIA (A/10023/Add.2 and Corr.1)
- X. NAMIBIA (A/10023/Add.3)
- XI. PAPUA NEW GUINEA (A/10023/Add.4)
- XII. COMORO ARCHIPELAGO (A/10023/Add.4)

VOLUME III

(Chapters XIII-XXIV)

- XIII. WESTERN SAHARA (A/10023/Add.5)
- XIV. SEYCHELLES (A/10023/Add.6 (Part I))
- XV. GIBRALTAR (A/10023/Add.6 (Part I))
- XVI. FRENCH SOMALILAND* (A/10023/Add.6 (Part II))
- XVII. CCCCS (KEELING) ISLANDS (A/10023/Add.7)
- XVIII. NEW HEBRIDES (A/10023/Add.7)
- XIX. TOKELAU ISLANDS (A/10023/Add.7)
- XX. BRUNEI (A/10023/Add.7)
- XXI. GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS, PITCAIRN AND SOLOMON ISLANDS (A/10023/Add.7)
- XXII. ST. HELENA (A/10023/Add.7)
- XXIII. AMERICAN SAMOA AND GUAM (A/10023/Add.7)
- XXIV. TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (A/10023/Add.7)

* Note by the Rapporteur: See chap. I, para. 8, foot-note 11, for the new designation of the Territory.

CONTENTS (continued)

Chapter

VOLUME IV

(Chapters XXV-XXXII)

- XXV. BERMUDA (A/10023/Add.8 (Part I))
- XXVI. UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS (A/10023/Add.8 (Part I))
- XXVII. BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS AND TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
(A/10023/Add.8 (Part I))
- XXVIII. MONTSERRAT (A/10023/Add.8 (Part II))
- XXIX. FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS) (A/10023/Add.8 (Part III))
- XXX. BELIZE (A/10023/Add.8 (Part III))
- XXXI. ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA, ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT
(A/10023/Add.8 (Part III))
- XXXII. INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER
ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (A/10023/Add.9)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

31 October 1975

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1975.

(Signed) Salim Ahmed SALIM
Chairman

of the Special Committee on the Situation
with regard to the Implementation of the
Declaration on the Granting of
Independence to Colonial
Countries and Peoples

His Excellency
Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

CHAPTER I

(A/10023(Part I))

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	1 - 11	2
B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1975	12 - 34	10
C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK	35 - 45	16
D. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES	46 - 63	22
E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES	64 - 65	27
F. QUESTION OF THE LIST OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH THE DECLARATION IS APPLICABLE	66 - 76	28
G. PARTICIPATION OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS	77 - 82	31
H. MATTERS RELATING TO THE SMALL TERRITORIES	83 - 85	33
I. OBSERVANCE OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES	86 - 93	34
J. WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE COLONIAL PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE AND EQUAL RIGHTS	94 - 96	36
K. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION	97 - 101	37
L. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS	102 - 113	39
M. CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY	114 - 118	42
N. CO-OPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	119 - 132	43
O. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS	133 - 156	47
P. REVIEW OF WORK	157 - 171	53
Q. FUTURE WORK	172 - 183	64
R. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT	184 - 185	68

Annex

ANNEX: COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO THE LIST OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH
THE DECLARATION IS APPLICABLE

CHAPTER I

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961. The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.
2. At its seventeenth session, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, 1/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee with the addition of seven new members. It invited the Special Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".
3. At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to discharge mutatis mutandis the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.
4. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Special Committee to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.
5. At the same session and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee. 2/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to twenty-ninth sessions. For the most recent, see ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1).

6. Following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the item entitled "Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" 3/ at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing a programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration.

7. At its twenty-ninth session, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, which, inter alia:

"...

"2. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1974, 5/ including the programme of work envisaged for 1975; 6/

"...

"11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

"12. Requests the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommends that the Council take such suggestions fully into consideration;

"13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

"14. Requests the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 B (A/8023/Rev.1/Add.2).

4/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1).

5/ Ibid.

6/ Ibid., chap. I, paras. 173-184.

suitable methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of these Territories to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence;

"15. Calls upon those administering Powers which have not done so to co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

"16. Requests the Special Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular to assist the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of the related items on its agenda;"

8. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 19 resolutions, three consensuses and a decision which assigned specific tasks to the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Special Committee. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions and decisions concerning specific Territories

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Papua New Guinea	3284 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Gibraltar	3286 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Seychelles	3287 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	3288 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands	3289 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
American Samoa, Guam, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Solomon Islands	3290 (XXIX)	13 December 1974

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Comoro Archipelago	3291 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Spanish Sahara	3292 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Territories under Portuguese domination	3294 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Namibia	3295 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
United Nations Fund for Namibia	3296 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Southern Rhodesia	3297 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Southern Rhodesia	3298 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Consensus <u>7/</u>	13 December 1974
Tokelau Islands	Consensus <u>8/</u>	13 December 1974
Brunei	Consensus <u>9/</u>	13 December 1974
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Decision <u>10/</u>	13 December 1974

With respect to the questions of Belize; French Somaliland; 11/ and Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, decided, without

7/ Ibid., Supplement No. 31 (A/9631), p. 116, item 23.

8/ Ibid.

9/ Ibid., p. 117.

10/ Ibid.

11/ Note by the Rapporteur: Terminology Bulletin No. 240 issued by the Secretariat on 15 April 1968 (ST/CS/SER.F/240) reads as follows:

"The new name of the Territory formerly known as French Somaliland is: French Territory of the Afars and the Issas ...

"This designation, which is being introduced at the request of the administering Power, should be used in all documents with the exception of those records of texts in which the speaker or author has used a different terminology."

objection, on 13 December 1974, to defer consideration of these questions to its thirtieth session. ^{12/} In taking these decisions, the Assembly noted that the Special Committee had decided to give consideration to these questions at its 1975 session.

2. Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	3293 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	3299 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	3300 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	3301 (XXIX)	13 December 1974

^{12/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/9748, para. 39.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	3302 (XXIX)	13 December 1974
Dissemination of information on decolonization	3329 (XXIX)	16 December 1974

3. Other resolutions relevant to the work of the Special Committee

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order	3201 (S-VI)	1 May 1974
Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order	3202 (S-VI)	1 May 1974
Human rights and fundamental freedoms	3222 (XXIX)	6 November 1974
Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	3223 (XXIX)	6 November 1974
Effects of atomic radiation	3226 (XXIX)	12 November 1974
Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights	3246 (XXIX)	29 November 1974

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban	3257 (XXIX)	9 December 1974
Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	3259 (XXIX)	9 December 1974
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	3266 (XXIX)	10 December 1974
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	3280 (XXIX)	10 December 1974
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	3281 (XXIX)	12 December 1974
Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States	3282 (XXIX)	12 December 1974
Definition of Aggression	3314 (XXIX)	14 December 1974
Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict	3318 (XXIX)	14 December 1974
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	3324 A (XXIX)	16 December 1974
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	3332 (XXIX)	17 December 1974

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea	3334 (XXIX)	17 December 1974
Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Territories still under Portuguese domination	3340 (XXIX)	17 December 1974
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization	3346 (XXIX)	17 December 1974
Pattern of conferences	3351 (XXIX)	18 December 1974

9. During its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly had before it a communication dated 3 October 1974 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/9971), stating that Venezuela had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee.

10. At its 2325th meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the nomination of its President, agreed to the appointment of Cuba to fill the vacancy on the Special Committee.

11. As at 1 January 1975, the Special Committee was therefore composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan	Indonesia
Australia	Iran
Bulgaria	Iraq
Chile	Ivory Coast
China	Mali
Congo	Sierra Leone
Cuba	Syrian Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Trinidad and Tobago
Denmark	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Fiji	United Republic of Tanzania
India	Yugoslavia

A list of the representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1975 appears in document A/AC.109/INF.13 and Add.1.

B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1975

12. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1975 (990th meeting), held on 30 January, was opened by the Secretary-General.

1. Opening statement by the Secretary-General

13. The Secretary-General expressed appreciation of the outstanding contribution which the Special Committee continued to make to the cause of decolonization.

14. Since he had addressed the Committee the year before, there had been a remarkable transformation of the situation in the African Territories administered by Portugal. The liberation movements, through their own endeavours and determination, had won the struggle for independence and self-determination. A new Portuguese Government had turned its back on the policies of the past and had held out the hand of friendship to the African peoples that had so long been denied their inalienable human rights. A long, sad chapter had ended and a new one was opening. There was no doubt that the newly independent nations would face many serious difficulties. The international community, which had supported them in their struggle for political independence, must offer those nations economic and other assistance not only in the difficult period of transition, but also after independence. The United Nations stood ready to do all in its power to help.

15. The world Organization had welcomed Guinea-Bissau to its membership in September, and looked forward to welcoming other liberated nations before long. The past year had seen further advances in the field of decolonization. Niue had attained self-government, Papua New Guinea was to become independent later in the year, and the Seychelles and the Comoro Archipelago were expected to attain independence in the near future.

16. But, as he had said the previous year, the United Nations mandate would not be fulfilled until all peoples under colonial rule had achieved freedom and independence. Even after the former Portuguese Territories attained full independence, more than 17 million people would still be living under colonial rule. Among the remaining problems, the Special Committee would no doubt wish to keep under close review the situations in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

17. With regard to Southern Rhodesia, he was glad to note the unity that had been achieved recently by the liberation movements, as well as the preliminary contacts made and the negotiations initiated between the parties concerned. It was difficult to foresee when the people of Zimbabwe would achieve their goal. There was no doubt that they would succeed, and it was in the interests of all, including the white minority, that a settlement be reached as soon as possible. As the General Assembly and the Special Committee had repeatedly emphasized, that settlement must be on the basis of majority rule.

18. With regard to Namibia, the Special Committee would recall that, on 17 December 1974, the Security Council in its resolution 366 (1974), had given the Government of South Africa until 30 May 1975 to make a solemn declaration to the effect that it would comply with the resolutions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 13/ that it would recognize the territorial integrity of Namibia and that it would take the necessary steps to withdraw its illegal administration from Namibia. He hoped that the unanimity of the Council on the matter would persuade the South African Government to comply fully with those requests and open the way for the establishment of a free and independent Namibia.

19. The Special Committee would also no doubt wish to continue to give careful consideration to the situation in the small Territories. The lack of economic development of a Territory or the smallness of its size and population must not be used as a pretext to delay self-determination and independence.

20. The long era of colonial rule was coming to an end. The surge towards decolonization could not be halted. But so long as people anywhere remained under colonial domination the work of the Special Committee and, indeed, of the United Nations as a whole, would not be completed.

2. Election of officers

21. At its 990th meeting, on 30 January, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Chaidir Anwar Sani (Indonesia)
Mr. A. Duncan Campbell (Australia)
Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)

Rapporteur: Mr. Vincent David Lasse (Trinidad and Tobago)

3. Statement by the Chairman

22. The Chairman thanked the Secretary-General, on behalf of the Special Committee, for his important statement, which reflected his commitment to the cause of decolonization and his untiring support for the work of the Committee.

23. He welcomed the delegation of Cuba to membership of the Special Committee, and expressed confidence that the dedication and commitment of the Government and

13/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

people of Cuba to the cause of decolonization would further enhance the capacity and competence of the Committee to contribute effectively towards expediting the process of decolonization.

24. The past year had witnessed one of the most dramatic series of developments in the history of decolonization. Following the historic proclamation of independence by Guinea-Bissau in September 1973, the new Government of Portugal, under the leadership of the Armed Forces Movement, had recently concluded arrangements with the national liberation movements concerned which would lead all the Territories in Africa under Portuguese administration towards their full independence in 1975. Thus, Mozambique would become independent on 25 June, Cape Verde on 5 July, and Sao Tome and Principe on 12 July, and preparations were under way in Angola for the investiture of a transitional Government, leading to the Territory's independence on 11 November.

25. As the Secretary-General had rightly pointed out, all those developments were the direct result of the heroic struggle waged over the past decade by the people of the Territories, led by their national liberation movements, against Portuguese colonialism. After untold sacrifices, those people had at last won their long-fought-for freedom and an opportunity to reconstruct their society based on human dignity, justice and freedom. The Chairman had no doubt that the Committee would continue to exert its efforts in bringing about the effective rendering of all possible assistance to the peoples concerned in the consolidation of their hard-won independence and the strengthening of their development programmes. In that connexion, the Committee would no doubt wish to respond positively, as soon as possible, to the invitation addressed to it by both the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) and the Government of Portugal to send a visiting mission to Cape Verde at an early date. He felt sure that an on-the-spot examination of the situation obtaining in Cape Verde would prove most useful at that crucial preparatory stage, particularly having regard to the urgent needs of the people concerned for all possible material assistance on an international scale. It was indeed incumbent on the Committee to intensify its efforts to awaken the conscience of the world so as to assist those people effectively, particularly during the transitional period. Progress had been made but the momentum must be sustained, and to that end the Committee's efforts must be redoubled.

26. As a consequence of the defeat of Portuguese colonialism in Africa, the balance of forces within southern Africa had been dramatically tilted in favour of the forces of freedom and justice, thus tremendously improving the prospects for success of the struggle of the oppressed people of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Recent events such as the formation of a united front in Zimbabwe, the African National Council of Zimbabwe, and the release of political leaders, including Mr. Joshua Nkomo and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, clearly pointed to the fact that the days of colonial oppression were coming rapidly to an irrevocable end. Whether the objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration could be achieved with respect to those Territories in peace and harmony, or only through further bloodshed and armed struggle, depended largely upon how expeditiously the futile policies of confrontation and of colonialist and racist wars pursued by the minority régime could be terminated.

27. It might perhaps be appropriate in that regard to recapitulate the Lusaka Manifesto on Southern Africa, adopted in 1969 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in which it was declared:

"... We have always preferred, and we still prefer, to achieve the liberation of Africa/ without physical violence. We would prefer to negotiate rather than destroy, to talk rather than kill. We do not advocate violence, we advocate an end to the violence against human dignity which is now being perpetrated by the oppressors of Africa. If peaceful progress to emancipation were possible, or if changed circumstances were to make it possible in the future, we would urge our brothers in the resistance movements to use peaceful methods of struggle even at the cost of some compromise on the timing of change. But while peaceful progress is blocked by actions of those at present in power in the States of southern Africa, we have no choice but to give the peoples of those Territories all the support of which we are capable in their struggle against their oppressors ..." 14/

That categorical position had been reaffirmed once again in the Dar es Salaam Declaration, adopted earlier that month (January 1975) by the twenty-fourth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, which asserted:

"The liberation of those areas still under colonial and racist domination can be achieved either by peaceful means or by armed struggle. As it was clearly stated in the Lusaka Manifesto, 15/ we would prefer to achieve our objectives by peaceful means if that were possible ... Africa has never enjoyed fighting for the sake of fighting. Africa has taken up arms to fight for its liberation and it should now be abundantly clear that Africans will fight if that is the only way of gaining their liberation, and that Africans will continue fighting until that objective is achieved." 16/

28. He wished sincerely to share the hope expressed by the Secretary-General that current developments relating to Zimbabwe would lead to majority rule, as the people of the Territory had repeatedly and categorically demonstrated that they could not and would not accept independence on any other basis. It was hoped that an agreement might be reached without further delay for the holding of a

14/ For the full text of the Manifesto, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 106, document A/7754.

15/ Ibid.

16/ The provisional text of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on the New Strategy for the Liberation of Africa, the Consolidation of the Struggle and the Reconstruction of the Liberated Territories is contained in document A/AC.131/L.20.

constitutional conference, as called for in resolution 3297 (XXIX), which would pave the way for the independence of Zimbabwe under majority rule. The Special Committee, as indeed the entire international community, which had consistently supported the legitimate struggle of the Zimbabweans to self-determination and independence, was duty-bound to exert its maximum efforts in the attainment of that objective. The Committee must continue to support all efforts geared to the solution of the Zimbabwean problem and, like the OAU Co-ordinating Committee, it would quite obviously welcome, and should work for, a peaceful solution to the problem. At the same time, however, the international community must be vigilant and determined to support the other alternative - the intensification of the armed struggle - in the event of the continued intransigency of the racist minority régime. There was no third way.

29. With regard to Namibia, both the General Assembly and the Security Council had recently set out in no unclear terms the steps which must be taken with the utmost urgency towards the finding of a peaceful solution to the grave situation obtaining in the Territory. Should the Government of South Africa continue to disregard those and other related United Nations decisions, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the question, there remained no alternative for the Security Council but to proceed with the taking of appropriate measures envisaged under the relevant provisions of the Charter, including those provided for in Chapter VII; for its part, the Special Committee must continue to support the national liberation movement of the Territory - the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) - in its just struggle.

30. The Special Committee's consideration of the questions of Zimbabwe and Namibia must essentially focus on the provision by the international community, both bilaterally and on a multilateral basis, of all moral and material assistance to the peoples of those Territories and their national liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and independence. In that regard the Committee would undoubtedly wish to continue its review of the question of the extension of assistance on a priority basis to those peoples and their national liberation movements by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. In that connexion, he noted with satisfaction the intensified examination of the question by a number of intergovernmental bodies, including in particular the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at its current session, and was gratified to note that representatives of the national liberation movements concerned were actively participating in the relevant proceedings of the Governing Council for the first time. He hoped that further programmes of assistance would be worked out as a follow-up to the earlier projects, within the framework of UNDP, prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and sponsored by the Governments of Guinea, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

31. The rising tide of liberation continued to take new and more vigorous turns elsewhere. In the Comoro Archipelago, the overwhelming majority of the population had in December opted for the Territory's independence as a united whole. Similarly, in the Seychelles, the constitutional conference which would prepare the Territory for its ultimate independence was to take place in March 1975 at

London, with the participation of both the Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP) and the Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP). It was hoped that the administering Powers concerned would continue to take the necessary measures to expedite the process of decolonization in those Territories, and that independence would come to them as soon as possible. It was also a source of satisfaction that progress had been maintained in Papua New Guinea towards the Territory's accession to independence during the year, in full co-operation with the Government of Australia.

32. With regard to the remaining colonial Territories, the Special Committee should look towards the fuller and closer co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, in particular through their active participation in the relevant proceedings of the Committee as well as through their receiving of United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration. The value and usefulness of such visiting missions had been demonstrated clearly in the recent past. In accordance with the authority vested in him as Chairman, he would resume at an early date the necessary consultations in that regard with representatives of the administering Powers concerned. With respect to the timing of such missions, he assured members that during the consultations every effort would be made to impress on the administering Powers the need to dispatch any missions as early in the year as possible, so that the Committee would be able to take up mission reports well in advance of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly.

33. Of no less importance would be the Special Committee's renewed examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, as well as its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding its full implementation. In addition, the Committee would be launching an intensified campaign of publicity aimed especially at making public opinion more aware of the plight of the colonial peoples and the seriousness of the problems confronting them, as well as their need for international assistance. In that regard, he was confident that the Secretary-General would continue to take further concrete measures with all the means at his disposal to effect the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information.

34. Those and other important tasks entrusted to the Special Committee by the General Assembly would again engage its urgent and close attention on a continuous basis. The Committee's work would be long and arduous, particularly if it decided to meet away from Headquarters, as provisionally planned. He was confident that, notwithstanding its heavy workload, with the continued active co-operation of its members as well as the unfailing collaboration of the Secretary-General and his competent staff, the Committee would make a further positive contribution in 1975 towards the full and complete implementation of the Declaration with respect to the remaining colonial Territories.

C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

35. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work for the year at its 990th to 992nd meetings, between 30 January and 10 February. Statements in that connexion were made as follows: at the 990th meeting, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.990); at the 991st meeting, by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, Iraq, Yugoslavia, Australia, the Ivory Coast and Cuba and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.991); at the 992nd meeting, by the representatives of India, the Syrian Arab Republic, Czechoslovakia, Mali, Fiji, Bulgaria, Australia and the Ivory Coast and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.992).
36. At its 990th meeting, on 30 January, the Special Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.990), decided to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee.
37. At its 992nd meeting, on 10 February, the Special Committee requested the Working Group to consider and submit recommendations regarding the Committee's programme of work, including the order of priorities for the consideration of items. In taking that decision, the Committee also requested the Working Group to take into account the various tasks assigned to the Committee in the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, as well as the tasks envisaged by the Committee itself for 1975, an outline of which was contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/L.991). Further, the Committee requested the Working Group to bear in mind the observations made by members during the exchange of views relating to the organization of its work.
38. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, the Special Committee, by adopting the seventy-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), decided to maintain Sub-Committees I and II, the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information and the Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations. At the same meeting, on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group, the Special Committee requested its subsidiary bodies, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 39 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them. In addition, the Special Committee took decisions regarding the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information and the working group dealing with the international organizations concerned, as reflected in section D of the present chapter.
39. The Special Committee further decided to adopt the following allocation of items and procedure for their consideration:

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Comoro Archipelago	Plenary	As separate item
Seychelles	"	"
Territories under Portuguese administration	"	"
Southern Rhodesia	"	"
Namibia	"	"
Spanish Sahara	"	"
Papua New Guinea	"	"
French Somaliland <u>17/</u>	"	"
Belize	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 1 November 1974 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	Sub-Committee I	As appropriate
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	"	"

17/ See foot-note 11 above.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands	Sub-Committee II	To be decided by sub-committee
New Hebrides	"	"
American Samoa and Guam	"	"
Tokelau Islands	"	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	"	"
Brunei	"	"
United States Virgin Islands	"	"
British Virgin Islands	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"
Cayman Islands	"	"
Montserrat	"	"
St. Helena	"	"
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	As separate item
Pattern of conferences	"	"
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Plenary/sub-committees	"
Dissemination of information on decolonization	"	"
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	"	"
Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights	"	As appropriate
Matters relating to the small Territories	"	"
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	"	"

Question

Procedure for
consideration

Deadline for the accession of
Territories to independence

To be taken into consideration by
bodies concerned in their
examination of specific
Territories

Compliance of Member States with the
Declaration and other relevant resolutions
on the question of decolonization

Offers by Member States of study and training
facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-
Governing Territories

United Nations Educational and Training
Programme for Southern Africa

Declaration on the Establishment of a New
International Economic Order

Programme of Action on the Establishment of a
New International Economic Order

Human rights and fundamental freedoms

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial
Discrimination

Effects of atomic radiation

Importance of the universal realization of the
right of peoples to self-determination and of
the speedy granting of independence to
colonial countries and peoples for the
effective guarantee and observance of human
rights

Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and
thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a
treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive
test ban

Implementation of the Declaration of the
Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Co-operation between the United Nations and
the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of
States

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Question

Procedure for
consideration

Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States

To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories

Definition of Aggression

"

Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict

"

Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

"

Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

"

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

"

Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Territories still under Portuguese domination

"

Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

"

40. At its 993rd, 996th and 999th meetings, on 18 February, 27 March and 14 May, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1975, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis, inter alia, of the recommendations contained in the seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth reports of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993, L.1001 and L.1011). Those decisions are reflected in section E of the present chapter.

41. At its 994th, 997th and 1013th meetings, on 11 March, 11 April and 14 August, the Special Committee took decisions concerning:

(a) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the ninth extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Dar es Salaam (see para. 116 below);

(b) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at a seminar on South Africa organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, held at Paris (see para. 110 below);

(c) An invitation for the Committee to be represented at a special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day (see para. 107 below).

42. At its 996th and 999th meetings, on 27 March and 14 May, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-fifth and seventh-sixth reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1001 and L.1011), the Special Committee took decisions relating to the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters within the context of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 and paragraph 3 (9) of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, pursuant to the report it had submitted in that connexion to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. ^{18/} Those decisions are reflected in chapter II of the present report (see p. 76 below).

43. At its 1011th meeting, on 7 August, by adopting the 192nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information (A/AC.109/L.1018 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), the Special Committee decided to hold a special meeting to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (see sect. I below).

44. At its 1012th meeting, on 13 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1045), the Special Committee took a decision concerning the question of inviting certain individuals to appear before it for the purpose of securing information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories (see paras. 81 and 82 below).

45. At the same meeting, on the basis of recommendations contained in the same report, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its programme of work for 1976 and for 1977 (see paras. 145 and 151-154 below).

^{18/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 182.

D. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND
ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

1. Special Committee

46. The Special Committee held 34 meetings during 1975, as follows:

First session:

990th to 999th meetings, 30 January to 14 May, Headquarters
1000th to 1009th meetings, 12 to 18 June, Lisbon

Second session:

1010th to 1020th meetings, 5 to 21 August, Headquarters

In addition, the Special Committee held three extrasessional meetings at Headquarters: the 1021st, on 15 October (see para. 125 below), and the 1022nd and 1023rd on 6 and 7 November (see chap. XIII of the present report (A/10023/Add.5)).

2. Working Group

47. At its 990th meeting, on 30 January, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. At its 992nd meeting, on 10 February, the Special Committee further decided that the composition of the Working Group should be as follows: Congo, Cuba, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia, together with its five officers, namely, the Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania), the three vice-Chairmen (Indonesia, Australia and Bulgaria) and the Rapporteur (Trinidad and Tobago).

48. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held four meetings, on 12 February, 26 March, 12 May and 7 August, and submitted four reports. 19/

3. Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information

49. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by adopting the seventy-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, and requested the Sub-Committee, in addition to its tasks relating to petitions and other communications, to follow the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3329 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 on the dissemination of information on decolonization. It further requested the Sub-Committee to submit recommendations for consideration by the Special Committee as appropriate, so as to enable the Committee to assist effectively in the efforts

19/ A/AC.109/L.993, L.1001, L.1011 and L.1045.

of the Secretary-General to discharge the specific mandate entrusted to him in the above-mentioned and other related resolutions of the United Nations. By the same decision, the Committee requested the Sub-Committee to prepare for consideration and approval by the Committee an appropriate programme of activities to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. At the same meeting, the Committee further decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee should be as follows:

Cuba	Iraq
Czechoslovakia	Ivory Coast
India	Mali
Indonesia	Sierra Leone

50. At its 211th meeting, on 20 February, the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information elected Mr. Amer Salih Aram (Iraq) as Chairman.

51. The Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information held 10 meetings, between 20 February and 17 July, and submitted four reports to the Special Committee. 20/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee on the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization is set out in chapter III of the present report (see p. 85 below).

52. During the period under review, the Sub-Committee considered a total of six communications, four of which it decided to circulate as petitions. The petitions circulated by the Sub-Committee are listed in the chapters of the present report dealing with the items to which they refer. The petitions included four requests for hearing which the Sub-Committee recommended to the Special Committee for approval.

4. Sub-Committee I

53. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by adopting the seventy-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee I. At the same meeting, the Committee further decided that the membership of Sub-Committee I should be as follows:

Chile	Sierra Leone
China	Syrian Arab Republic
Congo	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Cuba	Yugoslavia
Mali	

20/ A/AC.109/L.1009, L.1012, L.1018 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, and L.1049.

54. At its 141st meeting, on 20 February, Sub-Committee I elected Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic) as Chairman.

55. Sub-Committee I held eight meetings, as well as a series of unofficial meetings, between 20 February and 25 June, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

(a) Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa;

(b) Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

56. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to the above items is contained in chapters V and VI of the present report (see pp. 103 and 173 below).

5. Sub-Committee II

57. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by adopting the seventy-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee II. At the same meeting, the Committee further decided that the membership of Sub-Committee II should be as follows:

Afghanistan	Fiji
Australia	India
Bulgaria	Indonesia
Chile	Iran
Cuba	Iraq
Czechoslovakia	Ivory Coast
Denmark	Syrian Arab Republic
Ethiopia	Trinidad and Tobago

58. At its 216th meeting, on 20 February, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia) as Chairman. At its 219th meeting, on 18 March, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Koffi Kouame (Ivory Coast) as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Abdul Rahim Ghafourzai (Afghanistan) as Rapporteur.

59. Sub-Committee II held 29 meetings, as well as a series of unofficial meetings, between 20 February and 24 July, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
- (b) New Hebrides;
- (c) Tokelau Islands;
- (d) Brunei;
- (e) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and Solomon Islands;
- (f) St. Helena;
- (g) American Samoa and Guam;
- (h) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
- (i) Bermuda;
- (j) United States Virgin Islands;
- (k) British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands.

60. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to the above-mentioned Territories is contained in chapters XVII to XXVII of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vols. III and IV). The consideration by the Committee of the question of Montserrat is set out in chapters IV and XXVIII of the present reports (see p. 95 below and A/10023/Rev.1 vol. IV).

6. Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations

61. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by adopting the seventy-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided to maintain the working group it had established in 1973 to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations. By the same decision, the Special Committee requested the working group on specialized agencies to examine, inter alia, the compliance by the organizations concerned with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly

resolution 3300 (XXIX). At the same meeting, the Special Committee further decided that the membership of the working group should be as follows:

Bulgaria	Iraq
Denmark	Tunisia
India	United Republic of Tanzania

62. At its 23rd meeting, on 20 February, the working group elected Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria) as Chairman.

63. During the year, the working group held six meetings, as well as a series of unofficial meetings, between 20 February and 5 May, and submitted one report to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1054 and Add.1). 21/ An account of the Special Committee's consideration of this report is contained in chapter VII of the present report (see p. 210 below).

21/ For the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group, see chap. VII, annex II to the present report (p. 221 below).

E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES

64. During the period covered by the present report, the Special Committee considered the following Territories:

<u>Territories</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Territories under Portuguese administration	992, 995, 1001-1008
Spanish Sahara	996, 999, 1019, 1022, 1023
Southern Rhodesia	998, 1002-1008
Namibia	1002-1009
Papua New Guinea	1010, 1019
Comoro Archipelago	1019
Seychelles	1019, 1020
Gibraltar; French Somaliland (see foot-note <u>11</u> / above); Falkland Islands (Malvinas); Belize; Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	1019
<u>Territories referred to Sub-Committee II</u>	
Montserrat	996, 997, 1016, 1018
Tokelau Islands	999, 1010, 1011
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1010, 1011
New Hebrides	1010, 1011
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands	1010, 1011
St. Helena	1010, 1011
American Samoa and Guam	1010, 1011
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1010, 1011
Bermuda	1010, 1011
United States Virgin Islands	1010, 1011
British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands	1010, 1011
Brunei	1018

65. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories listed above, together with the resolutions, consensuses or conclusions and recommendations adopted thereon, is contained in chapters VIII to XXXI of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, volumes II-IV).

F. QUESTION OF THE LIST OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH
THE DECLARATION IS APPLICABLE

66. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable and to refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendation. In taking that decision, the Special Committee recalled that in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, 22/ it had stated that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1975, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Special Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 3328 (XXIX), the General Assembly had approved the report of the Special Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1975.

67. At its 1012th meeting, on 13 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1045). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"11. In connexion with its consideration of the question, the Working Group had before it the following communications: letters dated 27 January and 30 June 1975 from Morocco (A/AC.109/475 and 498); and letter dated 12 February 1975 from Spain (A/AC.109/477) 23/

"12. The Working Group agreed to recommend that the Special Committee continue consideration of the question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly at its thirtieth session might give in that connexion."

68. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

22/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 176.

23/ See annex to the present chapter.

Special Committee decision of 1 November 1974
concerning Puerto Rico 24/

69. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 1 November 1974 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

70. At the 1012th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of three communications, dated 10 June, 23 July and 12 August 1975, from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Puerto Rican Peace Council and the Puerto Rican Independence Party, respectively, expressing the wish that their representatives be heard by the Committee. At the same meeting, the Special Committee agreed to accede to these requests.

71. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1013th to 1015th, 1018th and 1019th meetings, between 14 and 20 August.

72. At the 1013th meeting, on 14 August, statements were made by Mr. Juan Mari-Bras, Secretary-General, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, and by Mr. Noel Colón Martínez, President, Puerto Rican Peace Council (A/AC.109/PV.1013 and Corr.1). At the same meeting, Mr. Mari-Bras replied to questions put to him by the representative of Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1013 and Corr.1).

73. At the 1014th meeting, on 15 August, Mr. Justo Echevarría, Organizational Secretary, Puerto Rican Independence Party, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1014). At the same meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic, with the consent of the Committee, made a statement relating to the item (A/AC.109/PV.1014).

74. At the 1015th meeting, on 15 August, following a statement by the representative of Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1015), the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1055) on behalf of the Congo, Cuba, Iraq, Mali and the Syrian Arab Republic. The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having considered the question relating to its resolutions of 28 August 1972 25/ and 30 August 1973 26/ concerning Puerto Rico, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 and 3163 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 respectively,

24/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 80.

25/ Ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 85.

26/ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1, chap. I, para. 84.

"Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Rapporteur, 27/ submitted in accordance with its resolutions of 30 August 1973,

"Having heard the statements of representatives of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Puerto Rican Peace Council and the Puerto Rican Independence Party, 28/

"Reaffirming that, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, all peoples have the right to self-determination and independence and that by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

"Taking into consideration the relevant documents and resolutions on Puerto Rico approved by non-aligned Governments and countries during the Ministerial Meeting held at Georgetown in 1972, the Fourth Summit Meeting at Algiers in 1973, the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials held at Dakar in February 1975, and the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Nations held at Havana in March 1975,

"Conscious of the need to accelerate the study of all pertinent aspects of the situation with respect to the procedure for the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) concerning Puerto Rico,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"2. Reaffirms its resolutions of 28 August 1972 and 30 August 1973 concerning Puerto Rico;

"3. Urges the Government of the United States of America to abide, unconditionally and without reservations, by the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) in order that the Puerto Rican people may be able to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any measure which might obstruct the exercise of, or endanger, the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence;

"4. Requests the Government of the United States to refrain from carrying out, directly or indirectly, through the Territory's administration, any act of political persecution against persons, parties, organizations and/or institutions of the Puerto Rican people active in the liberation of their country, or any actions that might weaken the full development and national integrity of the Puerto Rican people;

27/ A/AC.109/L.976.

28/ A/AC.109/PV.1013 and Corr.1 and 1014.

"5. Recognizes the national liberation movement of Puerto Rico as representing the legitimate aspirations of the Puerto Rican people struggling for independence, in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

"6. Considers it advisable to send a fact-finding mission to Puerto Rico as soon as possible and preferably in early 1976 and requests the Government of the United States to extend its co-operation in order to facilitate the dispatch of a mission;

"7. Decides to keep the question under continuous review."

75. At the 1018th meeting, on 19 August, Mr. Mari-Bras made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1018) with the Committee's consent.

76. At the 1019th meeting, on 20 August, the representative of Australia proposed that the Special Committee adjourn the debate on the item until its session in 1976 (A/AC.109/PV.1019). At the same meeting, after an exchange of views relating to procedure, in which the representatives of Cuba, Australia and the Ivory Coast and the Chairman took part (A/AC.109/PV.1019), and following statements by the representatives of Fiji, the Ivory Coast and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1019), the Special Committee adopted the Australian proposal by a vote of 11 to 9, with 2 abstentions. Further statements were made by the representatives of China, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1019).

G. PARTICIPATION OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

77. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its programme of work for 1975, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"175. In view of the importance which it attaches to maintaining close relations with the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, and in conformity with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, the Committee will once again invite the representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries ...". 29/

78. At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 2 of resolution 3328 (XXIX), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1975, including the decision quoted above.

79. In the light of the foregoing, and taking into account the related decision of the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, the Special Committee in

29/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 175.

consultation with OAU and through it, invited representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to participate as observers in its consideration of the related Territories. In response to the invitation, the following national liberation movements took part in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee:

<u>Territories</u>	<u>National liberation movements</u>
Angola	Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola (FNLA) Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA)
Cape Verde	Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC)
Sao Tome and Principe	Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe (MLSTP)
Namibia	South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)
Southern Rhodesia	African National Council of Zimbabwe

80. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned Territories, including references to the meetings at which statements were made by the representatives of the national liberation movements concerned, is set out in chapters VIII to X of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II).

81. At its 1012th meeting, on 13 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-seventh report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1045), considered the participation of the national liberation movements concerned in the work of the United Nations, as well as the arrangements to be made, whenever necessary, for securing from individuals such information as it might deem vitally important to its consideration of specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories. The relevant paragraph of the report read as follows:

"10. The Working Group noted that, in conformity with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee, in connexion with its consideration of the related items in 1976, would continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to take part as observers in its proceedings relating to their countries. In the same context, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the Special Committee that it should also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to secure otherwise. The Special Committee might therefore include in the

appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the Committee's activities during 1976, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

82. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above recommendations of the Working Group.

H. MATTERS RELATING TO THE SMALL TERRITORIES

83. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories" for consideration at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

84. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 3328 (XXIX), by paragraph 14 of which the General Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of these Territories to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence". The Special Committee also paid due regard to other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories.

85. Subsequently, the Special Committee, in approving the various relevant reports of Sub-Committee II, noted that the Sub-Committee had taken into account the pertinent provisions of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions in examining the specific Territories referred to it for consideration.

I. OBSERVANCE OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

86. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, that its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, in addition to the specific tasks entrusted to it, should prepare for consideration and approval by the Committee an appropriate programme of activities to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

87. In taking the foregoing decision, the Special Committee was guided in particular by the relevant provisions of resolutions 3328 (XXIX) and 3329 (XXIX) concerning, respectively, the implementation of the Declaration and the dissemination of information on decolonization. The Special Committee also took into account the progress achieved over the past 15 years in the implementation of the Declaration and the role of the United Nations in that regard, as well as the need to put an end to the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world, especially in southern Africa.

88. At its 1010th and 1011th meetings, on 5 and 7 August, respectively, the Special Committee considered the arrangements to be made for the observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the second part of the one hundred and ninety-second report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information (A/AC.109/L.1018/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). The relevant paragraph of the report of the Sub-Committee read as follows:

"(1) A special meeting of the Special Committee might be organized, as appropriate, in order to evaluate the progress towards full implementation of the Declaration and of the programme of action contained in General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, with respect to the remaining colonial Territories, as requested in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974. All Member States, particularly the members of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, might be invited to attend the special meeting. The presiding officers of the two bodies might be asked to address the meeting."

89. At its 1011th meeting, on 7 August, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1011), the Special Committee approved the above recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information and agreed that the proposed special meeting should be held on 19 August 1975.

90. At the 1016th meeting, on 18 August, the Chairman submitted to the Special Committee for its consideration a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1056) prepared by him on the basis of consultations.

91. In conformity with the decision referred to in paragraph 89 above, the Special Committee devoted its 1017th meeting, on 19 August, to the observance of the

fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Statements were made by the Chairman, by the Secretary-General, and by the representative of the Philippines, as Rapporteur of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations, on behalf of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations, who transmitted a special message from the President of the Somali Democratic Republic. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Congo (on behalf of the African members), Iraq (on behalf of the Asian members), Czechoslovakia (on behalf of the Eastern European members), Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Latin American members) and Denmark (on behalf of Australia and Denmark) (A/AC.109/PV.1017). The Acting Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations also made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1017).

92. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1056) referred to in paragraph 90 above, the text of which is reproduced below:

"The Special Committee,

"Having solemnly commemorated the fifteenth anniversary of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which the Assembly declared that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constituted a denial of fundamental human rights, was contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and was an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation, and proclaimed that immediate steps should be taken in all colonial Territories to transfer all powers to their peoples without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom,

"Aware that the principles enshrined in the Declaration have continued to serve as an important source of encouragement and inspiration to the peoples under colonial and alien domination in their struggle to achieve their inalienable right,

"Noting with satisfaction that a number of Territories have achieved self-government and independence and many of them have since joined the United Nations family of organizations,

"Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all the necessary measures to bring about the speedy and complete elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism,

"Noting that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have created favourable conditions for the complete elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

"1. Reaffirms its conviction that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that, in some cases, it poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

"2. Reaffirms its determination to continue to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

"3. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

"4. Reiterates its firm conviction that the total eradication of colonialism, in all its forms and manifestations, including racial discrimination and apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in the colonial and dependent Territories, will most expeditiously be achieved by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration;

"5. Stresses once again that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

"6. Pledges to continue, bearing in mind the relevant directives of the General Assembly, to uphold the principles of resolution 1514 (XV) and to seek the most suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid."

93. At its 1011th meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee also approved a suggested programme of activities in connexion with the commemoration by the General Assembly of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration during the latter's thirtieth session. Details of those recommendations are set out in chapter III of the present report (A/10023 (Part II), para. 8).

J. WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE COLONIAL PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE AND EQUAL RIGHTS

94. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

95. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, by paragraph 2 of which the Assembly recommended that, "on the occasion of the Week, meetings should be held, appropriate materials should be published in the press and broadcast on radio and television and public campaigns should be conducted with a view to obtaining contributions to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity".

96. In the light of the foregoing and on the basis of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information contained in its one hundred and ninetieth report (A/AC.109/L.1012), the activities organized by the Special Committee in observance of the Week of Solidarity included the following:

(a) On 12 May, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information issued an appeal to Governments and to the specialized agencies and international organizations within the United Nations system, as well as to international public opinion, to redouble their efforts in support of the cause of the people of southern Africa who are struggling for independence, freedom and equal rights, and to call for contributions to the Fund in order to help the national liberation movements of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia to achieve those goals;

(b) On 19 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee held a press conference, during which he emphasized the importance of the Week of Solidarity in the context of current developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and urged the international press to lend its full co-operation in rallying support for the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples concerned;

(c) On the same day, the Chairman of the Special Committee opened a public exhibition of photographs organized in co-operation with the Office of Public Information, depicting the struggle of the colonial peoples of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia for freedom and independence. The exhibition also included material relating to the Visiting Mission dispatched by the Committee to Cape Verde in February (A/AC.109/L.1002 and Add.1).

K. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION 30/

97. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

98. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1012th meeting, on 13 August.

30/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex, of 21 December 1965.

99. At that meeting, by approving the seventy-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1045) the Special Committee, having regard to the information requested of it under article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, decided to authorize its Chairman to transmit, in accordance with established practice, all pertinent information to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

100. Further, having regard to the tasks entrusted to the Special Committee under article 15 of the Convention, the Chairman of the Committee drew the attention of the administering Powers concerned to the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 31/ for appropriate action.

101. In taking the foregoing actions relating to the Convention, the Special Committee recalled that an integral part of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly with respect to the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), namely, to bring about the immediate and full application of the Declaration in all Territories which had not yet attained independence, was a call for the attainment of that objective "without any distinction as to race, creed or colour". Further, the Special Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in resolution 3328 (XXIX), had reiterated its conviction that "the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in colonial Territories will be achieved with the greatest speed by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration". In the view of the Special Committee, the full implementation of the Declaration necessarily implied the exercise by all peoples under colonial domination of the right to self-determination and of all other basic human rights.

31/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618).

L. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

1. Security Council

102. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 3328 (XXIX), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security", and recommended that the Council "take such suggestions fully into consideration".

103. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to a number of its decisions relating to colonial Territories in southern Africa, as follows:

<u>Decision</u>	<u>Relating to</u>	<u>Document</u>
Resolution of 17 June 1975	Southern Rhodesia	S/11742
Consensus of 18 June 1975	Namibia	S/11745

104. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the items leading to the above-mentioned decisions are set out in chapters IX and X of the present report (A/10023/Add.2 and Corr.1, and Add.3).

2. Trusteeship Council

105. In accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, in a letter dated 2 September 1975 addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/509), informed the Committee that the Council, at its forty-second session, had examined conditions in the Trust Territories. The President of the Trusteeship Council stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Council, as well as the observations of its members, representing their individual opinions only, were contained in the Council's report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 32/ and in its report to the General Assembly on Papua New Guinea. 33/ An account of the Special Committee's consideration of these Territories is set out in chapters XI and XXIV of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vols. II-III).

32/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/11735).

33/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/10004).

3. Economic and Social Council

106. In connexion with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 3300 (XXIX) relating to that item, consultations were held in July 1975 between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee to consider "appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". An account of these consultations, as well as of the Special Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VII of the present report (see p. 210 below).

4. United Nations Council for Namibia

107. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee followed closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and their respective officers maintained a close and continuous working relationship. In addition, as reflected in paragraph 91 above, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1017) on behalf of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee on 19 August in observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Further, in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 1013th meeting, on 14 August, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee made a statement at a special meeting organized by the Council on 26 August in observance of Namibia Day (A/AC.131/SR.223).

5. Commission on Human Rights

108. During the year, the Special Committee followed closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights, in regard to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories, and to the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination. In particular, the Special Committee extended its full co-operation to the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights in the implementation of the Sub-Commission's resolution 4 (XXVII) of 16 August 1974 on the related item.

109. In its consideration of the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee took into account the report submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights under Commission resolution 19 (XXIX) of 3 April 1973 and resolution 1868 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 of the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.4/1159), relating specifically to developments concerning the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination present in the situation prevailing, inter alia, in colonial Territories in southern Africa. In the same

connexion, the Special Committee took into account resolution 5 (XXXI) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 14 February 1975 on the related item.

6. Special Committee against Apartheid

110. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee also paid close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and the officers of the two Committees remained in close communication as regards matters of common interest. In addition, in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 997th meeting, on 11 April, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations, represented the Committee at a seminar on South Africa organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid at Paris from 28 April to 2 May. 34/ Subsequently, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Special Committee made a statement on 21 March, at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/SR.301). Further, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid represented the Special Committee also at the twenty-fifth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held in Rabat from 9 to 13 June. At the invitation of the Special Committee, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid attended the Committee's meetings away from Headquarters and addressed the Committee on 12 and 13 June (A/AC.109/PV.1000 and Corr.1 and 1003). In addition, as reflected in paragraph 91 above, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee against Apartheid made a statement at a meeting organized by the Special Committee on 19 August in observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/PV.1017). Further, with a view to facilitating the work of the bodies concerned, arrangements were made on a number of occasions during the year to ensure a co-ordinated representation of the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee against Apartheid at meetings organized by non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization (see paras. 119 to 132 below).

7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

111. At its 993rd and 1012th meetings, on 18 February and 13 August, the Special Committee took decisions relating to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, in the light of the requests addressed to it by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see paras. 97 to 101 above).

34/ Idem, Supplement No. 22 (A/10022), paras. 84-95.

8. Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

112. In accordance with the requests contained in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee continued its consideration of the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In the same context, the Committee, through its working group assigned to this matter, held further consultations during the year with officials of several organizations. An account of these consultations as well as of the Special Committee's consideration of the question is set out in chapter VII of the present report (see p. 210 below).

113. During the year, the Special Committee adopted a number of other decisions relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories in southern Africa. These decisions are reflected in chapters VIII to X of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II).

M. CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

114. Bearing in mind its earlier decision to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the Special Committee, as in previous years, followed closely the work of that organization during the year and maintained close liaison with its General Secretariat on matters of common interest. In particular, the Special Committee again received the full co-operation of the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations who, in accordance with the standing invitation extended by the Special Committee, actively participated in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.

115. During the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters (see chap. II of the present report (p. 76 below)), the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa participated in the Committee's work and addressed the session (A/AC.109/PV.1007).

116. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the Special Committee and in response to the invitations received in that regard, the Chairman of the Committee participated in the twenty-fourth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, from 8 to 13 January, and the ninth extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, from 7 to 10 April, both held at Dar es Salaam. The Chairman, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.991), submitted a report on his participation in the proceedings of the twenty-fourth session of the OAU Liberation Committee as well as on his consultations with officials of OAU and representatives of national liberation movements. During that session the Chairman, together with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, was received by Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

117. In addition, bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid to be represented at the twenty-fifth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held in June at Rabat, arrangements were made for the representative of that Committee to follow the proceedings on behalf of the Special Committee as well. Subsequently, the Special Committee was represented by the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations at the twenty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers and the twelfth Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Kampala from 18 to 25 July and from 28 July to 1 August.

118. During the year, the Special Committee also maintained close liaison with OAU in the context of the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, particularly on matters relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements (see chap. III of the present report, (p. 95 below)).

N. CO-OPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

119. As in previous years, the Special Committee followed closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. In particular, having regard to the relevant provisions of resolutions 3328 (XXIX) and 3329 (XXIX) and in accordance with its own related decisions, the Special Committee was represented during the year at meetings organized by several organizations. In addition, consultations were held with officials of these organizations on matters of common concern, including the dissemination of information on decolonization and the extension of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their liberation movements. An account of the Committee's endeavours to enlist the support of the organizations concerned in these fields is set out in chapter III of the present report (A/10023 (Part II)). An outline of the contacts maintained by the Committee with some of these organizations is given below.

1. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

120. During the year, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) invited the Special Committee to be represented at the following:

(a) International meeting commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Bandung Conference, held at Cairo on 13 and 14 April (A/AC.109/PV.996);

(b) Second AAPSO Presidium meeting, held at Nicosia on 15 and 16 May (A/AC.109/PV.999);

(c) Twelfth AAPSO Council session, held at Moscow from 17 to 19 September (A/AC.109/PV.1020 and Corr.1);

(d) International Conference in Support of the Peoples of the Former Portuguese Colonies, held at Lourenço Marques on 27 and 28 September (A/AC.109/PV.1006 and 1020 and Corr.1).

121. As regards the invitation referred to in subparagraph (a) above, the Special Committee, at its 996th meeting, on 27 March, decided, on the recommendation of its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information and following a statement by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/PV.996), to authorize the latter to attend the proposed meeting on behalf of the Sub-Committee. Accordingly, the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information was represented by its Chairman on that occasion.

122. With respect to subparagraph (b) above, the Chairman sent a message on behalf of the Special Committee expressing appreciation for the invitation and its continued support of the activities of AAPSO in the field of decolonization.

123. As concerns the invitations referred to in subparagraphs (c) and (d) above, the Special Committee, at its 1020th meeting, on 22 August, decided to request its Chairman to hold consultations with members and to take appropriate action on the basis of the consultations. Pursuant to that decision, and bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid to be represented at the AAPSO Council session, the Special Committee requested the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to follow the relevant proceedings on its behalf (see A/AC.115/SR.310). Subsequently, on the basis of further consultations, the representative of Iraq also attended the aforementioned meeting. Pursuant to the same decision, having regard to subparagraph (d) above, the Chairman sent a message expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation and reaffirming its support of the decolonization activities of AAPSO.

124. In accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1001st meeting, on 12 June, Mr. Facini Bangoura, of AAPSO, made a statement at the 1006th meeting, on 16 June, during the Special Committee's consideration of the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia (A/AC.109/PV.1006).

2. World Peace Council

125. At the 1009th meeting, on 18 June, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of a decision by the World Peace Council (WPC) to confer upon the Committee the Council's Frédéric Joliot-Curie Gold Peace Medal. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to accept the award with appreciation. The presentation of the Medal to the Committee by a delegation of WPC took place at the 1021st meeting, on 15 October. At the outset of the meeting, the representative of China stated that his delegation would not take part in the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1021). Mr. Romesh Chandra, Secretary-General of WPC, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1021) and presented the award to the Chairman. Following a statement of acceptance by the Chairman, statements were made by Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Mrs. Purabi Mukherji and Mr. Carlton B. Goodlett, members of the WPC delegation (A/AC.109/PV.1021). Statements were also made by the Chairman and by the representatives of Sierra Leone (on behalf of the Congo, Ethiopia, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania); India (on behalf of Afghanistan, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic);

Bulgaria (on behalf of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); and Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of Chile, Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago) (A/AC.109/PV.1021). The Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1021). The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1021).

126. At the 1020th meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of an invitation from WPC for the Committee to be represented at a meeting of the Bureau of that organization's Presidential Committee, to be held at Bissau between 8 and 11 September. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to request its Chairman to hold consultations with members in that connexion and to take appropriate action on the basis of these consultations. Pursuant to that decision and bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid to be represented at the proposed meeting, the Special Committee subsequently decided to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to represent the Special Committee as well on that occasion (see A/AC.115/SR.309).

127. Subsequently, WPC invited the Special Committee to be represented at a Seminar on South Africa's Militarization, to be held at Brussels, from 17 to 19 October. Bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid to accept a corresponding invitation from the same organization, the Special Committee, on the basis of consultations, agreed to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to represent it as well (see A/C.115/SR.313).

3. International Movement for Fraternal Unity Among Races and Peoples

128. At the 1003rd meeting, on 13 June, Miss Eileen Schaeffler, a representative of the International Movement for Fraternal Unity Among Races and Peoples, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1003) during the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1001st meeting, on 12 June.

4. International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa

129. At the 1006th meeting, on 16 June, Mr. M. Terry, a representative of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1006) during the Special Committee's consideration of the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 1001st meeting, on 12 June.

5. World Council of Churches

130. At its 1020th meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee, having regard to an invitation from the World Council of Churches for the Chairman to participate in the Council's Fifth Assembly, to be held at Nairobi from 23 November to 10 December, decided to request the Chairman to hold consultations with members in that connexion and to take appropriate action on the basis of these consultations.

6. Other non-governmental organizations

131. At the 1012th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of an invitation from the All-African Journalists and Broadcasters Conference to participate in a seminar on Zimbabwe to be held at London on 13 September. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided without objection to accept the invitation. Accordingly, the Chairman attended the seminar on behalf of the Special Committee. Having regard to a subsequent invitation from the same organization asking the Chairman to represent the Special Committee at a conference relating to Zimbabwe to be held at Nairobi in November, the Special Committee, at its 1020th meeting, on 21 August, decided to request the Chairman to hold consultations with members in that connexion and to take appropriate action on the basis of the consultations.

132. During the year, the Special Committee was also invited to be represented at a World Congress for International Women's Year, to be held at Berlin, German Democratic Republic, from 20 to 24 October, and at an International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, to be held at Dakar from 5 to 8 January 1976. As regards the former invitation, the Special Committee, on the basis of consultations and bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid to be represented on the occasion, agreed to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to follow the relevant proceedings on its behalf (see A/AC.115/SR.313). As concerns the latter invitation, consultations were in progress at the time of preparation of the present report.

O. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions

133. In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 3293 (XXIX), the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter XXXII of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. IV).

2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

134. In accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 3299 (XXIX), the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter V of the present report (A/10023 (Part III)).

3. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

135. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1975, 35/ which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 3328 (XXIX), the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter VI of the present report (see p. 173 below).

4. Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization

136. At its 995rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

137. The subsidiary bodies accordingly took that decision into account in examining the items referred to them for consideration. The Special Committee also took that decision into account in its consideration of specific items in plenary meetings.

35/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 177.

5. Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

138. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1975, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"In line with the expressed wish of the Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration ...". 36/

139. At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 2 of resolution 3328 (XXIX), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1975, including the decision quoted above.

140. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, the Special Committee, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), and in requesting Sub-Committee II to carry out the tasks assigned to it, drew that Sub-Committee's attention to the above decision. The Sub-Committee accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to it for consideration. The Committee also took the above-mentioned decision into account in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings.

6. Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

141. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its work programme for 1975, stated inter alia as follows:

"... In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in previous years, decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1975 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account. In reaching this decision, the Committee recalled that it had not held meetings away from Headquarters during 1973 and 1974, although the General Assembly had made the necessary financial provision for that purpose." 37/

36/ Ibid., para. 176.

37/ Ibid., para. 182.

142. At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 2 of resolution 3328 (XXIX), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1975, including the decision quoted above.

143. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as a separate item and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

144. At its 996th meeting, on 27 March, by approving the seventy-fifth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1001), the Special Committee decided to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters in 1975, and to accept the invitation extended to it by the Government of Portugal to hold meetings in Lisbon (A/AC.109/476), to which reference is made in paragraph 2 of the report. At its 999th meeting, on 14 May, the Committee gave further consideration to the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1011). An account of the meetings in Lisbon is set out in chapter II of the present report (see p. 76 below).

145. Having regard to its programme of work for 1976, the Special Committee, at its 1012th meeting, on 13 August, gave further consideration to the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-seventh report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1045). At the same meeting, by approving the recommendations of the Working Group, the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly, first, a statement to the effect that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1976, and secondly, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take such a possibility into account (see para. 183 below).

7. Co-operation and participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee

146. By virtue of its membership in the Special Committee, the Government of Australia continued to participate actively in the Committee's consideration of the Territories under its administration, an account of which is set out in chapters XI and XVII of the present report (A/10023/Add.4 and 7).

147. In compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Governments of New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America participated in the Special Committee's consideration of Territories under their respective administration, as reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report. 38/

38/ Chaps. VIII, IX, XIII, XIV, XVIII, XIX, XXI-XXIII and XXV-XXVIII (A/10023/Rev.1, vols. II-IV).

148. An account of the co-operation extended to the Special Committee by the administering Powers with respect to the sending of visiting missions to the Territories concerned is set out in chapter IV of the present report (A/10023 (Part II)).

8. Pattern of conferences

149. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided to take up separately an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

150. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

151. At its 1012th meeting, on 13 August, by approving the seventy-seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1045), the Special Committee decided that, in the light of its experience in previous years, and taking into account the probable workload for 1976, the Committee should hold two sessions during 1976, the first of which should extend from the last week of January to the first week of July, and the second from the first week of August to the first week of September. It was the understanding of the Committee, in taking the foregoing decision, that the programme recommended would not preclude the holding of extrasessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. Further, the first session would include such meetings away from Headquarters as the Committee might decide to hold during 1976 (see para. 145 above). It was also understood that the Committee might review its meetings programme for 1976 early in that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

152. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1977, it was agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connexion, the Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1976.

9. Control and limitation of documentation

153. At its 993rd and 1012th meetings, on 18 February and 13 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-fourth and seventy-seventh reports of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993 and L.1045), the Special Committee examined the possibility of taking further measures to control and limit its documentation in the light of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly.

154. At its 1012th meeting, on 13 August, the Special Committee decided to maintain, as appropriate, the existing form and organization of its report to the General Assembly for the current year and to continue its examination of further measures to be taken in that regard, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take at its thirtieth session and taking into account any specific suggestions which might be received from the competent offices of the Secretariat.

10. Other questions

155. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of the following General Assembly resolutions:

- (a) Resolution 3302 (XXIX) concerning offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
- (b) Resolution 3301 (XXIX) concerning the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;
- (c) Resolution 3201 (S-VI) concerning the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;
- (d) Resolution 3202 (S-VI) concerning the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;
- (e) Resolution 3222 (XXIX) concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (f) Resolution 3223 (XXIX) concerning the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
- (g) Resolution 3226 (XXIX) concerning the effects of atomic radiation;
- (h) Resolution 3246 (XXIX) concerning the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights;
- (i) Resolution 3257 (XXIX) concerning the urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban;
- (j) Resolution 3259 (XXIX) concerning the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;
- (k) Resolution 3280 (XXIX) concerning co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;
- (l) Resolution 3281 (XXIX) concerning the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
- (m) Resolution 3282 (XXIX) concerning the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance of consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States;

(n) Resolution 3314 (XXIX) concerning the Definition of Aggression;

(o) Resolution 3318 (XXIX) concerning the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict;

(p) Resolution 3324 A (XXIX) concerning the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa;

(q) Resolution 3332 (XXIX) concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

(r) Resolution 3334 (XXIX) concerning the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

(s) Resolution 3340 (XXIX) concerning economic, financial and technical assistance to the Territories still under Portuguese domination;

(t) Resolution 3346 (XXIX) concerning the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

156. This decision was taken into account during the consideration of specific Territories and other items at both sub-committee and plenary meetings.

157. In its resolution 3328 (XXIX), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) in all Territories which had not attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. The Assembly further requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. In addition, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that were likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommended that the Council take such suggestions fully into consideration. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly also requested the Special Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Further, in its resolution 3329 (XXIX), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization. In addition, the General Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Special Committee specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

158. In the course of its work during the year, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the specific requests addressed to it by the General Assembly in resolution 3328 (XXIX), reviewed the implementation of the Declaration and the programme of action as well as the various United Nations resolutions relating to the colonial Territories and, in the light of developments, formulated recommendations for the application of further measures by States, by the competent United Nations organs, and by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to accelerating the pace of decolonization and the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants. The Committee also continued, in accordance with resolution 3299 (XXIX), its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In addition, the Committee, in the light of the relevant provisions of resolutions 3328 (XXIX) and 3290 (XXIX), continued its consideration of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are impeding the

39/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1975 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and reservations expressed by individual members on matters reviewed in this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the relevant chapters referred to above.

implementation of the Declaration and are incompatible with the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions. Further, the Committee, under the terms of the relevant provisions of resolution 3300 (XXIX), continued its examination of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and adopted a series of recommendations for the attention of the General Assembly. Further, taking into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee examined the questions of sending visiting missions to Territories and the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Finally, the Committee carried out a number of other specific responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly in various resolutions and undertook other tasks arising from its own previous decisions.

159. The programme of work of the Special Committee, as outlined above, kept the Special Committee fully occupied throughout its session. The Special Committee continued an extensive examination of developments relating to southern Africa and also gave intensified consideration to conditions prevailing in smaller Territories, including in particular the sending of visiting missions to Cape Verde, Montserrat and Spanish Sahara. The year under review witnessed the accession to independence of Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, the Comoro Islands and Papua New Guinea, as well as marked progress towards the attainment of the same objective by Angola and the Seychelles. The Special Committee was represented at ceremonies marking the independence of the new nations. Notwithstanding the heavy workload arising from the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly, as outlined above, the Committee was able, by meeting regularly between January and August and by holding, as appropriate, informal consultations among members, to submit recommendations on most of the items on its agenda and, as regards the remaining ones, to transmit information to the General Assembly which would facilitate their consideration by the Assembly at its thirtieth session.

160. As envisaged in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session and within the context of resolutions 1654 (XVI) and 2621 (XXV) which, *inter alia*, authorized the Special Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions, the Committee held meetings in Lisbon in June, at the invitation of the Government of Portugal. In deciding to accept the invitation, the Committee was especially mindful of the significance of its meeting for the first time in Europe, in the light of the pressing need to mobilize world public opinion towards the final elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism. The Committee was also guided by the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, which had emphasized the need for promoting a vigorous publicity campaign directed especially to Western Europe for the purpose of enlisting public support in the struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories. As reflected below, the session in Lisbon, with the participation of representatives of national liberation movements from colonial Territories in Africa, the administering Powers concerned and the organizations within the United Nations system as well as non-governmental organizations, proved extremely successful, as expected, in terms of both the work accomplished and the publicity received.

161. In conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 3289 (XXIX) and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee again invited, in consultation with OAU, the representatives of the national liberation movements

concerned to participate as observers in the proceedings relating to their respective countries. Thus, the Committee again had the benefit of receiving valuable information through the active participation in its work of representatives of the African National Council of Zimbabwe, in connexion with its consideration of Zimbabwe; FNLA, MPLA, UNITA, PAIGC and MLSTP, in connexion with its consideration of the African Territories under Portuguese administration; SWAPO, in connexion with its consideration of Namibia; and SPUP and SDP, in connexion with its consideration of the Seychelles.

162. With respect to the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, the Special Committee, having reviewed developments in the Territories concerned, noted with satisfaction that Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola would accede to independence during the year. In this regard, in reaffirming the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese administration to self-determination and independence, the Committee requested the Government of Portugal to ensure that the national unity and territorial integrity of these countries be preserved. With regard to Angola, the Committee addressed an urgent appeal to the three national liberation movements of the Territory to work actively towards the achievement and consolidation of national unity and independence as well as the maintenance of national solidarity leading to the fulfilment of the aspirations of the Angolan people in peace, justice and harmony. In hailing the progress achieved in the decolonization of the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Committee was particularly conscious of the important contributions made by the national liberation movements of these Territories in providing the necessary leadership and guidance towards the achievement of freedom and independence, and in that regard it recorded its profound satisfaction with their outstanding achievements. The Committee was equally aware of the positive approach adopted and the concrete steps taken by the new Government of Portugal on the issue of decolonization, and commended that Government's continued efforts to implement the Declaration with respect to the remaining Territories under its administration. The Special Committee was convinced that these developments provided an important opportunity also to facilitate and further expedite the process of decolonization in the remaining colonial Territories in Africa, particularly Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. Further, bearing in mind the critical need of the peoples in the Territories under Portuguese administration for extensive assistance in the consolidation of their national independence and the reconstruction of their countries, the Committee urged all Governments and the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations to intensify their efforts with a view to working out, as a matter of urgency, concrete programmes of assistance to the peoples concerned. With regard to Timor, the Committee expressed the hope that the necessary steps would be taken to enable the people concerned to attain the goals set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In respect of Cape Verde, the Committee addressed an urgent appeal to all concerned, in the light of the findings of the visiting mission it had dispatched to the Territory in February 1975, to render all possible assistance to the people on an emergency basis. The Special Committee noted with satisfaction the important initiative taken by the Secretary-General as well as the concrete programme of assistance initiated by the Government of Portugal.

163. With respect to the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Special Committee again affirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of that right by all the means at their disposal, and condemned the continued oppression of the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime. The Special Committee also reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the Territory's future must be worked out with the full participation of the national liberation movement of the Territory, the African National Council of Zimbabwe, and must be endorsed freely and fully by the people of Zimbabwe. Further, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, for putting an end to the critical situation in the Territory, the Committee called upon that Government to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence by a democratic system of government in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population, including: the expulsion of all South African forces from the Territory; the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, as well as the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights; the discontinuance of all repressive and discriminatory measures; and the termination of the illegal executions of freedom fighters by the Smith régime. In addition, in noting with satisfaction the unity and solidarity of the liberation forces and the determined efforts of the national liberation movement of the Territory to achieve freedom and independence on the basis of majority rule, the Special Committee expressed its firm support of the movement's demand for the holding of a constitutional conference and called upon the administering Power to take the necessary steps for the convening of such a conference as soon as possible. The Committee further requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the various programmes within the United Nations, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned, to extend to the people of Zimbabwe all the moral and material assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights. With reference to the mandatory sanctions imposed on the illegal régime by the Security Council, the Committee was deeply disturbed at recent reports of widespread sanctions violations and strongly deplored in particular the increasing collaboration which certain States, particularly South Africa, maintained with that régime. In affirming once again its conviction that the sanctions would not put an end to the illegal régime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory and effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa, the Committee condemned all violations of the sanctions as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce them strictly as being contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter. In particular, the Committee condemned the continued importation of Southern Rhodesian chrome and nickel into the United States and called on the Government of that country to repeal all legislation permitting such importation. In the light of these considerations, the Committee requested all Governments which had not so far done so to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their

jurisdiction with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council; to take effective steps to prevent or discourage effectively all individuals under their jurisdiction from emigrating to Southern Rhodesia; to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime; and to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory. The Committee also recommended to the Security Council that, bearing in mind the provisions of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter, it should initiate as soon as possible a specific programme of assistance to Mozambique to enable its Government to apply fully and effectively sanctions against the illegal régime. On the basis of its study, the Committee further reiterated its conviction that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime should be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and it recommended that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency.

164. Having regard to the question of Namibia, which it considered again in the context of the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirmed its previous resolutions and decisions on the question and strongly condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory, its outright violation of its obligations under the Charter, its inhuman practice of "bantustanization" and apartheid, its policy of destroying the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its failure to implement the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 366 (1974). In particular, the Committee noted with deep concern that during the past year the Pretoria régime had further escalated its reign of terror over the Namibian people, including in particular the members of their national liberation movement, SWAPO, by killings, mass arrests, detentions, floggings and other repressive measures and practices. The Committee condemned such actions as a flagrant violation of the fundamental rights of the Namibian people, called for their immediate cessation and demanded the unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees. Further, the Committee called upon the South African régime to put an end forthwith to the "bantustanization" of the Territory. In reaffirming the inalienable right of Namibians to self-determination and independence, the Committee considered it essential that they exercise that right in complete freedom and security and to that end, that free elections, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, be organized without delay. The Special Committee also categorically rejected and denounced all sham elections and so-called constitutional changes by the Pretoria régime in Namibia. Aware that the victories of the liberation forces in southern Africa had turned the balance in favour of the termination of the Pretoria régime's illegal presence in the Territory, and mindful of the need to bring about the régime's isolation until it had renounced its policy of colonialist and racist domination over Namibia, the Committee strongly urged those States which had not yet done so to discontinue forthwith all diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of, or concerning, Namibia, as well as all military and strategic collaboration with that régime. The Committee also called upon South Africa's major trading partners and those financial, economic and other interests which collaborate with the régime in exploiting and depleting the Territory's natural resources to the detriment of their rightful owners, to cease all such support and collaboration, in keeping with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations

Council for Namibia. 40/ Further, in reaffirming its continued support of the people of Namibia in their struggle against South African repression, the Committee called upon all States and the specialized agencies and institutions within the United Nations system, in close co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to provide increased moral and material assistance to the Namibian people through their national liberation movement. In view of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and its persistent disregard of United Nations decisions regarding Namibia, and bearing in mind the direct responsibility of the United Nations for the Territory, the Special Committee urged the Security Council to consider taking all appropriate measures under the Charter, including those provided for in Chapter VII, to secure South Africa's full and speedy compliance with these decisions. In this context, the Committee appealed to all States to observe scrupulously the arms embargo against South Africa and to desist from entering into military arrangements with the South African régime and from the sale or supply of arms and military matériel which South Africa used to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory. At the same time, the Committee recommended to the Security Council that it declare mandatory the arms embargo against South Africa without any qualification whatsoever. Further, in deploring the activities of those States which had continued to frustrate decisive international action against South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the Committee urged those permanent members of the Security Council whose negative votes on various proposals relating to the question had helped South Africa perpetuate its domination over Namibia to reconsider their negative attitude in order to eliminate the serious threat to international peace and security created by the explosive situation in the Territory. Finally, the Committee called upon all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia - the legitimate authority responsible for the administration of Namibia - in bringing about the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory.

165. The Special Committee also devoted considerable attention to the question of the decolonization of other colonial Territories and approved a series of concrete recommendations and proposals in regard to individual Territories. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration, reiterated its conviction that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned. The Committee called upon the administering Powers concerned to take all the the necessary steps to expedite the attainment by the people of the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration, and in particular to establish, as appropriate and in consultation with freely elected representatives of the people, specific time-tables for the exercise of their right to self-determination. Further, the Committee urged the administering Powers concerned to safeguard the right of the people to own and dispose of their natural resources for their own benefit, as well as to take all possible steps to diversify the economies of the Territories. The Committee also requested the organizations within the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national

40/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session,
Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final
form in the Namibia Gazette No. 1.

life of the Territories. The Committee's capacity to expedite the process of decolonization in these Territories was again enhanced as a result of the continued co-operation extended to it by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States, as administering Powers.

166. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the vital importance of securing adequate and first-hand information regarding the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their peoples, once again examined the question of sending visiting missions to those Territories. In its consideration of the question, the Committee was especially mindful of the constructive results achieved by previous United Nations visiting missions in enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist the colonial peoples in attaining the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, at the invitation of the administering Powers concerned and in accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and of the Committee, dispatched visiting missions to Cape Verde, formerly under the administration of Portugal, to Montserrat, under the administration of the United Kingdom and to Spanish Sahara, under the administration of Spain. The Special Committee also received assurances from the Government of Australia of its readiness to receive a further visiting mission from the Special Committee to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, as appropriate. In addition, at the suggestion of the Government of New Zealand, the Special Committee requested that Government to proceed with the arrangements for the receiving in or about June 1976 of a visiting mission to the Tokelau Islands under New Zealand administration. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the continued co-operation extended to the United Nations by the administering Powers concerned regarding the receiving of visiting missions in the Territories under their administration. At the same time, the Committee deplored the negative attitude of those administering Powers which had continued to disregard the repeated appeals made in that connexion by the General Assembly and the Committee and called upon them to reconsider their attitude. In that regard, the Committee requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the representatives of the administering Powers concerned with a view to ensuring an early dispatch of such missions to the Territories under their administration.

167. In accordance with the request contained in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee also continued to examine the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In so doing, the Committee took into account the views expressed by the representatives of those national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa who participated as observers in its work relating to their respective countries, as well as the views expressed by representatives of OAU. The Committee, therefore, continued to be fully apprised of the related developments in the colonial Territories, and in particular of the urgent need of the peoples concerned for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations. In that connexion, the Committee noted with concern that, although progress had been maintained in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions so far taken by the organizations concerned to assist the

peoples of those Territories through their national liberation movements still remained inadequate to meet the urgent needs of these peoples. The Committee accordingly reaffirmed that the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to these peoples and their national liberation movements. In that regard, while noting with satisfaction the measures initiated by several agencies and organizations in the provision of assistance to the people of the Territories concerned, including those formerly administered by Portugal, the Committee requested the organizations within the United Nations system to take, or continue to take, the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations decisions. The Committee requested these organizations to render, or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation and in particular, to initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples in consultation with OAU, as well as to work out concrete programmes for such assistance with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements. Furthermore, the Committee reiterated its urgent request that the organizations concerned should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees, and, in that connexion, to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures. In addition, the Committee urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend all possible assistance to the newly independent and emerging States. The Committee also urged the organizations concerned to withhold all assistance from, and to discontinue all support to, the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes. In noting with satisfaction the arrangements made by several agencies and organizations for the participation in their relevant proceedings of representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, the Committee requested those organizations which had not yet done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Committee further recommended that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they were members to ensure the full and effective implementation of all the relevant United Nations resolutions. In that regard, the Committee recommended that the General Assembly urge the executive heads of the organizations concerned to submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and in co-operation with OAU, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. Finally, the Committee requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and to maintain contact with OAU.

168. The Special Committee also devoted considerable attention during the year to the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the

implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In that connexion, the Committee once again noted with grave concern that the colonial Powers and the States whose companies and nationals were engaged in such activities had continued to disregard United Nations decisions on the question and had, in the colonial Territories in southern Africa, in particular, further stepped up their policies of economic domination. The Committee's study of the question again underscored the fact that, as a result, foreign companies and multinational corporations had continued to dominate the economy of the Territories. These corporations, attracted to the Territories by the opportunities and protection offered them by the colonialist and racist régimes, had continued to develop only those sectors of the economy which would benefit themselves, and their profits, in so far as they remained in the Territories, were invariably used to support the policies of colonial domination and never for the development of projects in any way beneficial to the local populations. The Committee noted with serious concern that the Salisbury-Pretoria axis was supported by big monopolies controlled from the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan, and that financial and technological participation by these and other countries, particularly those within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), in the exploitation of the Territories concerned was strengthening the minority racist régimes in southern Africa. By actively collaborating with international monopolies and foreign companies, the authorities in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa had conspired to consolidate and strengthen their alliance and had increased the threat to the national liberation movements in the Territories as well as to neighbouring independent countries. It was therefore obvious that those activities of the foreign economic and other interests represented an important means of preserving the colonial and illegal occupation of the Territories concerned. With regard to the colonial Territories in other parts of the world, it was pointed out that foreign monopolies, which in several cases had been involved in the economy of the Territories concerned for a considerable period of time, continued to deprive the indigenous peoples of their rights over the natural resources of their countries and to impede the process of decolonization in these Territories. The Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of their natural wealth and resources, as well as their right to dispose freely of those resources. It also reaffirmed that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests, as they continue to operate in the colonial Territories, constitute a major obstacle to the attainment of political independence and of economic and social justice for the indigenous peoples. At the same time, the Committee strongly condemned the support given by the colonial Powers and other States to those interests which exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories without regard to the welfare of the indigenous peoples, and declared that any administering Power which deprives these peoples of the exercise of their rights or subordinates such rights to foreign interests, violates its obligations assumed under the relevant provisions of the Charter. Further, having regard to the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Committee invited all

Governments and organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of the colonial Territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded. The Committee also requested the colonial Powers and States concerned to comply fully with the provisions of all relevant General Assembly resolutions and to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which are contrary to the above-mentioned resolutions. Further, the Committee reiterated its request that the colonial Powers and States concerned take all necessary measures in respect of their companies and nationals who owned and operated enterprises in the colonial Territories to put an end to their activities detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants. In addition, the Committee requested the Office of Public Information to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity to inform world public opinion of the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and of the support given by them to the colonialist and racist régimes.

169. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its consideration of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. In that connexion, the Committee noted that the main characteristics, objectives and purposes of these activities had remained unchanged during the period under consideration and that the colonial Powers and minority racist régimes had continued to defy the General Assembly resolutions calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all military bases and installations from such Territories. On the basis of its study, the Committee concluded that the military activities of the colonial Powers, particularly in the larger Territories, were aimed at subjugating the colonial peoples and at repressing their national liberation movements, while in the smaller Territories strategic military considerations were an important factor in prolonging colonial rule. In this regard, the Committee deplored in particular the situation prevailing in the colonial Territories in southern Africa where the colonial and racist régimes concerned had continued to intensify their military activities and arrangements aimed at stifling the true aspirations of the peoples concerned and at ensuring the protection of foreign economic interests operating in those Territories. Information available to the Committee indicated that in addition to having considerably increased their military budgets and potential - often with the active support of certain Western countries, mainly within the framework of NATO - South Africa and the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia had continued their military co-operation in order to repress the African freedom fighters. In the case of a number of smaller Territories, the Committee noted that the colonial Powers and their allies had continued to maintain military bases and installations contrary to the interests of the peoples of these Territories. In the Committee's view, such activities not only obstructed the process of decolonization, but inevitably led to interference with the economic development of the Territories concerned, both through the extensive alienation of land for military purposes and by drawing the population away from productive activities. In the light of these developments, the Committee reaffirmed its previous recommendations on the question and stressed that military activities and arrangements in the colonial Territories constitute a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration. The Committee strongly condemned the military and political alliance of South Africa

and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia in trying to suppress by force the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of the area to self-determination and independence. The Committee also demanded the immediate cessation of wars of oppression against the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements, as well as the urgent withdrawal of all foreign forces from colonial Territories and the dismantling of military bases there. Further, the Committee condemned the imperialist countries for their continued military collaboration and alliance with the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa. The Committee requested all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial Territories to comply unconditionally with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, to withdraw their military bases and installations immediately and unconditionally from the Territories concerned, and to refrain from establishing new ones. The Committee also requested the Office of Public Information to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning military activities and arrangements impeding the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV).

170. In the light of the request addressed to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to implement its previous decisions on the matter, the Special Committee continued its consideration of the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In that regard, the Committee once again stressed the need to arouse world public opinion in order to assist effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle waged by these peoples and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom and independence. In this context, and bearing in mind the important role played during the past several years by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, the Committee emphasized that, owing to their effective infrastructure, these organizations were in a position to reach broad sectors of public opinion, especially in those countries where the need for information on decolonization was greatest. In the light of the foregoing, it was the view of the Committee that, as a means of ensuring a wider dissemination of information on colonial issues, the Office of Public Information, through its information centres, particularly those located in western Europe and North America, should develop closer contacts with non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization. In the same context, the Committee considered it essential that steps should be taken to strengthen further its co-operation with the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in southern Africa and OAU, in connexion with the concerted effort to inform the general public about the evils and dangers of colonialism and racism in southern Africa, and to make people aware of the struggle for liberation being waged by the national liberation movements of the Territories concerned. The Committee also devoted considerable attention to the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization in connexion with the observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights and in the context of its activities in observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

171. The Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. As indicated in the relevant section of the present chapter, the Committee decided, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that regard at its thirtieth session, to continue consideration of the question at its next session.

Q. FUTURE WORK

172. As reflected in the preceding section and in the relevant chapters of the present report, although a number of former colonial Territories achieved independence during the year and several others made considerable progress towards the attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration, the Special Committee is deeply conscious of the fact that there remain nearly 12 million people still under colonial rule. In accordance with its mandate, therefore, and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's thirtieth session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 3328 (XXIX), the Committee intends during 1976 to intensify its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory as well as the compliance by the colonial Powers with the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations addressed to them. The Committee will also examine the extent of compliance by all Member States with the Declaration, the programme of action for its full implementation and other United Nations resolutions on the question of decolonization. On the basis of this review and examination, the Committee will submit conclusions and recommendations as to the specific measures necessary for the achievement of the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

173. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 3328 (XXIX), whereby the General Assembly requested it to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security. The Committee intends to undertake a further comprehensive review of the situation concerning these Territories, including, in particular, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

174. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will again invite the representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries. Further, whenever necessary the Committee will invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with OAU and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to secure otherwise.

175. In line with the express wish of the Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 14 of resolution 3328 (XXIX), will continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most appropriate methods and steps to be taken to enable the populations of those

Territories to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee will also continue at its next session to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion.

176. Taking into account the provisions of resolution 3299 (XXIX) concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa, and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of further measures with a view to bringing to an end the activities of those foreign economic and other interests. Moreover, in the light of its conclusions and recommendations contained in chapter VI of the present report (see p. 173 below), the Committee intends to continue, as appropriate, its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. In doing so, the Committee will be guided by the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 9 of resolution 3328 (XXIX) and paragraphs 5 and 10 of resolution 3290 (XXIX).

177. As regards the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of the question during 1976. In doing so, the Committee will once again undertake a review of the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in particular the provisions of those resolutions relating to the Territories in Africa. The Committee intends to maintain the working group to follow closely the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions by these organizations, and, in particular, to hold further consultations and contacts with them, as appropriate. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations to be held in 1976 between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee itself. Moreover, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 3300 (XXIX), the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU as well as senior members of the organization, as also with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

178. In paragraph 15 of resolution 3328 (XXIX), the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the colonial Territories in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Committee. A similar provision is contained in a number of other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning specific Territories. As will be noted in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital

importance to the dispatching of such groups as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its resolution of 13 August 1975 (chap. IV, para. 12 of the present report, A/10023 (Part II)), the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean and Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and to the Territories in Africa. The Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish to address once again an appeal to the administering Powers concerned to extend their co-operation by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decision previously taken by the Committee and with other decisions which the Committee may adopt in 1976.

179. The Special Committee, conscious of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the mounting of a world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization and bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 3329 (XXIX) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, intends to give this question continuous attention during the coming year. The Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the unit on information relating to decolonization and the Office of Public Information. In particular, the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, in close co-operation and collaboration with the Secretariat, will be requested to formulate further recommendations for consideration by the Committee on ways and means of effecting the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information, in order to enable the Committee to carry out a continuing programme of activities to this end. In addition, the officers of the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the appropriate offices within the Secretariat with a view to the implementation of paragraph 4 of resolution 3329 (XXIX) by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and through the Office of Public Information and the unit on information relating to decolonization, to continue to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a regular basis, basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization. In this connexion, the General Assembly will no doubt wish to invite the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the field of decolonization.

180. In view of the importance which it attaches to the role of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in support of the colonial peoples struggling for liberation, the Special Committee, during the coming year, will continue to seek the close collaboration of such organizations with a view, inter alia, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, the Committee plans to dispatch during 1976 groups of its members to hold consultations with the organizations concerned at their respective headquarters and to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by these organizations. In the same context, the Committee will also continue to co-operate with the

Economic and Social Council in its examination of the role being played by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in helping to achieve the objectives of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

181. In the light of the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years, as well as its probable workload for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1976 which it commends for approval by the General Assembly. In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1976 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year the General Assembly should take that possibility into account.

182. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its thirtieth session it may wish to take into account the various recommendations of the Committee which are reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report and, in particular, to endorse the proposals outlined in the present section, in order to enable the Committee to carry out the tasks envisaged by it. In addition, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of the Territories concerned. In that connexion, the Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation by some of the administering Powers in its work, recommends that the General Assembly should once again request the administering Powers concerned to co-operate with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in its work relating to the Territories under their respective administration. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the General Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with Member States of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the Assembly should invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussion in the Fourth Committee and in the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the General Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the General Assembly and by the Security Council in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of decolonization.

183. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should also make adequate financial provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1976. The Committee was informed that the financial implications of the sending of visiting groups as envisaged in paragraph 178 above, would be in the order of \$133,000. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 181 above) within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI), and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), the expenditure would total about \$170,000. Further, it is estimated that the additional programme of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization envisaged by the Committee for 1976 (see para. 179 above) would give rise to an expenditure of approximately \$75,000. Further consultations and contacts envisaged with the specialized agencies and the United Nations system of organizations in connexion with the programme of work of the working group (see para. 177 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$6,000. In addition, the consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council, together with the related consultations with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Preparatory Committee, would entail an expenditure of about \$5,000. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis would entail a further expenditure of \$5,000 (see para. 177 above). The consultations and contacts with non-governmental organizations would amount to some \$15,000 (see para. 180 above). Further, the participation of the representatives of the national liberation movements in the Committee's work (see para. 174 above) would give rise to an expenditure in the order of \$19,000. The arrangements, in consultation with OAU and the national liberation movements, for securing information from individuals (see para. 174 above) would entail an expenditure of \$6,000. Finally, the Special Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate, taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

R. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

184. At its 1012th meeting, on 13 August, the Special Committee decided without objection to authorize its Rapporteur to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

185. At the 1020th meeting, on 21 August, statements on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1975 session were made by the Chairman and by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of Australia and Denmark), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (on behalf of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Ethiopia (on behalf of the African members), Fiji (on behalf of the Asian members and Yugoslavia) and Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Latin American members and as Rapporteur), as well as by the representatives of Indonesia, Bulgaria and Australia (as Vice-Chairmen) (A/AC.109/PV.1020 and Corr.1).

ANNEX

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO THE LIST OF TERRITORIES TO
WHICH THE DECLARATION IS APPLICABLE

/Original: French

A. Letter dated 27 January 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee*

I have the honour to draw the Special Committee's attention to the colonial situation which still characterizes certain parts of Moroccan territory.

(1) The Kingdom of Morocco is one of the last African countries to suffer from colonial domination in certain parts of its territory. Thus, having regained its independence (liberation of the parts that were French and Spanish protectorates), it remained surrounded by Spanish-held areas on three sides - west, south and north.

Ifni, on Morocco's western flank, was returned to Morocco by Spain in January 1969, following armed struggles and negotiations.

The Sahara region, on its southern flank, is now the subject of resolution 3292 (XXIX) of the United Nations General Assembly, which decided to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice.

There remains the northern flank, where Spain perpetuates its occupation of the presidios (garrisons).

Of the entire Mediterranean coast of the African continent, those presidios are the last vestiges of the colonial occupation, and comprise: Ceuta, Melilla, the Peñón de Alhucemas, Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and the Chafarinas Islands.

They form enclaves within Moroccan territory, and their situation from the historical, political and legal standpoint is identical to that of Gibraltar.

(2) In the course of its history and until the present day, Morocco has never abandoned its overriding desire to regain those enclaves, in order to achieve its territorial integrity; it has always acted, at both bilateral and international levels, with that aim in view.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/475.

Thus, the Moroccan-Spanish Agreement of 27 April 1956, proclaiming the end of the protectorate régime, recognizes Morocco's independence on the basis of its national unity and its territorial integrity. Since then, the Moroccan Government has undertaken painstaking negotiations with Spain, with a view to achieving a full implementation of the contents of that Agreement, thereby regaining the Territories that remained to be liberated from the colonial yoke.

In the speech which he delivered at the Conference of Heads of State of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade in September 1961, His Majesty the King reaffirmed our claims by stating:

"Thus, in Morocco the Spanish colonialists continue to occupy whole areas in the southern part of our territory - Saguia el Hamra, Ifni, Río de Oro - and maintain enclaves and bases in the north, at Ceuta and Melilla."

Despite the Moroccan Government's desire to settle this dispute, which dates from a bygone era, its attitude of goodwill has systematically encountered an obstinate refusal on the part of the Spanish Government.

Spain, on the one hand, seeks to perpetuate its colonial presence in territories which are properly Moroccan and, on the other, claims in the international courts the return of Gibraltar, a case which is in all aspects identical to that of the presidios.

(3) This situation leaves the Moroccan Government with no alternative but to have recourse to the United Nations, which is responsible for the national unity and territorial integrity of all States.

Consideration of the situation of the Spanish colonial enclaves on the north coast of Morocco falls squarely within the competence of the Special Committee of 24, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the United Nations General Assembly, in particular by its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, which established the Committee.

(4) Accordingly, upon instructions from my Government, I request the Special Committee to include the above-mentioned enclaves in the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, so that their colonial situation may be considered by the Special Committee in the light of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The implementation, with regard to these enclaves, of the Declaration on decolonization embodied in the above-mentioned resolution would amount to their restitution to the Moroccan State by the occupying authority.

I request you to include this question in the agenda of the next meeting of the Special Committee and to permit my delegation to participate in the consideration of the item, with a view to presenting to the Committee its detailed point of view on the matter.

(Signed) Driss SLAOUI
Permanent Representative

Original: Spanish

B. Letter dated 12 February 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee*

With reference to document A/AC.109/475, dated 31 January 1975, a/ I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to inform you of the following:

1. The proposals of the Moroccan Government as stated in the letter of 27 January 1975 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative, constitute an attempt to destroy Spain's national unity and territorial integrity and are therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

2. Melilla, Ceuta, the Peñón de Alhucemas, the Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and the Chafarinas Islands constitute part of the national unit of Spain and have been a part of its territory for centuries. Long before the Arabs reached the West, those territories of the northern part of Africa were united, politically and administratively, with the Iberian Peninsula under the Roman and Byzantine Empires and the Visigothic Kingdom. Even during the long period of Arab domination of the Iberian Peninsula, Ceuta and Melilla were integral parts of the Moslem kingdoms established in that peninsula.

Melilla, Ceuta, the Peñón de Alhucemas and the Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera became part of the Spanish national unit in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries when Spain became a national State and prior to the existence of the Kingdom of Morocco as a political entity. When Spain occupied the Chafarinas Islands they were deserted and completely uninhabited and were subject to no other sovereignty.

3. From that time until the present the exercise of Spain's sovereignty over Melilla, Ceuta, the Peñón de Alhucemas, the Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and the

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/477.

a/ See sect. A above.

Chafarinas Islands has been continuous and effective - as it has in the rest of the national territory and on analogous grounds - it has not been disputed by anyone and it has been recognized by all States in their conduct and in numerous international treaties confirming Spanish sovereignty over them to which Morocco is a signatory. The joint Spanish-Moroccan Declaration of 7 April 1956, which terminated the Protectorate, affirms, in article 2, Morocco's territorial integrity "guaranteed by the International Treaties", a provision that protects, at the same time that it circumscribes, the spatial scope of Moroccan sovereignty. This Declaration cannot be interpreted in a manner contrary to Morocco's international obligations or in such a way as to infringe Spanish territorial integrity and, consequently, it cannot be applied to the cities and places of sovereignty to which the Permanent Representative of Morocco refers in his letter, which were Spanish long before the existence of the Protectorate and were never part of it.

4. Contrary to what is stated in the above-mentioned letter from the Permanent Representative of Morocco, Spain has never had any negotiations with his country concerning sovereignty over Melilla, Ceuta, the Peñón de Alhucemas, the Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and the Chafarinas Islands. The Spanish Government therefore rejects the inaccurate Moroccan allegation made in the letter from the Permanent Representative and denounces the manoeuvre of arbitrarily characterizing as colonialism the peaceful, legitimate, historically justified and internationally recognized existence of the Spanish cities and islands in question.

5. Since its entry into the United Nations Spain has collaborated faithfully with the Organization in the pursuit of its goals and, more particularly, in the evolution of the process of decolonization of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under its administration. However, the United Nations cannot be used for purposes other than its legitimate purposes, as Morocco is seeking to use it in this case. General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 defined the principles which should guide Member States in declaring a territory to be non-self-governing under Article 73 of the Charter, principles which Morocco helped draft as a member of the Committee of Six, established for that purpose by General Assembly resolution 1467 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 and which include principle IV specifying that the territory in question must be one "which is geographically separate and distinct ethnically and/or culturally".

As in many other cases in the world, especially at the extremities of continents and in island States, it may happen that the territory of a State comprises land areas and maritime zones, without, however, any real geographical separation and without prejudice to the unity and territorial integrity of the State in question. Such is the case of Melilla, Ceuta, the Peñón de Alhucemas, the Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and the Chafarinas Islands.

It is likewise clear that there is not and never has been any difference whatsoever, ethnic or cultural, between these cities and places of sovereignty and the rest of Spanish territory, since from time immemorial their true indigenous population has been of Spanish origin, nationality, language, sentiment, custom and culture.

6. From the standpoint of decolonization the parallel which the Permanent Representative of Morocco seeks to establish between the above-mentioned parts of Spanish national territory and Gibraltar does not exist. In Gibraltar there is a colonial situation which is highlighted by the fact that the United Kingdom, at the beginning of its occupation, expelled the indigenous Spanish population in order gradually to replace it by another population, artificial and non-British. Gibraltar has never formed part of the national unit or territorial integrity of the United Kingdom, which has described it as a colony, administers it in a different way from the metropolitan country and duly included it in the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories undergoing the decolonization process. Melilla, Ceuta and the other above-mentioned parts of Spanish territory are not Non-Self-Governing Territories and have never been colonies.

7. When Spain, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1541 (XV) and 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, decided to transmit information on the Territories under its administration, it did so in respect of all those that might be regarded as non-self-governing; namely, Fernando Poo, Río Muni, Sahara and Ifni, which fully covered its obligation in that connexion.

8. For all of the above reasons, in the period of nearly 20 years which has elapsed since Spain became a Member of the United Nations my country has not adopted nor has the Organization or any of its Members proposed, the designation of Non-Self-Governing Territories for the cities of sovereignty and other parts of Spanish territory referred to in document A/AC.109/475. The Special Committee has therefore never had to concern itself with the subject of this letter and there is no ground, in the light of all the explanations given, for it to do so in the future.

My delegation is ready to make available to the Committee any further information it might require.

(Signed) Jaime de PINIES
Permanent Representative
of Spain

/Original: French/

C. Letter dated 30 June 1975 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee*

On instructions from the Government of His Majesty the King of Morocco, I have the honour to inform you of the following facts:

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/498.

In recent weeks, the Spanish authorities of the town of Ceuta - a Moroccan town still under Spanish domination - have taken particularly serious measures against Moroccan nationals residing in that town: arrests, searches of premises, and the arbitrary imprisonment in military camps of 400 persons, who have been subjected to inhuman treatment.

On 28 June 1975, the Spanish authorities, pursuing their campaign of repression, convoked a group of 70 Moroccan notables, including traders and entrepreneurs, and ordered them either to opt for Spanish nationality within 24 hours or to leave the town definitively. In view of the refusal to comply with that order, expulsion orders have already been served on 35 families, who were expelled forthwith. The persons expelled, who are nevertheless natives of this town, were prevented from taking any belongings or luggage with them.

The Government of His Majesty the King protests most strongly against the measures taken by the Spanish authorities. It is fully convinced that the situation thus created by the Spanish Government and for which the latter is solely responsible will lead to a deterioration in the relations between Morocco and Spain and to dangerous tension in the region.

The Spanish Government must therefore put an immediate end to these practices, which deliberately violate the individual freedoms and fundamental human rights - in particular the right of establishment - that are guaranteed and protected by the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights.

The continuance of such acts would oblige the Government of His Majesty the King to take the necessary measures to protect the rights and interests of its nationals.

To that end, the Government of His Majesty the King wishes to draw the attention of the Chairman of the Committee of 24 to the seriousness of these facts and would be grateful if he would circulate this letter as an official document of the Committee.

(Signed) Mohamed Saleh ZAIMI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

CHAPTER II
(A/10023 (Part II))

MEETINGS HELD AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS, 1975

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK	1 - 6	76
B. PROCEEDINGS AT LISBON	7 - 17	78
ANNEX: TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 2 JUNE 1975 BY THE CHAIRMAN CONCERNING THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS AT LISBON		82

CHAPTER II

MEETINGS HELD AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS, 1975

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, 1/ the Special Committee, having regard to its programme of work for 1972, stated as follows:

"In the light of the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years, as well as its probable workload for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1975 which it commends for approval by the General Assembly. In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in previous years, decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1975 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account. In reaching this decision, the Committee recalled that it had not held meetings away from Headquarters during 1973 and 1974, although the General Assembly had made the necessary financial provision for that purpose."

2. By paragraph 2 of its resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, the General Assembly approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1975, including the possibility of the Committee's holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters. Within the context of the programme thus approved, the Government of Portugal, in a letter dated 24 January 1975 (A/AC.109/476), extended an invitation to the Committee to hold meetings in its capital during 1975.

3. At its 996th meeting, on 27 March, by approving the recommendations contained in the seventy-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1001), the Special Committee decided to accept, with an expression of its appreciation, the invitation extended to it by the Government of Portugal to hold meetings at Lisbon, and that it should envisage holding such meetings, subject to the

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 182.

convenience of the host Government and the availability of the necessary meeting services, for a period of approximately seven working days, beginning on or about 10 June. Further, the Special Committee decided to request its Chairman to extend invitations to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, to attend the proposed session at Lisbon, in connexion with the consideration of relevant items on the agenda, as appropriate.

4. At its 999th meeting, on 14 May, in approving the further recommendations contained in the seventy-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1011), the Special Committee agreed on the following programme of work and procedure for its organization:

(a) The Special Committee should decide to hold its meetings at Lisbon from 12 to 19 June;

(b) The agenda for these meetings should include the questions of Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, it being understood that in the light of developments, the Special Committee might take up other items, as appropriate;

(c) As regards the procedure for consideration of the above-mentioned items, the Special Committee should at the outset hold a brief review of developments in Territories under Portuguese administration and thereafter hold a general debate covering the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, it being understood that related draft resolutions or consensuses would be considered separately;

(d) For the duration of its session at Lisbon, the Special Committee should dispense with records of its meetings on the understanding that verbatim records of the meetings would be issued as soon as possible after the Committee's return to Headquarters. Following the procedure established in the past, all working documents of the Special Committee would be issued in English and French only and reissued subsequently at Headquarters in all the working languages of the Committee. Other documents or communications received during the session would be distributed in the language in which they were submitted.

Statements were made by the representative of the Ivory Coast and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.999).

5. With respect to the dissemination of information on the proposed meetings, the Special Committee decided to request its Chairman to invite the host Government to publicize as widely as possible the Committee's plan to hold meetings at Lisbon. It further decided to request its Chairman to prepare a press release on the matter, to be given the widest possible dissemination by the Office of Public Information. The Special Committee also decided that the Office of Public Information should provide full publicity coverage, including press, radio, film and still photography, for the meetings, in keeping with the provisions of resolution 3329 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization.

In communicating the foregoing decisions of the Special Committee to the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations for the attention of his Government, the Chairman, in a letter dated 14 May 1975, invited the Government of Portugal to take steps to publicize widely the proposed programme of work of the Special Committee at Lisbon.

6. On 2 June 1975, the Chairman issued a communiqué (see annex I to the present chapter) which underscored the importance of promoting a vigorous publicity campaign directed especially to western Europe with the object of enlisting public support for the struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories. Also reflected in the communiqué was the conviction of the Special Committee that its forthcoming session in the Portuguese capital, with the active participation of the representatives of the administering Powers and the national liberation movements of the Territories concerned, would further enhance the capacity of the United Nations to assist effectively in expediting the process of decolonization, particularly in the southern part of Africa.

B. PROCEEDINGS AT LISBON

7. The Special Committee held 10 plenary meetings between 12 and 18 June, at the Hotel Altis at Lisbon.

8. On the occasion of the opening of the session, statements were made by: General Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic; the Chairman of the Special Committee; the representative of the Secretary-General; and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/AC.109/PV.1000 and Corr.1). At the closing of the Special Committee's meetings, statements were made by: General Francisco da Costa Gomes, President of the Portuguese Republic; the Chairman; the representatives of Tunisia (on behalf of the African members), Indonesia (on behalf of the Asian members), Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Latin American members), Bulgaria (on behalf of the Eastern European members) and Australia (on behalf of Australia and Denmark); and the representative of the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/PV.1009).

9. On 17 June, the President of the Portuguese Republic received the members of the Special Committee at an official reception given in honour of the Committee at the Palácio de Belém.

10. At the 1007th meeting, on 17 June, Lieutenant Colonel Hashim Mbita, Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1007).

11. During the meetings held at Lisbon, representatives of the following national liberation movements participated in an observer capacity in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee:

Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola (FNLA)

Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA)

União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA)
Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC)
Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe (MLSTP)
South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)
African National Council of Zimbabwe

An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories concerned, including references to the meetings at which statements were made by the representatives of the above-mentioned national liberation movements, is set out in chapters VIII to X of the present report (A/10023/Rev. 1, vol. II).

12. Statements were made by representatives of the following specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
(A/AC.109/PV.1003)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(UNESCO) (A/AC.109/PV.1006)
World Health Organization (WHO) (A/AC.109/PV.1003)
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (A/AC.109/PV.1002)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (A/AC.109/PV.1003 and 1006)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
(A/AC.109/PV.1001 and 1007)
World Food Programme (WFP) (A/AC.109/PV.1003)

13. In accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 1001st meeting, on 12 June, and with the Committee's agreement, statements were also made by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations:

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) (A/AC.109/PV.1006)
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (A/AC.109/PV.1006)
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (UFER)
(A/AC.109/PV.1003)

14. The delegations of Ghana, Guinea-Bissau and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were also represented at the meetings.

15. In accordance with a decision taken at its 999th meeting, on 14 May, the Special Committee held a review of developments in Territories under Portuguese administration and a general debate on the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. The representative of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the Committee's consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia. Following its consideration of these items, the Special Committee adopted the following decisions:

(a) A consensus concerning the United Nations Visiting Mission to Cape Verde, at its 1004th meeting, on 14 June (A/AC.109/492).

(b) A consensus concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, at its 1004th meeting, on 14 June (A/AC.109/493).

(c) A resolution concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, at its 1008th meeting, on 17 June (A/AC.109/494).

(d) A consensus concerning the question of Namibia, at its 1009th meeting, on 18 June (A/AC.109/495).

An account of the Special Committee's consideration of these items, together with the texts of the resolution and consensuses referred to above, is set out in chapters VIII to X of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II).

16. At its 1009th meeting, on 18 June, the Special Committee adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/496) expressing its appreciation to the host Government, as follows:

The Special Committee,

Having held meetings from 12 to 18 June 1975 at Lisbon at the invitation of the Government of the Portuguese Republic,

Having heard the statement of His Excellency General Francisco da Costa Gomes, the President of the Portuguese Republic, 2/

Having heard the statement of His Excellency General Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, the Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic, at the opening meeting, held on 12 June 1975, 3/

Having heard also the statements of His Excellency Major Ernesto Augusto de Melo Antunes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, 4/ and His Excellency Mr. António de Almeida Santos, Minister for Interterritorial Co-ordination, 5/ during its meetings at Lisbon,

Having been accorded a warm and cordial reception by the President of the Portuguese Republic at the Palácio de Belém, on 17 June 1975,

2/ A/AC.109/PV.1009.

3/ A/AC.109/PV.1000 and Corr.1.

4/ A/AC.109/PV.1001.

5/ A/AC.109/PV.1005 and Corr.1.

Expresses its profound gratitude to the President, the Prime Minister, the Government and the people of the Portuguese Republic for the contribution they have made to the success of the work of the Special Committee, and in particular for providing the Special Committee with the necessary facilities for its meetings, as well as for the very generous and kind hospitality and the cordial reception accorded to it throughout its stay in Portugal.

17. On 18 June, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Minister for Interterritorial Co-ordination of Portugal for the attention of his Government.

ANNEX

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 2 JUNE 1975 BY THE CHAIRMAN
CONCERNING THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS AT LISBON

Availing itself of an invitation extended to it by the Government of Portugal, a/ the Special Committee of 24 has decided to hold meetings at Lisbon from 12 to 19 June this year.

This decision, like the decisions taken by the Special Committee in previous years to hold meetings away from Headquarters, b/ was taken in the context of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, by which the Assembly authorized the Committee, "to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions". It should be recalled in this connexion that the Special Committee, in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, informed the Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters in 1975. c/ Following its consideration of the Special Committee's report, the General Assembly, in its resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, approved the report, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for the current year.

During its session at Lisbon, the Special Committee intends to hold a brief review of developments in Territories under Portuguese administration and to consider the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. In connexion with the Special Committee's consideration of these items and in response to invitations extended by the Committee, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia will attend the relevant proceedings, as will also representatives of the administering Powers, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned. Also expected to attend are representatives of the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations.

In accepting the invitation of the Government of Portugal, the Special Committee was especially mindful of the significance of holding its meeting for the first time in Europe, in the light of the continuing and pressing need to mobilize world public opinion towards the final elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism and racism in all its forms and manifestations. As will

a/ A/AC.109/476.

b/ The Special Committee held meetings away from Headquarters in 1962, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969 and 1972.

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 182.

be recalled, the General Assembly has in the past repeatedly stressed the importance of promoting a vigorous publicity campaign directed especially to Western Europe, where the need is greatest for the enlisting of public support for the struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories. It was within the same context that the General Assembly, in resolution 3329 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, requested the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and to the liberation struggle of the peoples concerned, and in that regard to intensify the activities of all United Nations Information Centres, particularly those located in western Europe.

It is the considered view of the Special Committee that its forthcoming session at Lisbon, with the active participation of the representatives of the administering Powers and the national liberation movements of the Territories concerned, will further enhance the capacity of the United Nations to assist effectively in expediting the process of decolonization, particularly in the southern part of Africa, as a sequel to the positive and decisive developments in the Territories under Portuguese administration which signalled the beginning of a new and dynamic phase in that common endeavour.

CHAPTER III

(A/10023 (Part II))

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	1 - 6	85
B. DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	7 - 11	86
ANNEX: REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE SECRETARIAT ON ITS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF DECOLONIZATION AND RELATED QUESTIONS		89

CHAPTER III

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February 1975, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information. The Special Committee further decided that, in addition to its tasks relating to petitions and other communications, the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information should follow the implementation of General Assembly resolution 3329 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 on the dissemination of information on decolonization and submit recommendations to the Committee in order to enable the latter to assist effectively in the efforts of the Secretary-General in carrying out the specific tasks entrusted to him in the above-mentioned and other related resolutions of the United Nations. In addition, the Special Committee decided that the Sub-Committee should prepare, for the Committee's consideration and approval, an appropriate programme of activities to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By the same decision, the Special Committee agreed to take up the item separately and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 999th, 1010th, 1011th and 1018th meetings, between 14 May and 19 August.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 3329 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974. By paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, "to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples ...". By paragraph 8 of the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, to hold consultations, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements concerned, as well as with the non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization". By paragraph 9 of the same resolution, the General Assembly further requested the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session. The Special Committee was also guided by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, by paragraph 16 of which the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular

to assist the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of the related items on its agenda". In addition, the Special Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa who appeared before it during the year.

4. At the 999th meeting, on 14 May, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.999), introduced the 190th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1012), containing its fifth report on the item, which included suggestions concerning the observance in 1975 of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. An account of the activities held by the Special Committee in observance of the Week of Solidarity is set out in chapter I above of the present report (paras. 94-96).

5. At the 1010th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1010), introduced the 192nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1018 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), the addendum to which contained its sixth report on the item. The latter included a suggested programme of activities for the General Assembly (see para. 8 below) and the Special Committee in connexion with the observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1010). An account of the action taken by the Special Committee in observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration is set out in chapter I above of the present report (paras. 86-93).

6. At the 1018th meeting, on 19 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1018), introduced the 193rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1049), containing its seventh report on the item, which related, inter alia, to co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and with non-governmental organizations and national liberation movements in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization.

B. DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

7. At its 999th meeting, on 14 May, the Special Committee adopted the fifth report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information on the item (see para. 4 above) and endorsed in principle the suggestions relating to the observance in 1975 of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights.

8. At its 1011th meeting, on 7 August, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1011), the Special Committee adopted the sixth report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information on the item (see para. 5 above). The Special Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly that, during its

thirtieth session, it should hold a special meeting in commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, it being understood that the specific modalities and procedure for such commemoration would be the subject of consultations between the President of the General Assembly and the Chairman of the Special Committee. Subject to this recommendation being acceptable to the General Assembly, the Special Committee further recommends to the General Assembly that: (a) the commemorative meeting should be held in the morning of Friday, 12 December; and (b) statements should be made on the occasion by the President of the General Assembly; the Secretary-General; the presiding officers of the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia; representatives of the regional groups; and the representative of OAU.

9. In adopting the sixth report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information on the item, the Special Committee also agreed that consultations would subsequently be held, as appropriate, on the implementation of other specific suggestions contained in the report.

10. At its 1018th meeting, on 19 August, the Special Committee adopted the seventh report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information on the item (see para. 6 above). In so doing, the Special Committee, having in mind the constructive role played by a number of non-governmental organizations in that regard, recommended that the Office of Public Information, through its information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe and North America, should intensify its efforts to enlist, or continue to enlist, the support of non-governmental organizations in the effective dissemination of information on decolonization. Having noted with appreciation the action taken by the Office of Public Information in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions (see annex to the present report), the Special Committee expressed the hope that, while emphasis would be placed on the evils of colonialism in southern Africa, wider coverage would also be given to the problems of decolonization in other colonial Territories. Further, bearing in mind the importance of close co-operation with the national liberation movements as a means of gathering information on the situation in the colonial Territories, the view was also expressed that steps should be taken to strengthen further the present co-operation between the Special Committee and the national liberation movements concerned. Finally, the Special Committee considered that consultations should continue to be held regularly at all levels between the United Nations and OAU on the question of dissemination of information.

11. During the year under review, the Special Committee also took the following decisions concerning the publicity with respect to matters relating to specific items on its agenda:

(a) At its 1008th meeting, on 17 June, in a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Special Committee decided to invite all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps, as appropriate, to

give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime (see chap. IX of the present report, para. 16, sect. A (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II)).

(b) At its 1011th meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee, by adopting the report of Sub-Committee I concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it "request the Office of Public Information to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous population by foreign monopolies and the support they give to the colonialist and racist régimes". In addition, the Committee recommended to the General Assembly that it "request the Secretary-General to undertake measures aimed at giving the widest possible publicity to the decisions of the General Assembly taken in connexion with the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories" (see chap. V, annex (p. 112 below));

(c) At the same meeting, the Special Committee, by adopting the report of Sub-Committee I concerning military activities in colonial Territories decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it "request the Office of Public Information to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning military activities and arrangements impeding the implementation of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV)" (see chap. VI, annex (p. 180 below)).

ANNEX*

REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE SECRETARIAT
ON ITS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF DECOLONIZATION AND RELATED
QUESTIONS

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 3329 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, the Office of Public Information is continuing to produce and disseminate information on the activities of the United Nations relating to decolonization. This report gives an outline of the character and amount of work carried out during the period July 1974 to April 1975 by the various divisions and services of the Office of Public Information.

A. Press and publications

2. The Press Section provided extensive coverage of the work of the Special Committee on decolonization and its sub-committees, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia. Press releases, including background information and the round-up of sessions of United Nations bodies concerned with decolonization, were disseminated at United Nations Headquarters to the news media, the permanent missions of Member States and non-governmental organizations, as well as to United Nations information centres throughout the world. Press officers also travelled with the committees concerned to cover meetings held away from Headquarters. When it was not possible, for budget reasons, to send a press officer to cover these meetings, the Press Section extended its full co-operation in issuing press releases based on materials it received from the committees concerned. Announcements of contributions and pledges to the various funds established by the General Assembly in support of the struggle against colonialism, and the texts of special messages or statements made by the chairmen and presidents of United Nations bodies concerned with decolonization were also issued as press releases.

3. The Publications Service continued to publicize the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization through the quarterly magazine, Objective: Justice, and the bulletin, United Nations and Southern Africa. Both periodicals are published in English and French. The Service also issued special pamphlets and booklets on decolonization topics, including A Trust Betrayed: Namibia, descriptive folders on the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on Decolonization and a background paper entitled: "Decolonization". Summaries of the work of United Nations bodies dealing with decolonization and related subjects also appeared in the UN Monthly Chronicle and the Yearbook of the United Nations.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1049, annex.

B. Radio

4. All news developments about the Special Committee on decolonization in particular were reported in news bulletins of the News and Central Programme Section and transmitted via shortwave from United Nations Headquarters in 19 languages: Amharic, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Pilipino, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Thai and Turkish. News items on decolonization also appeared in the Weekly News Summary, which is distributed to 95 broadcasting organizations and made available at Headquarters to radio correspondents, and were included in language broadcasts transmitted by United Nations Radio.
5. There were daily news broadcasts during the General Assembly. When the Assembly was not in session, news was broadcast on an ad hoc basis. At least 75 news items on decolonization and related topics were transmitted during the period July 1974 to April 1975.
6. In addition to its daily and weekly output, United Nations Radio broadcast live meetings of the General Assembly and the Security Council related to decolonization. These transmissions on shortwave were beamed to Europe, the Middle East, North and Central Africa (with announcements in English and French), and to Latin America (with announcements in Spanish). These meetings were also relayed or rebroadcast by stations WNYC AM-FM and WKCR in the New York area. Efforts were made to inform stations in advance of emergency meetings of the Security Council.
7. The questions of decolonization featured prominently in the United Nations Radio transcription programmes, "Perspective", "The Week at the United Nations", "A Vitrina do Mundo", "Puntos Cardinales" and a new weekly programme in French, "L'Afrique à l'ONU". Thirty-six 15-minute broadcasts were devoted to this and related subjects. The subject matter for the features came from meetings of United Nations bodies dealing with decolonization, recordings in the field and interviews with delegates to the United Nations. Programmes in the "Perspective" series were used by broadcasting stations in 120 countries and Territories throughout the world. Written in English, the programmes were adapted into Amharic, Arabic, Chinese, French, Greek, Hebrew, Indonesian, Pilipino, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish and Urdu by various sections of United Nations Radio at Headquarters and into other languages by broadcasting stations abroad. All India Radio has continued adaptation of "Perspective" into Hindi and 11 other local languages. "The Week at the United Nations", a radio news magazine in English, which is used by several hundred radio stations in the United States of America, Canada, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and Oceania carried some 60 items on decolonization. "A Vitrina do Mundo", a weekly programme in Portuguese, highlighting decolonization and related African issues, was broadcast regularly by 17 stations in Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, the Azores, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. Fifteen African radio stations broadcast the new United Nations Radio weekly series "L'Afrique à l'ONU".

C. Television, films and photographs

8. "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed", a feature film produced by the Visual Service, was accepted by eight major television stations for telecast in the United States and by one overseas station, Television Singapura. Nineteen prints of the film were deposited with United Nations information centres for their use.

9. In May 1974, the Photographs and Exhibits Section of the Office of Public Information displayed in the public lobby of the United Nations building an eight-panel exhibit in connexion with the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. A photographic feature on Cape Verde was distributed to Associated Press (AP), United Press International (UPI), selected United Nations information centres and others interested in such material. Efforts were made to collect photographs on Namibia for a small, compact semi-permanent exhibit on that Territory. Suitable photographic material on Southern Rhodesia, which will illustrate the situation in this Territory, recent political developments and violations of United Nations sanctions, is being collected for possible use and distribution.

D. External relations

10. United Nations information centres are effective channels for the dissemination of information on decolonization and other United Nations issues. Copies of the public information mandates of the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session contained in relevant resolutions were dispatched to all United Nations information centres and services for their guidance in planning their information activities. The attention of centre directors was drawn to the importance of continuing dissemination of information on decolonization.

11. The following is a short summary of the work of the centres in the course of the period under review.

Publications

12. United Nations information centres distributed thousands of copies of printed matter dealing with decolonization and apartheid, including: A Trust Betrayed: Namibia, Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Decolonization, Namibia Bulletin. Objective: Justice, Programme of Action (for the full implementation of the Declaration), United Nations and Decolonization, 1945-1970, and the United Nations and Southern Africa. Other publications containing direct or indirect references to decolonization (including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Facts about the United Nations and Suggestions for Speakers) were also publicized by United Nations information centres.

Press releases

13. United Nations information centres issued their own press releases and reproduced those received by telegram from Headquarters. The Information Support Section dispatched to centres over 70 cables and circular memoranda on the subject of decolonization during the period under review. The dispatches greatly enhanced the work of the centres in publicizing the work of the United Nations through weekly newsletters or monthly bulletins. Press clippings from local newspapers and periodicals indicate that extensive use was made of the centre releases. One centre recorded 357 items, including editorials, in the local press on the question of decolonization. Another centre reported that a news agency serving 465 newspaper, radio and television organizations filed all features and releases on decolonization prepared by that centre.

Audio-visual material

14. United Nations information centres handled effectively the distribution of radio programmes, videotapes, films and photographs received from Headquarters. They organized public showings of films on decolonization and apartheid, including: "Exile", "Committee of 24 Visit to Africa", "End of a Chapter", "Morning After", "Uhuru", "They Speak Out", "Trusteeship Council", "Twentieth Century Slavery", "A Nation is Born" and "Security Council in Africa". Titles of radio programmes distributed included: "Decolonization - the small Territories", "Namibia", "The Republic of Guinea-Bissau" and "Sanctions Against Southern Rhodesia Reviewed". One centre produced its own weekly radio programme which was broadcast by a public radio network and 24 affiliated stations. The work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization was featured in some of those programmes.

Special observances and other activities

15. United Nations information centres organized and assisted in organizing meetings, exhibitions and other activities connected with the observance of Namibia Day and the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and Cape Verde Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. Some centres prepared press kits for both observances. The centre in Accra assisted the conference secretariat in the preparation and proceedings of the First Regional Meeting of African United Nations Associations. The political, economic and social problems of Africa were discussed at that meeting. In addition to providing printed and recorded material, centre directors also gave lectures and participated in radio and television discussions on decolonization and related topics.

16. The External Relations Division informed United Nations information centres well in advance of visits of senior United Nations officials to their regions. Special press conferences and other activities were organized by the centres in connexion with the visits of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and Decolonization, the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and other United Nations officials.

17. Additional copies of the pamphlets entitled Namibia Bulletin and A Trust Betrayed: Namibia were dispatched from Headquarters to the centres concerned to coincide with the visits of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

Non-governmental organizations

18. The non-governmental organizations represented at Headquarters were kept informed about developments in the area of decolonization. The Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Office of Public Information held four briefings for representatives of non-governmental organizations on decolonization and related issues. A stock of reports and other documents on these issues was maintained in the Non-Governmental Organizations Lounge at Headquarters. Briefing notes to non-governmental organizations were disseminated from United Nations information centres, and centres supplied basic information material and photographs for publications of the non-governmental organizations.

Public service

19. Visitors on the daily guided tours at Headquarters were briefed about the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, especially during group tours of the Trusteeship Council Chamber. Emphasis was placed on the main provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Trusteeship System.

20. The Group Programme Unit responded to requests from visiting groups and arranged briefings and lectures given by staff members of the United Nations at and away from Headquarters. At least 13 different groups of varying sizes benefited from such briefings and lectures on issues before the United Nations, including decolonization. In January 1975, the Unit organized "Visit United Nations Week". One of the highlights of the week was a lecture to a group of university students on the subject: "The United Nations Role in Decolonization". Among the films shown was "Twentieth Century Slavery". Background papers on decolonization were on display throughout the week.

21. The Public Inquiries Unit also contributed to the dissemination of information on decolonization during the period under review. This subject is included in its "Teachers' Kits". Relevant resolutions by the United Nations and publications of the Office of Public Information were also distributed to teachers, students and others interested in the work of the United Nations.

CHAPTER IV

(A/10023 (Part II))

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	1 - 11	95
B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.	12	97
ANNEX: REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN.		99

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February 1975, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item. The Special Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its sub-committee II in connexion with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 991st to 993rd, 996th, 997th, 999th and 1012th meetings between 6 February and 13 August.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 15 of this resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Powers concerned "to co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, ... to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants". The Special Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3289 (XXIX) and 3290 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 relating to specific Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned, by which the Assembly called on the administering Powers concerned to reconsider their attitude towards receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration. In addition, the Special Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3287 (XXIX), 3288 (XXIX), 3291 (XXIX), 3292 (XXIX) and 3294 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 relating respectively to the questions of the Seychelles, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Comoro Archipelago, Spanish Sahara and the Territories under Portuguese administration, as well as to General Assembly decisions of the same date relating to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Tokelau Islands. 1/
4. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Chairman (see annex to the present chapter) covering his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers concerned, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 977th meeting, on 22 August 1974. 2/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31, (A/9631), p. 116, item 23.

2/ Ibid., (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 13.

5. During the year under review, the Special Committee dispatched a visiting mission to Cape Verde in response to invitations extended to it by the Government of Portugal and the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) (see A/AC.109/PV.991-993). At the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Special Committee also dispatched a visiting mission to Montserrat (see A/AC.109/PV.996 and 997). Further, the Special Committee dispatched a visiting mission to Spanish Sahara at the invitation of the Government of Spain (see A/AC.109/PV.996). In response to invitations received in that connexion from the Governments of Algeria (A/AC.109/487), Mauritania (A/AC.109/484) and Morocco (A/AC.109/486), the Special Committee authorized the Visiting Mission to Spanish Sahara to visit those countries as well (see A/AC.109/PV.999). An account of the consideration by the Special Committee of the matters relating to the dispatch of the visiting missions and their reports is set out in chapters VIII, XIII and XXVIII of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vols. II-IV).

6. Further to the consultations referred to in paragraph 2 of the report of the Chairman (see para. 4 above), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations, in a letter dated 16 April 1975, informed the Chairman that, subject to subsequent consultations to be held in that regard with the people of the Tokelau Islands and with the concurrence of the Special Committee, arrangements for the chartering of a vessel might be made in time for the dispatch of a visiting mission to the Tokelau Islands in or around June 1976 (A/10023/Add.7, chap. XIX, annex II). In a letter dated 6 May 1975 the Chairman informed the Government of New Zealand that, on the basis of the consultations held on the matter, the Special Committee had agreed to envisage dispatching a visiting mission to the Territory within its programme of work for 1976, and requested the Government of New Zealand to proceed with the necessary arrangements (see chap. XIX of the present report, annex III (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. III) and A/AC.109/PV.999).

7. At the 1012th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman submitted to the Special Committee for its consideration a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1047), prepared by him on the basis of related consultations.

8. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1012), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 12 below).

9. On 22 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/500) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

10. In addition to the consideration of the item at plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described above, Sub-Committee II, in considering the specific Territories referred to it, took into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions mentioned in paragraph 3 above, as well as previous decisions of the Special Committee relating to the item.

11. Subsequently, the Special Committee, by approving the relevant reports of Sub-Committee II as well as the reports of the visiting missions, endorsed a

number of conclusions, recommendations and consensuses concerning the sending of visiting missions to specific Territories, as reflected in the following chapters of the present report:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Territory</u>	<u>Document</u>
XVII	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	A/10023/Rev.1, vol. III
XVIII	New Hebrides	"
XIX	Tokelau Islands	"
XXI	Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and Solomon Islands	"
XXII	St. Helena	"
XXIII	American Samoa and Guam	"
XXV	Bermuda	A/10023/Rev.1, vol. IV
XXVI	United States Virgin Islands	"
XXVII	British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands	"
XXVIII	Montserrat	A/10023/Rev.1, vol. IV

B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

12. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/500) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1012th meeting, on 13 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 8 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

Having examined the report of the Chairman on the question, 3/

Recalling the repeated appeals addressed to the administering Powers by the General Assembly to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration,

Conscious of the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous United Nations visiting missions in securing first-hand information

3/ See annex to the present chapter.

regarding the Territories concerned and ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of their peoples concerning their future status, thus enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the attainment by these peoples of the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Charter of the United Nations,

Having dispatched during 1975 visiting missions to Cape Verde formerly under the administration of Portugal, Montserrat under the administration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Spanish Sahara under the administration of Spain, at the invitation of the respective Governments,

Deploring the negative attitude of those administering Powers which continue to disregard the repeated appeals made in that connexion by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, thereby impeding the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories under their administration,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the co-operation extended to the United Nations by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the receiving of visiting missions in the Territories under their administration;

2. Calls upon the other administering Powers to reconsider their attitude and to co-operate fully with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

3. Requests its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned regarding the implementation of paragraph 2 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Special Committee as appropriate.

ANNEX*

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

1. At its 977th meeting, on 22 August 1974, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. a/ The resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

"Having examined the report of the Chairman on the question,

"Recalling that, in resolutions 3156 (XXVIII), 3157 (XXVIII) and 3163 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting mission, to the Territories under their administration,

"Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous United Nations visiting missions in securing first-hand information regarding the Territories concerned and ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of their peoples concerning their future status, thus enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the attainment by these peoples of the goals set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Charter of the United Nations,

"Having dispatched during 1974 visiting missions to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands under the administration of Australia, Niue under the administration of New Zealand and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands under the administration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the invitation of the respective Governments,

"Deploring the negative attitude of those administering Powers which continue to disregard the repeated appeals made in that connexion by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, thereby impeding the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories under their administration,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the continued co-operation extended to the United Nations in this regard by the Governments of Australia and

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.996.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 13.

New Zealand and of the positive decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the receiving of visiting missions in the Territories under its administration;

"2. Calls upon the other administering Powers to reconsider their attitude and to co-operate fully with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

"3. Requests its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned regarding the implementation of paragraph 2 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Special Committee as appropriate."

2. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Chairman entered into consultations in February 1975 with those representatives of the administering Powers who, having regard to the appeals addressed to them in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, had indicated their preparedness to hold discussions with him on the question, namely the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

3. During these consultations, the Chairman drew attention to the provisions of the relevant General Assembly decisions, including in particular resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as resolutions 3287 (XXIX), 3288 (XXIX), 3289 (XXIX), 3290 (XXIX), 3291 (XXIX), 3292 (XXIX) and 3294 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and two consensuses of the same date relating to specific Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned. In paragraph 15 of resolution 3328 (XXIX), the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers concerned "to co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants". The Chairman also recalled the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups to colonial Territories and emphasized the importance which the Special Committee attached to the dispatching of such groups as a means of collecting adequate information on conditions in the Territories.

4. In response to these representations and having regard to paragraph 15 of resolution 3328 (XXIX), the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned and to participate in the related work of the Committee.

5. With regard to the question of receiving visiting missions in the Territories concerned, the Chairman notes with satisfaction the positive attitude maintained by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. The Chairman intends to continue his consultations with these administering Powers on this question with a view to the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as appropriate.

6. The representative of the United States informed the Chairman that the question was the subject of continued and active consideration by his Government. The Chairman once again expressed the hope that the United States Government would soon respond positively to the repeated appeals made by the General Assembly and the Special Committee on this question.

7. The Chairman will keep the Committee apprised of any further developments in his consultations with the administering Powers concerned.

CHAPTER V

(A/10023 (Part III))

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	1 - 5	103
B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.	6 - 7	103
ANNEX: REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I		112

CHAPTER V

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February 1975, the Special Committee, by adopting the seventy-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993) decided inter alia, to refer this item to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1010th and 1011th meetings, on 5 and 7 August.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 3299 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 relating to the item, and resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as those resolutions relating to the colonial Territories in Africa. The Special Committee also took into account a letter dated 12 March 1975 (A/10058) addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations concerning the titles of the related items to be included in the provisional agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly.
4. At its 1010th meeting, on 5 August, the Special Committee took up the report of Sub-Committee I on the item, containing draft conclusions and recommendations for consideration and approval by the Special Committee (see annex to the present chapter). The Sub-Committee's report also includes five working papers, prepared by the Secretariat at the request of that Sub-Committee, which contain information on economic conditions with particular reference to foreign economic interests in a number of Territories.
5. At its 1011th meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee voted on the report of the Sub-Committee, at the request of the delegation of Denmark. The Special Committee adopted the draft conclusions and recommendations by a vote of 17 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 6 below). Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia and Denmark (A/AC.109/PV.1011).

B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

6. The text of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee at its 1011th meeting, on 7 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 5 above, is reproduced as follows:

1. Conclusions

(1) Having studied and reviewed the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa during the year under review, the Special Committee notes once again with grave concern that the colonial Powers and the States whose companies and nationals are engaged in such activities have continued to disregard United Nations decisions on the question. The colonial Powers and the above-mentioned States have not only failed to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 3299 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, but have further stepped up their policies of economic domination in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and other colonial Territories. Furthermore, the Special Committee finds that in the colonial Territories no legislative, administrative or other measures have been taken to put an end to, or to restrain the activities of, those foreign interests which continue to deprive the colonial peoples of the resources which they need for a viable independence.

(2) The Special Committee's study once again underscores the fact that in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia foreign companies and multinational corporations have continued their brutal and ruthless plunder and exploitation of the human and natural resources of the colonial Territories with the support of their Governments which have close relations and collaborate with the illegal and racist régimes concerned. Foreign economic and other interests in fact dominate the economy of the Territories. The opportunities for excessive profits and the protection offered by the colonialist and racist régimes continue to attract foreign economic interests, particularly those under the jurisdiction of certain Western Powers, to the colonial Territories in southern Africa. These corporations have developed only those economic sectors which would benefit themselves, and their activities are directly counter to the inherent rights and legitimate interests of the people of the colonial Territories. The Territories are thus reduced to the role of suppliers of agricultural and mineral products to the colonial Powers and some other developed countries. The earnings realized by the foreign economic interests are made possible by the fact that the wages paid to indigenous workers are much lower than those paid to the non-African workers and also that the indigenous workers have no social security benefits. The proceeds from the exploitation of natural resources, in so far as they remain in the Territories, are invariably used to support the policies of colonial domination. The profits of foreign enterprises have never been used for the development of projects which are in any way beneficial to the local populations. The profits are not invested for the improvement of the economic, cultural and social conditions of the indigenous peoples; they are either repatriated or are shared with the racist régimes.

(3) The brutal exploitation by monopolies and the prolonged rule of the local racists and colonialists have plunged the broad masses of the people in the colonial Territories of southern Africa into a state of dire misery. Over 50 per cent of the children die a premature death before the age of 10 years because of the lack of medical care and facilities. Over 90 per cent of the population is illiterate. The monopolies, in collaboration with the colonial Powers, have continued to stifle trade union activities and labour movements. Thus, the racist régimes grant extraordinarily favourable conditions to foreign companies, which, in return for assured profits and security, exert pressure on their respective Governments to support the policies of those régimes.

(4) The Special Committee notes with serious concern that the Salisbury-Pretoria axis is supported by big monopolies controlled from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan. Financial and technological participation by these and other countries, particularly those within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), in the exploitation of the colonial Territories is strengthening the oppressive minority racist régimes in southern Africa. Foreign financial groups, lured by the bait of easy profits, have supported colonialist and racist régimes in their plans for genocide in southern Africa. By actively collaborating with international monopolies and other foreign companies and encouraging them to make large investments in the colonial Territories in southern Africa, the authorities in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa have conspired to consolidate and strengthen their alliance and have increased the threat to the national liberation movements in the Territories as well as to neighbouring independent African countries.

(5) The Special Committee's study proves that the entire employment framework of Southern Rhodesia is exploitative towards Africans. South Africa and Southern Rhodesia recently signed an agreement which allows South African mining companies to recruit African labour from Southern Rhodesia. It is expected that, under this agreement, South Africa will recruit at least 20,000 African labourers from Southern Rhodesia each year. The agreement stipulates that the mines will remit 60 per cent of the wages of the labourers in foreign currency to the illegal régime. This scheme would provide Southern Rhodesia with yet another source of foreign exchange. With this in mind, the illegal régime is said to be prepared to provide the South African mines with about 100,000 African labourers from Southern Rhodesia each year.

(6) There has been widespread participation of foreign economic interests in the economy of Southern Rhodesia. Over 80 per cent of the mining enterprises of this Territory are controlled by certain Western Powers. In collusion with the Smith régime, they continue to dominate the economy, consolidate colonialism and racial discrimination and enslave the African majority while denying it access to its own natural resources. It is common knowledge that these interests have enabled the Smith régime to circumvent the sanctions prescribed in resolutions of the Security Council.

The Special Committee's study also finds that the illegal régime has been encouraging subsidiaries of foreign economic interests in the Territory to register in Southern Rhodesia and thereby technically become Southern Rhodesian companies. The formation of subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia releases the subsidiaries from the legal control of the parent companies. For example, the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd., and Lonrho, Ltd., both of the United Kingdom, have claimed inability to control their Southern Rhodesian subsidiaries. Registration of the subsidiaries enables Governments to claim that no economic interests in their countries are involved in the economy of Southern Rhodesia. In fact, foreign parent companies can continue investing in their Southern Rhodesian subsidiaries by channelling the investments through their South African subsidiaries. Furthermore, these companies are a source of revenue to the illegal régime. It becomes obvious that the activities of the foreign interests involved in the exploitation of the Territory represent an important means of preserving the colonial occupation of the region.

(7) A close examination of the activities of foreign companies in Southern Rhodesia reveals that all economic activity is carried on by United Kingdom, South African and United States companies which repatriate enormous profits each year. The United Kingdom, South Africa and the United States have violated the Security Council resolutions on the embargo against Southern Rhodesia with impunity. Furthermore, NATO has continued to provide massive assistance to the illegal Salisbury régime by supplying it with aircraft, tanks and light weapons. The régime has also profited from the influx of immigrants attracted by the un hoped for opportunities to make their fortunes in Southern Rhodesia. Apart from being economically beneficial to the colonial economy, the increase in the European population has enabled the illegal régime to exercise greater control over the indigenous population with a view to preventing it from joining the liberation movement.

(8) The Special Committee's study proves that Namibia's economy, principally based on mining, commercial fishing, commercial farming and stock raising, is almost exclusively owned, controlled and dominated by foreign companies based in South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and certain other Western countries. Under the present system of co-operation, South Africa and the foreign monopolies extract the maximum wealth from the Territory, repatriating about one third of its gross domestic product. The role of the African population is to serve as a regular source of cheap labour. The supply of labour is assured by the system of apartheid which confines Africans to reserves and "homelands" where the main economic activity is agriculture at the subsistence level. Thus, the only opportunity open to the African for earning a cash wage is employment at exploitation wages in the white sector. By encouraging the flow of foreign investment into Namibia, the colonialist and racist régime is seeking to gain the protection of the international monopolies as well as their help in keeping Namibia under its control.

(9) The Special Committee notes with concern that foreign economic interests are involved in the banking and other financial institutions of Namibia. Banks with branches in the Territory include Barclays National Bank, Ltd., (the South African subsidiary of Barclays Bank International, Ltd., of the United Kingdom), which has 22 branches and 90 agencies; the French Bank of Southern Africa (in which the Banque de l'Indochine holds a 58 per cent interest); Commerzbank, AG (Federal Republic of Germany); Nedbank (South Africa); Standard Bank of Southern Africa (United Kingdom and United States participation); and Volkskas and the Land and Agricultural Bank (South Africa). Financial companies have provided loans to the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM), primarily for financing the Cunene hydroelectric scheme. These are known to include Hill, Samuel and Company, Ltd., of the United Kingdom, Crédit commercial de France/Crédit lyonnais, SA and Commerzbank. United Kingdom companies are also known to be involved in insurance: the Legal and General Insurance Company, and the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, which operates through a subsidiary called Norwich Union Insurance Society of SA, Ltd. All these companies and enterprises acting in co-operation with, and with the direct support of, the racist régime will strengthen the colonial rule over Namibia.

(10) In the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands, there is undoubtedly also a direct relationship between the activities of foreign economic interests and the perpetration of colonialism. Foreign monopolies have dominated the economy of these Territories for a considerable period, and, at the same time, have frustrated all efforts by the inhabitants to achieve self-determination and independence. The Special Committee's study has disclosed how firmly the roots of foreign financial companies, owned mostly by interests in the United Kingdom, the United States and other Western European countries, are embedded in these islands. These economic activities have constantly impeded every attempt by the islanders to attain self-determination and independence. The owners of the companies realize that their activities will be limited as soon as these islands attain independence, and that their profits will have to be used for the development of the Territory and the welfare of its inhabitants. At present, the profits realized from these activities are transmitted abroad to the foreign investors.

(11) In the Cayman Islands, there are 5,000 financial institutions controlled from the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. The profits from these institutions are returned to those countries and not even a small percentage is used for the economic development of the Territory. The islanders, on the whole, do not hold senior positions in these financial institutions but are employed to do unskilled jobs at ridiculously low wages. The Cayman Islanders, in short, derive little or no financial benefit from the presence of these financial institutions. On the contrary, they experience continuous exploitation of their natural resources and their labour and a persistent delay in progress towards self-determination and independence.

(12) The Special Committee's study shows that in Bermuda, foreign companies have exploited a demand for hotel accommodation and luxury homes and have constructed luxurious hotels and expensive homes, which has helped to attract tourists. These investments in the building industry yield profits which are returned to the respective countries of the investors. Mr. C. V. Woolridge, Minister of Labour and Immigration, has attempted to institute stricter control over the acquisition of land by aliens. The idea behind this policy is to encourage aliens to purchase expensive apartments and reserve the less expensive ones for Bermudians. This policy will do little to help the situation. The rich will continue to grind the faces of the poor by purchasing several of the expensive apartments and charging costly rents for them. Those who cannot afford to purchase even the less expensive homes will have no alternative but to pay the high rents. Foreign financial companies will therefore continue to amass wealth and endeavour to strengthen their position in the island, thereby frustrating efforts by Bermudians to achieve independence.

(13) With regard to the situation in other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific areas, the Special Committee expresses its concern that foreign economic and other interests are continuing to deprive the indigenous peoples of their rights over the wealth of their countries. Despite appeals by the General Assembly, the administering Powers have failed to restrict the sale of land to foreigners; the loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of the Territories has continued to be the most obvious consequence of this practice in these regions.

(14) The Special Committee reaffirms the principles and decisions set out in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as well as in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. It fully supports the right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to full permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and all economic activities, including the right to nationalization and the right to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, their natural and all other resources.

(15) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that protest campaigns against the involvement of foreign economic interests in the exploitation of the colonial Territories have taken place. The Special Committee also notes the useful efforts and measures by governmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their campaigns with a view to mobilizing world public opinion to halt the predatory activities of foreign monopolies in colonial Territories.

(16) The Special Committee once again concludes, on the basis of its study, that the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the

colonial Territories in southern Africa are an impediment to decolonization and to the eradication of apartheid and racial discrimination. The Special Committee deeply regrets that the colonial Powers have not implemented resolution 3299 (XXIX), even in a preliminary way. By ignoring the provisions of this resolution, they have added to the obstacles impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

2. Recommendations

7. On the basis of the above conclusions, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it should:

(1) Reaffirm once again that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests, as they are continuing to operate in the colonial Territories, constitute a major obstacle to the attainment of political independence and of economic and social justice for the indigenous peoples, and are impeding the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV);

(2) Reaffirm the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural wealth and resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose freely of those resources in their best interests;

(3) Reaffirm the previous recommendations of the General Assembly, in particular those contained in resolution 3299 (XXIX), and call upon the colonial Powers and States concerned to implement them fully and without delay;

(4) Declare that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating their rights to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(5) Strongly condemn the present activities and operating methods of those foreign economic and other interests in the Territories under colonial domination which are designed to keep the colonial peoples subjugated and to thwart their efforts and initiatives toward self-determination and independence;

(6) Strongly condemn the support given by the colonial Powers and other States to foreign economic and other interests which are exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories under colonial domination without regard to the welfare of the indigenous peoples thereby depriving them of the means of stabilizing their economies and achieving independence;

(7) Condemn the role of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories as impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa;

(8) Call upon all Governments of Member States to intensify their efforts to put an end to all forms of economic and financial aid to colonial régimes which use such support to repress the national liberation movements;

(9) Invite all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded, including provision for compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, the natural and all other resources of States subjected to foreign occupation, foreign and colonial domination or the policy of apartheid;

(10) Reiterate its urgent request that the colonial Powers and States concerned should take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their companies and nationals who own and operate enterprises in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, to put an end to their activities which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories;

(11) Request the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous population by foreign monopolies and the support they give to the colonialist and racist régimes;

(12) Request the Secretary-General to undertake measures aimed at giving the widest possible publicity to the decisions of the General Assembly taken in connexion with the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories;

(13) Request once again the colonial Powers and States concerned to comply fully with the provisions of resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 3299 (XXIX), as well as previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and also to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which are contrary to the above-mentioned resolutions;

(14) Continue to review the "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" as a separate item on its agenda and that it should request the Special Committee to continue its study and to report thereon annually to the Assembly.

ANNEX*

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I

Chairman: Mr. A. F. AL-MASRI (Syrian Arab Republic)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE	1 - 2	113
B. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT	3 - 4	113

APPENDICES: WORKING PAPERS PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT
AT THE REQUEST OF SUB-COMMITTEE I ON ACTIVITIES OF
FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS IN COLONIAL
TERRITORIES

I. SOUTHERN RHODESIA	114
II. NAMIBIA	135
III. BERMUDA	155
IV. CAYMAN ISLANDS	163
V. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	168

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1017.

A. Consideration by the Sub-Committee

1. The Sub-Committee considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" at its 145th, 146th and 148th meetings, held between 22 April and 25 June 1975 (see A/AC.109/SC.2/SR.145, 146 and 148 and corrigendum).
2. The Sub-Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, the Seychelles, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Guam (see appendices I-VI below). It also had before it the relevant information contained in the general working papers prepared by the Secretariat on the various Territories. a/
3. ...

B. Adoption of the report

4. Having considered the item concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration and having studied all the information available to it, the Sub-Committee adopted conclusions and recommendations on the item at its 148th meeting, on 25 June 1975. b/
5. The Sub-Committee adopted the present report at the same meeting.

a/ See chaps IX, X, XIV and XXIII-XXVII of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vols. II-IV).

b/ The conclusions and recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee I for consideration by the Special Committee were adopted by the latter body without modification and are reproduced in para. 6 of the present chapter.

APPENDICES: WORKING PAPERS PREPARED BY THE
SECRETARIAT AT THE REQUEST OF SUB-COMMITTEE I
ON ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER
INTERESTS IN COLONIAL TERRITORIES

APPENDIX I

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
Introduction	1 - 6
1. Agricultural interests	7
2. Commercial and industrial companies	8 - 61
3. Mining companies	62 - 92
4. Retail shops	93
5. Employment	94 - 95

INTRODUCTION

1. Information on the economy of Southern Rhodesia is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee to the General Assembly, as well as in the nine special studies prepared by the Secretariat for Sub-Committee 1. a/ Further information concerning the mandatory economic and financial sanctions imposed on the Territory by the Security Council is contained in the reports of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia. b/ Recent political and other developments in the Territory are outlined in the latest working paper prepared by the Secretariat for the current session of the Special Committee (chap. IX of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II)).
2. Since the illegal declaration of independence in 1965, most of the pertinent information on the state of the economy and the activities of foreign economic interests in Southern Rhodesia has been withheld by the illegal régime to protect the Territory from the impact of international sanctions. Information on these questions was further curtailed in 1969 by the introduction by the illegal régime of the "Emergency Powers Regulations (1969)" which, inter alia, prohibited foreign economic and other interests operating in the Territory from "giving away economic secrets either deliberately or through negligence". Consequently, whatever information is made available, either by the illegal régime or by business interests, is largely of a general nature, in particular that concerning production figures, external trade and participation of foreign capital in the economy of the Territory. These data suggest, however, that there has been no diminution of the role of foreign economic and other interests as reported in the last special study; the economy continues to be dominated by those interests acting in co-operation with, and supported by, the illegal régime.
3. The extensive participation of foreign economic interests in the economy of Southern Rhodesia is demonstrated by the fact that in 1967 there were more than 190 United Kingdom economic interests in the Territory, at least 56 United States economic interests in 1969 and at least 47 South African economic interests in 1970. c/
4. In 1974, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that, as of that time, there were no longer any British firms operating in Rhodesia. The illegal régime has been encouraging subsidiaries

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix III; ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix III.

b/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 (S/11594/Rev.1), vols. I and II.

c/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix III, tables 12-14.

of foreign economic interests in the Territory to register in Southern Rhodesia and thereby technically become Southern Rhodesian companies. The formation of subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia releases the subsidiaries from the legal control of the parent companies. For example, the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd., and Lonrho, Ltd., both of the United Kingdom, have claimed inability to control their Southern Rhodesian subsidiaries. The registration enables Governments to claim that no economic interests in their countries are involved in the economy of Southern Rhodesia. In fact, foreign parent companies can continue investing in their Southern Rhodesian subsidiaries by channelling the investments through their South African subsidiaries. Furthermore, these companies are a source of revenue to the illegal régime. As reported previously, in April 1973, the régime imposed a non-resident shareholders' tax of 15 per cent on taxable profits. This tax is aimed at forcing companies not yet registered in Southern Rhodesia to do so. The tax does not apply to subsidiaries of foreign economic interests registered in Southern Rhodesia.

5. In 1974, Business Herald, a publication of The Rhodesia Herald, commissioned a firm of chartered accountants, Alan and Harsant, to conduct a study of Southern Rhodesian companies and to establish bases of comparison to determine the level of performance of each company in relation to other companies. Alan and Harsant divided Southern Rhodesian companies into two groups, namely commercial and industrial companies, and mining companies. In ranking the companies, Alan and Harsant examined factors such as gross tangible assets, market capitalization as at July 1974, net taxed profits or after-tax profits (see tables 1-5 below). The survey was based on either the audited accounts of the companies which had issued their 1974 reports on or before 15 July 1974, or the 1973 audited accounts of those whose 1974 reports had not yet been issued.

6. This paper provides an analysis of the leading commercial and industrial companies and of the leading mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia.

1. AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

7. There is little participation of foreign economic interests in the agricultural sector, most of which is in the hands of individual European farmers. Foreign interests are involved mainly in the production of sugar, in which companies such as Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd. (owned by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.), and Triangle Sugar Estates, Ltd. (owned by the Huletts Corporation of South Africa), have large corporate plantations. Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd., one of the leading companies in Southern Rhodesia, is discussed in paragraphs 18-21 below.

2. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

A. Classification of leading companies according to Business Herald

8. In terms of gross tangible assets, the companies listed in table 1 below are classified as the top 12 commercial and industrial companies operating in Southern Rhodesia.

Table 1

Southern Rhodesia: leading commercial and industrial companies
in terms of gross tangible assets a/

(In millions of Southern Rhodesian dollars) b/

<u>Parent company</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Southern Rhodesian subsidiary</u>	<u>Gross tangible assets</u>
Nedbank Holdings	South Africa	Rhodesian Banking Corporation, Ltd. (RHOBANK)	131.5
...	...	Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd.	52.8
South African Breweries, Ltd.	South Africa	Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. (RHOBREW)	42.3
...	...	TA Holdings, Ltd.	33.9
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.	South Africa	Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd.	27.2
Unilever, Ltd.	United Kingdom	FREECOR Group of Companies	25.6
Lonrho, Ltd.	United Kingdom	David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.	12.7
Roskar Investments (Pvt.), Ltd.	...) Morewear Industrial Holdings, Ltd.	10.7
G.A. Ware Holdings	...		
American Cigarette Company Overseas (Pvt.), Ltd.	United States of America	Rothmans of Pall Mall (Rhodesia), Ltd.	10.2
Plate Glass Company	South Africa	Plate Glass Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.	9.0
Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.	United Kingdom)) Salisbury Portland Cement Company, Ltd.	8.3
White's South African Portland Cement Company, Ltd.	South Africa)		
Tate and Lyle Company, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd.	8.0

Source: The Rhodesia Herald - Business Herald, 15 August 1974.

a/ Covering 1973 or 1974. See para. 5 above.

b/ In 1974, the nominal exchange rate of the Southern Rhodesian dollar fluctuated between \$US 1.20 and \$US 1.65.

9. In terms of market capitalization, which is the market value of all ordinary shares at closing prices, the companies listed in table 2 below were found to be the top 10 commercial and industrial companies operating in Southern Rhodesia at 3 July 1974.

Table 2

Southern Rhodesia: leading commercial and industrial companies
in terms of market capitalization at 3 July 1974

(In millions of Southern Rhodesian dollars)

<u>Parent company</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Southern Rhodesian subsidiary</u>	<u>Market capitalization</u>
South African Breweries, Ltd.	South Africa	Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. (RHOBREW)	73.9
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.	South Africa	Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd.	35.3
Lonrho, Ltd.	United Kingdom	David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.	31.5
Nedbank Holdings	South Africa	Rhodesian Banking Corporation, Ltd. (RHOBANK)	19.9
...	...	Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd.	15.3
...	...	TA Holdings, Ltd.	15.1
Midlands Bank	United Kingdom	Rhodesian Cables, Ltd.	14.7
Plate Glass Company	South Africa	Plate Glass Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.	13.6
Argus Printing and Publishing	South Africa	Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd. (RP and P)	12.5
Premier Portland Cement Company, Ltd.)	South Africa	Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Ltd.	11.3
Anglo America Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.)			

Source: The Rhodesia Herald - Business Herald, 15 August 1974.

10. In terms of net taxed profits after adjusting for extraordinary credits on charges, minority interests and preference dividends, the companies listed in table 3 below were classified as the top 10 commercial and industrial companies operating in Southern Rhodesia.

Table 3

Southern Rhodesia: leading commercial and industrial companies
in terms of net taxed profits a/

(In millions of Southern Rhodesian dollars)

<u>Parent Company</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Southern Rhodesian subsidiary</u>	<u>Net taxed profits</u>
South African Breweries, Ltd.	South Africa	Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. (RHOBREW)	4.8
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.	South Africa	Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd.	2.5
Lonrho, Ltd.	United Kingdom	David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1.6
Premier Portland Cement Company, Ltd.)	South Africa	Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1.3
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.)			
Pretoria Portland Cement Company, Ltd.	South Africa	Rhodesia Cement, Ltd. (RHOCEM)	1.2
...	...	TA Holdings, Ltd.	1.2
Plate Glass Company	South Africa	Plate Glass Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1.1
Nedbank Holdings	South Africa	Rhodesian Banking Corporation, Ltd. (RHOBANK)	1.0
American Cigarette Company Overseas (Pvt.), Ltd.	United States	Rothmans of Pall Mall (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1.0 b/
...	...	Mashonaland Holdings	1.0

Source: The Rhodesia Herald - Business Herald, 15 August 1974.

a/ Covering 1973 or 1974. See para. 5 above.

b/ Estimate based on nine months ending 31 March 1974.

B. Examination of individual companies

Rothmans of Pall Mall (Rhodesia), Ltd.

11. Rothmans of Pall Mall (Rhodesia) is the leading tobacco manufacturer in Southern Rhodesia. As reported previously, this company was originally owned by Rothmans Tobacco (Holdings), Ltd. of the United Kingdom. Recent information indicates, however, that between 1967 and 1974 the company changed hands. Business Herald lists the "outside shareholder" as the American Cigarette Company Overseas (Pvt.), Ltd., with a 50 per cent ownership of the subsidiary.

12. Rothmans has 2.8 million shares in issue and, as indicated in table 3 above, it ranked ninth among the non-mining interests in terms of net taxed profits for the nine months ending 31 March 1974. It is also ranked ninth in terms of gross tangible assets (see table 1 above). According to Business Herald, the company's earnings had increased steadily over the preceding five years, but the rate of profit increase declined in 1973/74 owing to "the rise of costs of raw materials and packaging", although there was a 13.7 per cent increase in the volume of sales in the five months from January to May 1974.

13. Business Herald also notes that despite the reduction in its profits, Rothmans is reported to have out-performed its major competitor, BAT Central Africa, Ltd., 49 per cent of which is owned by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd. of the United Kingdom. British-American Tobacco Company originally held shares in other tobacco manufacturing subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia: BAT Rhodesia, Ltd. (49 per cent), Carlton Cigarette (Pvt.), Ltd. (58 per cent) and the Export Leaf Tobacco Company of Africa (Pvt.), Ltd. (share unknown). d/

Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd.

14. As indicated in the last report of the Special Committee, e/ Rhodesia Sugar Refineries is owned by the Tate and Lyle Company, Ltd. of the United Kingdom which controls 50.1 per cent of the subsidiary. Business Herald ranks Rhodesia Sugar Refineries twelfth in terms of gross tangible assets among Southern Rhodesia's non-mining interests (see table 1 above).

15. The company has 2.6 million shares in issue. In the financial year 1972/73, its profits increased by 18 per cent over the previous year; however, its sales decreased by 40 per cent in the first six months of 1974 compared with the same period in 1973. The company claims that the high cost of materials, labour and transport led to the slump in its profits. For example, it had changed its packaging material from paper to polythene bags in order to reduce costs, but the shortage of plastics, owing to the oil crisis, led to increased packaging costs. The profits of the company have continued to suffer.

d/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix III, para. 62.

e/ Ibid., para. 20.

16. Rhodesia Sugar Refineries also claims that the fixed margin between the selling price of raw and refined sugar has helped to reduce its profits. According to the company, its sales growth was 1.6 per cent for the first six months of 1974, compared with 8 per cent for the corresponding period in 1973.

17. According to Business Herald, Tate and Lyle still controls Sugar Marketing, Ltd. and T. J. Heyes through Rhodesia Sugar Refineries. Sugar Marketing also refines sugar and T. J. Heyes has a chain of warehouses.

Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd.

18. Hippo Valley Estates, a sugar producer, is partly owned by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa (33.8 per cent). Among all Southern Rhodesian non-mining interests, Business Herald ranks it fifth in terms of gross tangible assets, second in terms of market capitalization and second in terms of net taxed profits earned in the financial year 1973/74 (see tables 1 to 3 above). The total shares in issue by Hippo Valley Estates is said to be 13.3 million.

19. The company claims that "the world sugar market has often swung from glut to scarcity. Currently it is verging towards scarcity with a reduction in world stocks". f/ Although the London daily price of sugar rose to £300 a ton, the profits of the company in 1973/74 fell from \$R 2.9 million to \$R 2.6 million, a drop of \$R 318,000. The company apparently does not expect to do better in 1974/75, because it anticipates a further drop in the price of sugar.

20. Other difficulties cited in the company's annual report included technical difficulties in its mills, on which it planned to spend \$R 12 million, and the continuing water shortage.

21. Hippo Valley Estates also grows citrus fruits and enlarged its citrus growth by 7,700 trees in 1973.

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. (RHOBREW)

22. RHOBREW is the leading non-mining company in Southern Rhodesia. Business Herald ranks it third in terms of gross tangible assets and first in terms of market capitalization and net taxed profits earned in 1974 (see tables 1 to 3 above). Its market capitalization is more than double that of Hippo Valley Estates. The company is owned by South African Breweries, which holds 76.1 per cent of its shares. The total number of shares in issue is listed as 16.4 million. RHOBREW began principally as a manufacturer of beer, but has diversified into other areas of the Southern Rhodesian economy.

23. RHOBREW wholly controls the Rhodesian Food Corporation (Pvt.), Ltd., and Southern Sun Hotels, the largest hotel group in Southern Rhodesia. In 1974, the Rhodesian Food Corporation is reported to have increased its net taxed profits by 39 per cent over 1973. This subsidiary is now expanding into the manufacture of pet foods. Southern Sun Hotels did not do well in 1974, owing to the drop in tourism.

f/ The Rhodesia Herald - Business Herald, 15 August 1974, p. 12.

24. RHOBREW also owns shares in National United Cannery (Pvt.), African Distillers and Schweppes (Central Africa), Ltd. It previously held shares in the Hippo Valley Estates, but sold them in 1973 for \$R 2.1 million. Despite this diversification of interests, RHOBREW still receives 34 per cent of its net taxed profits from beer. Its subsidiary, Heinrich's Chibuku Breweries (1968), Ltd., manufactures and markets African beer.

Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Ltd.

25. The Premier Portland Cement Company is largely owned by the Pretoria Portland Cement Company, Ltd. of South Africa (48.9 per cent) and by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa (16.2 per cent). Among the non-mining companies in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks Premier Portland Cement tenth in terms of market capitalization and fourth in terms of net taxed profits earned in 1973/74 (see tables 2 and 3 above).

26. Its profits and those of its subsidiary, the United Portland Cement Company (Pvt.), Ltd. (UNICEM), have been decelerating. Although its taxed profits of \$R 1.3 million at the end of August 1973 indicated a slight increase over the comparable period in 1972, the six months ending 28 February 1974 showed a decline, from \$R 508,000 to \$R 506,000. The company claims that, having reached full production, its profit margin per ton of cement will continue to diminish.

27. Premier Portland Cement also owns 76 per cent of Premier Stone Crushers and, as noted in the last report of the Special Committee, g/ it owns 33 per cent of Cerama Industries (Pvt.), Ltd. which manufactures tiles.

Salisbury Portland Cement Company, Ltd.

28. As noted previously, h/ Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. of the United Kingdom and White's South African Portland Cement Company, Ltd. own the Salisbury Portland Cement Company. Among the non-mining companies of Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks Salisbury Portland Cement eleventh in terms of gross tangible assets (see table 1 above).

29. Business Herald reports that the company had sustained an impressive growth rate until 1973. Its net taxed profits in the first six months of that financial year were \$R 351,000; in 1974, its net taxed profits for the same period were \$R 350,000.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd. (RHOCEM)

30. Although RHOCEM is controlled by the Pretoria Portland Cement Company, Ltd. through the Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Business Herald chose to study the company separately. Thus, in terms of its net taxed profits earned in 1974 (see table 3 above), Business Herald ranks RHOCEM fifth among the non-mining

g/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix III, para. 72.

h/ Ibid., para. 70.

companies in Southern Rhodesia. RHOCEM is reported to have had a steady profit and dividend record, and has thus been able to return large profits to ensure future capital expansion.

31. The company also owns 50 per cent of the shares of UNICEM and has shares in Dunstan-RHOCEM, a transport business, and in Fort Concrete, a manufacturer of precast concrete.

Plate Glass Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.

32. Plate Glass Industries is a subsidiary of the Plate Glass Company of South Africa. Its principal activities in Southern Rhodesia are in the glass and timber industries and in the lucrative board and plywood manufacturing industry.

33. Among the non-mining interests in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks the company tenth in terms of gross tangible assets, eighth in terms of market capitalization and seventh in terms of net taxed profits earned in 1974 (see tables 1 to 3 above). The company imports glass in raw form and processes it in Southern Rhodesia. It believes that the Southern Rhodesian glass market is not large enough to justify the establishment of a glass manufacturing unit.

34. Although the company claims that its taxed profits for the year ending 31 March 1974 were 40 per cent above those of 1972/73, it has expressed concern that a slump in the building industry and unforeseen factors in the export market might cause a decline in profits because of increased costs.

35. Plate Glass Industries holds concessions in the large hardwood forests in the south and the extensive softwood forests in the eastern part of the country. As noted previously, i/ the company joined with the Anglo American Corporation to establish Gluelam Products, Ltd., a producer of laminated timber from local pine.

Rhodesian Cables Ltd.

36. Rhodesian Cables manufactures copper and aluminium high voltage transmission cables. It has 1.2 million shares in issue and its leading foreign shareholder is the Midlands Bank of the United Kingdom which owns 68.7 per cent of the company. Business Herald ranks Rhodesian Cables seventh in terms of market capitalization among non-mining companies that operate in Southern Rhodesia (see table 2 above).

37. The company obtains its copper locally and has therefore been able to cut production costs. Business Herald noted that the company "has had an excellent growth record over the past five years". The company's taxed profits for the year ended 30 June 1974 are listed as \$R 952,000 (\$R 732,000 for 1972/73). The company expects its taxed profits for 1974/75 to exceed \$R 1 million.

i/ Ibid., para. 77.

Morewear Industrial Holdings, Ltd.

38. Morewear Industrial Holdings has 5.7 million shares in issue and its major foreign shareholders are Roskar Investments (Pvt.) (21.9 per cent) and G. A. Ware Holdings (20.7 per cent). Business Herald ranks Morewear eighth in terms of gross tangible assets, among the non-mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia (see table 1 above). According to Business Herald, the profits of Morewear have been increasing each year at an average rate of more than 50 per cent.

39. Morewear has four other subsidiary companies operating in Southern Rhodesia: Morewear Industries (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd.; Morewear Tubes (Pvt.), Ltd.; Lysaght and Company (Pvt.), Ltd.; and Willowvale Engineering (Pvt.), Ltd. These companies are involved in designing and manufacturing mining machinery, heavy-duty trailers, steel pressings, bulk handling equipment, railway rolling stock and steel tubing. Through Lysaght and Company, Morewear is involved in steel sales, structural steel fabrication and steel reinforcement.

Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd. (RP and P)

40. RP and P has 300,000 shares in issue. Its major foreign shareholder is Argus Printing and Publishing of South Africa, which owns 40 per cent of the shares. Business Herald ranks RP and P ninth in terms of market capitalization among the non-mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia (see table 2 above).

41. RP and P has an almost complete monopoly on newspapers published in Southern Rhodesia. It owns The Rhodesia Herald, The Sunday Mail and The Chronicle, the three leading newspapers in the Territory, as well as The Sunday News and The Umtali Post.

42. In 1972, the company's net profits were \$R 534,782, which rose to \$R 659,369 in 1973. According to Business Herald, the company has invested \$R 900,000 in an expansion programme which includes a new press and extensions to Herald House, its headquarters.

Kingstons

43. Kingstons, a distributor of books and newspapers, has 1 million shares in issue. Its major foreign shareholder is Central News Agency (CNA) Investments of South Africa, which owns 60 per cent of the shares. Argus Printing and Publishing, through its subsidiary, RP and P, owns 10 per cent of the shares of Kingstons.

44. In 1973, the limited expansion of the book business in Southern Rhodesia led to a pessimistic view of the future prospects of the company. Mr. A. H. MacIntosh, the chairman of the company said:

"There seems little prospect of any material improvement in the permit position /authorized foreign exchange/ and, in general, conditions in Rhodesia are hardly conducive to an atmosphere of optimism."

45. Kingstons has diversified into other areas of the economy. It increased its holdings to 80 per cent in Lenbern, Ltd., which operates a football pool. Lenbern appears to have done well in 1974 and contributed \$R 81,354 to the net profits of Kingstons in 1973/74.

Rhodesian Pulp and Paper Industries (RHOPULP)

46. As previously noted, j/ RHOPULP is partly owned by Premier Paper Mills, Ltd. of South Africa. The company is reported to have recovered from a period of reduced profits which had started in 1971. In 1974, the company's earned tax profits were 40 per cent higher than its forecast, made at the end of 1972. Specific information concerning the company's profits is not available.

47. RHOPULP manufactures paper and board products. It also controls a subsidiary, RHOPULP Timber, which owns large forests.

FREECOR Group of Companies

48. According to Business Herald, FREECOR is the youngest company on the list of Southern Rhodesia's top 10 companies. It is ranked sixth in terms of gross tangible assets among non-mining interests operating in Southern Rhodesia (see table 1 above).

49. FREECOR was established in 1969 as a property investment and development company. The property market in Southern Rhodesia is largely dependent on the level of immigration, which has been very low since 1972. At times, there has even been a net loss in immigration. As a result, FREECOR decided to diversify into other areas of the economy, especially industry and commerce. At present, only 24 per cent of the company is still in the property market.

50. FREECOR is now involved in furnishings, swimming pools, soaps and detergents, edible oils and electrical goods, and is making a determined effort to penetrate the African consumer market. In 1974, FREECOR acquired an 85 per cent interest in the Highfield Bag Company, situated near the Highfield African Township in Salisbury. FREECOR anticipates that its earnings for 1974/75 will increase by 15 per cent as a result of this acquisition. It is reported that the company now plans to concentrate on internal expansion.

51. FREECOR's foreign shareholders include the Lever Brothers Group of Unilever, Ltd. of the United Kingdom, which in turn is controlled by Lever Brothers, Inc. of the United States.

David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.

52. David Whitehead, a subsidiary of Lonrho, Ltd. of the United Kingdom, is the largest textile manufacturer in Southern Rhodesia. Among the non-mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks David Whitehead seventh in terms of gross tangible assets, and third in terms of market capitalization and net taxed profits (see tables 1 to 3 above).

j/ Ibid., para. 83.

Rhodesian Banking Corporation, Ltd. (RHOBANK)

53. RHOBANK has 3.3 million shares in issue. Its major foreign shareholder is Nedbank Holdings of South Africa, which owns 50.6 per cent of the company. Among non-mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks RHOBANK first in terms of gross tangible assets, fourth in terms of market capitalization and eighth in terms of net taxed profits earned in 1973/74 (see tables 1 to 3 above)

54. RHOBANK was originally known in Southern Rhodesia as the Netherlands Bank. From about 1967, RHOBANK began its conversion from a commercial bank to what it calls a "banking corporation", involved in all types of financial services. This diversification led to a rise in total deposits from \$R 21.7 million in 1967 to \$R 101.0 million in 1973, which then represented 16.6 per cent of all deposits in Southern Rhodesia. It now controls 17.7 per cent of the lending market in Southern Rhodesia.

55. In 1967, RHOBANK acquired share capital in Scottish Rhodesian Finance, Ltd. and soon after set up Nefichro Acceptances, now called Syfrets Merchant Bank, Ltd. RHOBANK holds 80 per cent of the shares in Syfrets Insurance Brokers, Ltd. and a majority holding in Travel International, Ltd. All these subsidiaries except Travel International provide financial services.

56. RHOBANK receives strong competition in the field of finance from Standard Bank, Ltd. and Barclays Bank International, Ltd. The Standard and Chartered Bank Group, Ltd. of the United Kingdom originally controlled Standard Bank, Ltd. in Southern Rhodesia and Standard Finance, Ltd. and has interests in RIB Holdings (Pvt.), Ltd. and the Export Credit Insurance Corporation of Rhodesia, Ltd. Barclays Bank International, Ltd. of the United Kingdom originally owned branches in Southern Rhodesia. Standard Bank, Ltd., its associates and Barclays Bank International, Ltd. provide many types of financial services.

Rhodesian Holdings, Ltd. (RAHL)

57. RAHL has 5 million shares in issue. Its major foreign shareholder is the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa which controls 57.4 per cent of the shares. RAHL is involved in merchant banking services, including acceptance credits, banking services, financing the movement of goods, portfolio management and company mergers and restructures. According to Business Herald, RAHL earns good profits which have been on an upward trend since 1973.

58. RAHL has acquired control of Sagit Trust Rhodesia, Ltd., which is involved in property sales and management, company secretarial services, estate planning, trust administration, mortgage bonds, investments and insurance.

TA Holdings, Ltd.

59. Business Herald labels TA Holdings as "the true conglomerate". Among the non-mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks TA Holdings fourth in terms of gross tangible assets and sixth in terms of market capitalization and net taxed profits (see tables 1 to 3 above).

60. TA Holdings, originally known as Tobacco Auctions, began as a company wholly involved in tobacco auctions. Economic sanctions reduced its profits, however, and it decided to diversify into other areas of the economy. The company's first steps in this direction were the purchase of a large block of shares in United Cannery, a food-processing factory, and some shares in Perrins, a manufacturer of packaged soups. Both of these ventures failed.

61. In 1967, TA Holdings bought Lear Motors (now the Amalgamated Motor Corporation), and in 1969 took over Cooksey Investment. In 1971, it acquired the Riet Group of Companies, including the Business Equipment Corporation, Hire-a-Vision and the Insurance Company of Rhodesia. The company also has a transport division run by its subsidiary, Freight Services. TA Holdings is also attempting to obtain shares in the mining industry and recently became a major shareholder in the Africa Strip Mining Company.

3. MINING COMPANIES

62. As stated previously k/ the mining industry of Southern Rhodesia is controlled by foreign economic interests which are attracted to the Territory by the large profits obtainable from mining investments. A comparison of table 3 above, showing the net taxed profits of the leading non-mining companies, and table 5 below, showing the after-tax profits of the leading mining companies, indicates how profitable the mining industry is.

63. The mining companies demand a higher return on their investments because they claim that they face greater risks than those faced by the industrial and commercial companies. These risks include the fluctuation in metal prices and the amortization of the capital cost of the investment over the life of the mine. But as Business Herald states, "in a world of growing demand and shrivelling resources the outlook for mineral products can only improve in the long term and it would not be surprising to see the ratings given to mining shares gradually improve". In fact, even in the short term, foreign investments in Southern Rhodesia have reaped windfall profits in the mining sector, as shown in table 5 below.

64. For example, according to Business Herald, the shares of gold companies such as Coronation Syndicate, Ltd. (CORSYN) and Falcon Mines, Ltd. and those of copper companies such as MFD Mangula, Ltd. are expected in 1974/75 to produce yields between 8 and 15 per cent over the current prices on the Southern Rhodesian and South African stock exchanges. The shares of Southern Rhodesian industrials, however, are not expected to yield more than 9.6 per cent over the current prices.

k/ Ibid.

A. Classification of the leading mining companies according to Business Herald

65. Business Herald examined the economic positions of eight leading mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia and ranked them in terms of market capitalization and after-tax profits (see tables 4 and 5 below).

B. Examination of individual mining companies

Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Ltd.

66. As noted in the last report of the Special Committee, ^{1/} Rio Tinto (Rhodesia) was originally owned by the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation of the United Kingdom. Its interests in mining are widespread. It is involved in the mining of nickel, copper, chrome, gold and emeralds and is considering opening a new coal mine and a platinum mine.
67. Among the mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks Rio Tinto (Rhodesia) fourth in terms of market capitalization and third in terms of after-tax profits earned in 1973 (see tables 4 and 5 below). The company has experienced rising profits except in 1972, when its profits fell mainly because of a decline in world nickel prices. According to Business Herald, Rio Tinto (Rhodesia) had record profits for 1974. In the first six months of the year, Rio Tinto (Rhodesia) earned net taxed profits of \$R 2.5 million, compared with \$R 3.7 million for the whole of 1973.
68. Rio Tinto (Rhodesia) operates the Empress Nickel Mining Company, Ltd., owns a 50.1 per cent interest in Rio Trust, the group's investment company, and has acquired the Perseverance nickel mine, Rhodesian Mining Enterprises (Pvt.) and the Great Dyke chrome mines.
69. The Empress Nickel Mining Company also had a profitable year. According to Business Herald, in the first six months of 1974 it earned net taxed profits of \$R 1.3 million, compared with \$R 1.7 million for the whole of 1973. Rio Trust also had a good year. For the first six months of 1974 the net taxed profits of Rio Trust were \$R 135,000, compared with \$R 217,000 for the whole of 1973.
70. According to Business Herald, Rio Tinto (Rhodesia) has been disappointed for some time by the low yields generated by its chrome subsidiaries such as the Great Dyke chrome mines. In an effort to reduce costs, the company has erected a new pilot ferrochrome plant at the Eiffel Flats to process chrome on the site of the old Cam and Motor mine along the North Dyke.

^{1/} For further details on these companies see ibid., paras. 29-48.

Table 4

Southern Rhodesia: market capitalization of leading mining companies at 3 July 1974

(In millions of Southern Rhodesian dollars)

<u>Parent company</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Southern Rhodesian subsidiary</u>	<u>Market capitalization</u>
Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Ltd.	South Africa	MTD Mangula, Ltd.	56.0
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.	South Africa	Rhodesian Nickel Corporation, Ltd. (RHONICK)	38.0
Lonrho, Ltd.	United Kingdom	CORSYN	36.0
Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Ltd.	33.0
Anglo American Corporation	South Africa	Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd.	25.0
Falcon Mines, Ltd.	United Kingdom	Falcon Mines, Ltd.	14.0
Rio Tinto Zinc	United Kingdom	Empress Nickel Mining Company, Ltd.	...
Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (JCI)	South Africa	Shangani Mining Corporation, Ltd.	...

Source: The Rhodesia Herald - Business Herald, 15 August 1974.

Table 5

Southern Rhodesia: after-tax profits of leading mining companies^{a/}
(In thousands of Southern Rhodesian dollars)

<u>Parent company</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Southern Rhodesian subsidiary</u>	<u>Year ended</u>	<u>After-tax profits</u>
Lourho, Ltd.	United Kingdom	CORSYN	September 1973	5 461
Messina	South Africa	MTD Mangula	September 1973	4 200
Rio Tinto Zinc	United Kingdom	Rio Tinto (Rhodesia)	December 1973	2 930
Anglo American Corporation	South Africa	RHONICK	March 1974	2 576
Anglo American Corporation	South Africa	Wankie Colliery	August 1973	1 800
Falcon Mines	United Kingdom	Falcon Mines	September 1973	785
Rio Tinto Zinc	United Kingdom	Empress Nickel Mining Company	December 1973	1 635 ^{b/}
JCI	South Africa	Shangani Mining Corporation

Source: The Rhodesia Herald - Business Herald, 15 August 1974.

a/ Covering 1973 or 1974. See para. 5 above.

b/ Net taxed profits.

MTD Mangula, Ltd.

71. MTD Mangula is a subsidiary of the Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Ltd. (Messina) of South Africa in which the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa holds a 10 per cent interest. MTD Mangula is the leading copper mining company in Southern Rhodesia. Among all the mining companies in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks MTD Mangula first in terms of market capitalization and second in terms of after-tax profits earned in the financial year ended September 1973 (see tables 4 and 5 above).

72. Until September 1974, MTD Mangula appeared to be doing well, but the recent fall in world copper prices is expected to affect the profits of the company in 1974/75.

73. MTD Mangula owns a 25 per cent interest in Messina Rhodesia Investments, Ltd. (MERITS) which controls the Lomagundi Smelting and Mining Company (Pvt.), Ltd. and Gwai River Mines (Pvt.), Ltd.

Falcon Mines, Ltd.

74. Falcon Mines of the United Kingdom originally owned the Dalny and Venice mines and the Olympus Consolidated Mines, Ltd., which operates the Commoner, Dawn and Old Nic gold mines. Falcon Mines is the largest gold mining company in Southern Rhodesia in terms of output. Among the mining companies operating in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks Falcon Mines sixth in terms of market capitalization and after-tax profits earned in the financial year ended September 1973 (see tables 4 and 5 above).

75. The company plans to increase its milling rate from about 19,000 tons to 29,000 tons a month. An investigation of its Venice property is now under way to determine whether it would be feasible to open a new mine.

Coronation Syndicate, Ltd. (CORSYN)

76. CORSYN is a subsidiary of Lonrho, Ltd. of the United Kingdom. It owns the Arcturus, Mazoe and Muriel gold mines and the Inyati copper mine. Among the mining companies in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks CORSYN third in terms of market capitalization and first in terms of after-tax profits earned in the financial year ended September 1973 (see tables 4 and 5 above).

77. CORSYN profits are not expected to be substantially reduced by the fall of world copper prices because, in 1974, its losses from this source were offset by the rise in gold prices, thus providing CORSYN with profit stability.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

78. The Anglo American Corporation is involved in the mining of nickel, copper, iron and ferrochrome in Southern Rhodesia. Business Herald ranks two of the eight mining subsidiaries of the Anglo American Corporation among the eight leading mining companies of Southern Rhodesia. These are the Wankie Colliery Company, Ltd. and RHONICK.

79. Among the mining companies in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks the Wankie Colliery Company fifth in terms of market capitalization and after-tax profits earned in the financial year ended August 1973 (see tables 4 and 5 above).

80. In recent years, the Wankie Colliery Company has lost substantial investment income owing to heavy capital expenditure programmes effected in the aftermath of the Wankie mine disaster of 1972 when 427 people were killed. The Number 2 colliery, at which the disaster occurred, had to be redeveloped and a new Number 4 colliery was fully mechanized by August 1974.

81. The company's total coal production for 1973/74 was 2.8 million tons, almost the same volume as its coal production in 1972/73. The company anticipates, however, that the prolonged energy crisis will lead to a rising demand for coal and coke and therefore expects its level of production to rise.

82. Among the mining companies in Southern Rhodesia, Business Herald ranks RHONICK second in terms of market capitalization and fourth in terms of after-tax profits earned in the financial year ended 31 March 1974 (see tables 4 and 5 above). After the company's recovery from the effects of the 1972 drop in nickel prices, it undertook massive development projects involving an investment of \$R 8.2 million in the extension of its subsidiary, the Bindura Smelting and Refining Company, Ltd. RHONICK expects that Bindura will be sufficiently developed in 1976 to handle the refining of the extra nickel which will be available in that year when the Shangani Mining Corporation reaches full-scale production of nickel. RHONICK holds a 36.8 per cent interest in Shangani.

83. In 1974, RHONICK also invested \$R 5.4 million in the Epoch nickel claims in Filabusi in the south of the country. Its operation of Trojan Nickel Mines, Ltd. and Madziwa Copper Mines, Ltd. was reported to have gone very well in 1974. In fact, RHONICK expects improved profits and dividends in the financial year ended 31 March 1975. The company expects world nickel prices to increase in 1975.

84. In addition to its interests in the Wankie Colliery and RHONICK, the Anglo American Corporation holds shares in the following mining and finance companies:

Anglo American (Rhodesian Services), Ltd.

Anglo American Corporation (Rhodesia), Ltd.

Consolidated Mines Holdings (Rhodesia), Ltd.

Trojan Nickel Mines, Ltd.

Madziwa Copper Mines, Ltd.

Bindura Smelting and Refining Company, Ltd.

Shangani Mining Corporation, Ltd.

85. Business Herald ranks the Shangani Mining Corporation as one of the "eight substantial mining companies". The company is in the process of being developed and expects to start production of copper and nickel in 1976.

86. The Shangani Mining Corporation is owned by JCI (55.2 per cent), RHONICK (36.8 per cent) and by Major A. Hilton and Associates (8 per cent) (see also para. 82 above).

Rhodesia Iron and Steel Corporation (RISCO)

87. RISCO is located in Que Que about 110 miles south-west of Salisbury. Apart from the illegal Southern Rhodesian régime, the shareholders of RISCO are the Anglo American Corporation; British South African Investments, Ltd.; Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd.; the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd.; the Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Ltd. (Messina); the Roan Selection Trust, Ltd. (RST), which is controlled by American Metal Climax, Inc. (AMAX); and Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd. All of these companies are subsidiaries of companies originally registered in the United Kingdom, the United States and South Africa.

88. In 1973, RISCO had initiated an expansion programme to raise its output of iron and steel from 410,000 tons to 1 million tons a year. The expansion scheme was to cost an estimated \$R 62.8 million. According to reports, a number of foreign companies had agreed to finance the scheme including the European-American Banking Corporation of the United States; Handelskredit Bank, AG of Switzerland; Neunkircher Eisenwerk, AG and Klockner and Company of the Federal Republic of Germany; and Vereinigte Österreichische Eisen und Stahlwerke Aktiengesellschaft (VOEST) of Austria.

89. When the proposed expansion scheme was made public, the Secretary-General, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, requested Governments whose jurisdiction covered the foreign companies involved to investigate the participation of those companies. m/ The investigation is still in progress.

Other mining companies

90. Turner and Newall, Ltd. of the United Kingdom, through its subsidiary the Rhodesia and General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd., owns the Shangani and Mashaba asbestos mines.

91. The Union Carbide Corporation of the United States owns Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., Africa Chrome Mines, Ltd. and Union Carbide Rhomet (Pvt.), Ltd.

92. AMAX owns Bikita Minerals (Pvt.), Ltd. through its subsidiary RST. Bikita Minerals produces lithium.

m/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Special Supplement No. 3 (S/11597), annex IV.

4. RETAIL SHOPS

93. As previously reported, foreign economic interests are also involved in the retail industry in Southern Rhodesia, especially department stores. South African interests control most of these stores, such as Edgar Stores, Ltd., Edwards, Ltd., Greatermans, Ltd. and OK Bazaar Group, Ltd. Other major chain stores include Macy's Consolidated (Pvt.), Ltd., which is associated with R. H. Macy and Company of the United States, and F. W. Woolworth and Company, which is owned by F. W. Woolworth and Company, Ltd. of the United Kingdom in association with F. W. Woolworth and Company of the United States.

5. EMPLOYMENT

94. As previously reported, the entire employment framework of Southern Rhodesia is exploitative towards the Africans, remunerative towards the Europeans and profitable to the foreign economic interests. Further information on employment conditions in the Territory is provided in chapter IX of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II). However, it may be noted here that South Africa and Southern Rhodesia recently signed an agreement which allows South African mining companies to recruit African labour from Southern Rhodesia. The airlift of African labour from Southern Rhodesia to South Africa is already in progress with two flights daily leaving for South Africa. It is expected that under this agreement South Africa will recruit at least 20,000 African labourers from Southern Rhodesia each year. According to press reports, the starting rate for the labourers is R 1.33 n/ for an eight-hour shift, compared to the minimum of 26 cents to 30 cents (Southern Rhodesian) paid by mines in Southern Rhodesia for the same shift. The agreement between the South African mines and the Southern Rhodesian illegal régime stipulates that the mines will remit 60 per cent of the wages of the labourers in foreign currency to the illegal régime. At the end of their contract and on their return to Southern Rhodesia the labourers would then receive the money in Southern Rhodesian currency.

95. This scheme would provide Southern Rhodesia with another source of foreign exchange. With this in mind, the illegal régime is said to be prepared to provide the South African mines with about 100,000 African labourers from Southern Rhodesia each year.

n/ One South African rand (R 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.49.

APPENDIX II

NAMIBIA

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
Introduction	1 - 2
1. Role of foreign investment in the economy of Namibia	3 - 10
2. Mining	11 - 52
3. Petroleum	53 - 56
4. Fishing	57 - 61
5. Agriculture and livestock	62 - 67
6. Manufacturing and construction	68 - 69
7. Water projects	70 - 79
8. Finance	80 - 82
9. Effect of the involvement of foreign economic interests on the African population	83 - 85

INTRODUCTION

1. At the request of the Special Committee, the Secretariat has prepared a special study on the role played by foreign economic interests in the economy of Namibia each year since 1967. a/ These studies provide information on the main sectors of the economy in which foreign interests are involved, namely, mining, fishing and agriculture, as well as on investments and profits of individual companies which are identified by nationality. Taken together, they point up the domination of the economy by South African and other foreign economic interests which are impeding the independence of the Territory.

2. The present study provides supplementary information on the principal foreign economic interests active in the Territory and highlights current trends in economic exploitation (see also chap. X of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II)).

1. ROLE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF NAMIBIA

3. As indicated in previous working papers, foreign economic interests have been important to South Africa both in maintaining its illegal control over the Territory and in the exploitation of the Territory's economic potential. A number of foreign interests are also beneficiaries of the Territory's wealth, annually repatriating in the form of profits and dividends a total sum estimated to equal one third of the Territory's gross domestic product. According to a recently published study, there are a total of 88 companies (including 35 South African) operating in the Territory at present. Of the non-South African companies, interests from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland control 25; the United States of America, 15; the Federal Republic of Germany, 8; France, 3; and Canada, 2.

4. No recent information is available on the extent of foreign capital invested in the Territory. In 1967, foreign capital other than South African, principally from the United Kingdom and the United States, was estimated to comprise 53 per cent of the total investment in fishing, mining and manufacturing (R 92.22 million) b/ and 61.4 per cent of the R 76.08 million invested in mining and manufacturing. South African investments in mining were estimated to amount to an additional R 29.0 million. Since then, although no precise data are available, foreign investments are known to have further increased. As previously reported, it was estimated that by 1972 the rate of investment in Namibia amounted to £25.0 million per annum, of which 60 per cent was invested for quick profits in the mining industry.

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix IV; *ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix IV.

b/ One rand (R 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.49.

5. In 1970, the Territory's gross domestic product was estimated at R 373.1 million, or \$US 725 per capita (approximately the same as South Africa and exceeded in Africa only by Libya). Owing to racial discrimination, however, as manifested in wages, the non-white per capita gross domestic product was calculated at only \$US 250, compared with \$US 4,250 for whites. Subtracting the sum annually repatriated by foreign companies (i.e., one third of the gross domestic product), the actual per capita income was estimated to be about \$US 167 for non-whites and \$US 2,834 for whites. The term "non-white" includes higher-paid "Coloured" and Bastards as well as Africans, thereby distorting the African average upwards.

6. In 1973, it was reported that the Territory's gross domestic product had increased by more than 60 per cent since 1970 to R 615.0 million. Available information indicates that the ratio of white to non-white earnings remained unchanged at best. This anomaly demonstrates that, under South African administration, the chief role of the African population in Namibia is to serve as a pool of cheap labour for foreign interests, thereby increasing their profits and their payments to the South African Government.

7. Apart from providing the initial capital investment required for developing economic resources, particularly mining, foreign interests provide South Africa with its principal source of revenue from the Territory in the form of taxes. In 1973/74, for example, taxes paid by mining companies amounted to R 43.2 million and those by non-mining companies totalled R 9.9 million, together accounting for 57 per cent of the Territory's taxes directly collected by South Africa.

8. Although these sums provide South Africa with a sizable source of income which it has used, in part, for development of the infrastructure, including power and communications, a recent study points out that these expenditures have strengthened its control over the Territory.

9. Namibia also serves as a market for South Africa's exports and as a source of primary materials which South Africa is able to purchase without a loss of foreign exchange. Available information indicates that South Africa purchases approximately 50 per cent of Namibia's exports annually, while providing about 80 per cent of its imports, primarily fuel, food and manufactures. In addition to purchasing the bulk of cattle exports and a proportion of the fish production at favourable prices, South Africa also depends on Namibia for zinc and tin to fulfil its own annual requirements without recourse to foreign markets.

10. Under the present system of co-operation between South Africa and foreign interests designed to extract the maximum wealth from the Territory, the role of the African population is to serve as a regular source of cheap labour. The supply of labour is assured by the system of apartheid which confines Africans to reserves and "homelands" where the main economic activity is agriculture at the subsistence level. Thus, the only opportunity open to the African for earning a cash wage is employment at exploitation wages in the white sector.

2. MINING

11. Although official data on mineral production have been unavailable since 1966, information from unofficial sources indicates that, owing to increased foreign investment, the value of production increased from R 127.0 million in 1966 to R 250.0 million in 1973. Diamonds were reported to account for approximately R 140.0 million (56 per cent) and base minerals, principally copper, for the remaining 44 per cent (33.8 per cent in 1966). The relative increase in the value of base minerals since 1966 is considered to represent the growing importance of foreign interests other than those of South Africa.

12. In 1973, 18 companies were engaged in mining operations in the Territory and a further 34 engaged in prospecting for base minerals, principally copper. Two of these companies, Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM) and the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., which is involved in base mineral mining, accounted for almost 90 per cent of total production.

13. The production of major minerals from 1970 to 1972 is set out in table 1 below.

Table 1

Namibia: volume of mineral output, 1970-1972

(short tons)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Diamonds (carats)	1 660 000	1 562 000	1 600 000
Silver (ounces)	1 200 000	1 000 000	1 373 000
Copper	25 080	27 830	38 586
Iron ore	56 080	50 000	...
Lead	77 500	83 270	77 911
Manganese ore	20 000	15 000	...
Tin	790	770	727
Zinc	50 710	56 100	66 120

Source: World Mining: Catalog, Survey and Directory (special supplement), 25 June 1972 and 25 June 1973.

14. No data on mining are available for 1973 and 1974. Recent press reports indicate, however, that owing to a combination of factors, a slowdown in all areas of the mining sector may occur in the near future. These factors include the depletion of known diamond reserves, falling prices for copper in the world market and the decision of certain foreign companies to withdraw from the Territory.

15. In February 1974, a Commission of Inquiry into the Diamond Industry of the Republic of South Africa and the Territory of South West Africa, set up by the South African Government, reported that the Territory's production of diamonds would decline sharply over the next 20 years unless important new discoveries were made. The Commission predicted a drop of 8.5 per cent per annum, in the combined production of Namibia and the Republic and an eventual decrease to 22 per cent of the current level of output by 1990.

16. Early in 1975, it was reported that falling copper prices had led to the cancellation of plans for a major copper mine in the Territory. At about the same time, it was reported that five United States oil companies had withdrawn from the Territory since October 1974.

17. The following sections summarize information on recent developments in connexion with the major mining operations under way in Namibia.

A. Diamonds

18. As previously reported, CDM has held a monopoly on diamond mining in Namibia since 1971. The company is a subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of South Africa, which is itself a subsidiary of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

19. In 1973, the net profits of CDM amounted to R 97.0 million, an increase of R 33.0 million over the previous year; a further R 60.0 million was paid in taxes to the South African Government and R 30.0 million was disbursed in the form of ordinary dividends. The net profits were reported to have accounted for just under 40 per cent of the total net profits accruing to De Beers. During the year, the company produced 1.6 million carats of diamonds, unchanged from the preceding year.

20. According to the CDM interim report for the six-month period ending 30 June 1974, net profits rose to R 39.8 million (R 37.8 million in the corresponding period of the previous year).

21. CDM reported no new major undertakings in 1973. According to the Financial Mail (Johannesburg), huge diamond deposits along the shoreline have already been depleted because of intensive mining. As a result, the centre of mining operations is gradually being shifted farther inland along the Orange River. There has also been a gradual decrease in the ratio of carats recovered per ton of sand and gravel treated, as shown in table 2 below.

Table 2

Namibia: diamond production, 1970-1973

	<u>Metric tons treated</u> (million)	<u>Carats recovered</u> (million)	<u>Carats/100 metric tons</u>
1970	...	1.7	15.02
1971	11.3	1.6	14.55
1972	11.0	1.6	14.53
1973	11.7	1.6	13.75

Source: De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Annual Report, for the years 1972 and 1973.

B. Base minerals

Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd.

22. The Tsumeb Corporation is the second most important mining enterprise in the Territory, accounting for more than 80 per cent of base mineral production and for over 20 per cent of total exports. The company, which is controlled by United States interests (American Metal Climax, Inc. (AMAX) and the Newmont Mining Corporation), produces lead, copper, zinc, cadmium and silver at three mines (Tsumeb, Kombat and Matchless) and operates the only copper smelter and lead refinery in the Territory. A fourth mine at Asis Ost, owned in conjunction with the South West Africa Company, Ltd. (SWACO) (see paras. 30-36 below), was scheduled to open in 1974. Tsumeb owns 75 per cent of the new mine, which has proven ore reserves of 440,500 tons.

23. Production of recoverable metals in concentrates from Tsumeb's operations from 1968 to 1973 is summarized in table 3 below.

Table 3

Namibia: base mineral production of the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. 1968-1973

	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Lead</u> (short tons)	<u>Zinc</u>	<u>Cadmium</u> (kilogrammes)	<u>Silver</u> (grammes)
1968/69	27 624	60 449	3 815	231 302	39 608 099
1969/70	26 677	65 372	7 893	314 723	38 231 178
1970/71	27 207	62 141	7 040	266 406	44 361 218
1972	17 622	49 684	4 308	198 952	34 454 320
1973	23 904	51 619	2 580	131 154	41 681 760

Source: Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., Annual Report, 1973.

24. During 1973, the Tsumeb smelter processed 70,000 tons of blister copper and 148,000 tons of lead. Of this total, 40,251 tons of copper and 126,764 tons of lead came from its own mines; the balance comprised "custom concentrates", imported for refining and re-export. It was reported during the year that Tsumeb planned to spend \$US 11.7 million on the expansion of its copper smelter to 79,000 tons blister capacity annually, in order to handle more custom concentrates.

25. In 1973, the company reported metal sales totalling R 58.6 million and net profits of R 13.1 million. Taxes paid to the South African Government amounted to R 6.7 million.

26. According to the company's Annual Report for 1973, Tsumeb continued to prospect for new deposits both at its existing mines and at other sites in the Territory. It also continued its involvement with SWACO and the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (ANGLOVAAL) of South Africa in joint prospecting ventures.

27. In 1974, Tsumeb, together with the O'okiep Copper Company, Ltd. of South Africa (in which it is a majority shareholder), announced plans to build a 134,000-ton electrolytic copper refinery near Cape Town at a cost of \$US 40 million. It was envisaged that the new facility would be the largest copper refinery in South Africa and would refine the entire blister copper output of both parent companies, as well as some part of the copper output of other companies operating in South Africa, particularly Prieska Copper Mines (Pty.), Ltd. and the Phelps Dodge Corporation. The new refinery was scheduled to be in operation by late 1976 or early 1977 and was expected to save South Africa R 10 million annually in foreign exchange.

28. In January 1975, Tsumeb officials announced that plans for the refinery had been "shelved" for at least two years. According to a report in The Windhoek Advertiser, the reason for the decision was not specified, but appeared to be tied to the decrease in the world price of copper, from £2,000 to £500 per ton over the preceding few months. The report concluded that political considerations did not appear to have been a factor in the decision.

29. In 1973, Tsumeb employed 1,331 whites and 4,657 Africans, or about 40 per cent of all contract labourers involved in the mining industry. African labourers were reported to earn about R 69 a month, of which an average of R 36.40 comprised cash wages and R 32.85, non-cash benefits. White employees averaged about \$US 685 per month in cash. Although African cash wages were raised 15 per cent in April 1973, they are still below the minimum monthly subsistence wage (R 60) established by the Windhoek Non-European Affairs Department.

South West Africa Company (SWACO)

30. SWACO, the third largest mining company in Namibia, owns and operates the Berg Aukas and Brandberg West mines. Approximately 30 per cent of the shares in SWACO are owned by Vogelstruisbult Gold Mining Areas, Ltd., of South Africa; a further 30 per cent by New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., of the United Kingdom; and the remaining 40 per cent by the Anglo American Corporation and Charter Consolidated, Ltd., of the United Kingdom.

31. The company's total holdings comprise an exclusive prospecting concession of 686 square miles, 11 proclaimed mining areas totalling 9.5 square miles in the Otavi and Brandberg areas and a mining grant covering 1.75 square miles at Berg Aukas. In addition, SWACO owns freehold land covering 110 square miles, most of which is leased to white farmers and marketing organizations.

32. SWACO's principal activity is the mining and sale of concentrates containing vanadium (of which it is the sole producer in Namibia and the second producer in the world after the United States), zinc, lead, tin and wolfram. Vanadium is exported principally to the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, where it is used in the manufacture of steel. The company's production of zinc, one of the few major minerals in which South Africa is not self-sufficient, is exported largely to that country. Production of tin and wolfram was discontinued in 1973 owing to depressed prices, but was expected to resume in 1975.

33. The company's mining production figures for 1970-1973 are set out in table 4 below.

Table 4

Namibia: mineral production of the South West Africa
Company, Ltd. (SWACO), 1970-1973

(tons)

	<u>Lead/ vanadates</u>	<u>Zinc/lead sulphides</u>	<u>Zinc silicates</u>	<u>Tin/ wolfram</u>	<u>Total</u>
1970	4 274	16 004	30 598	478	51 354
1971	8 197	7 319	23 674	595	39 585
1972	5 571	11 089	23 692	635	40 987
1973	6 576	7 907	27 930	225	42 638

Source: South West Africa Company, Ltd., Annual Report, 1973.

34. In addition to its principal mines, SWACO holds shares in the Tsumeb Exploration Company (25 per cent), which is in the process of developing the copper deposit in the SWACO concession areas at Asis Ost, and in the Africa Triangle Mining, Prospecting and Development Company (Pty.), Ltd. (20 per cent), in which the Tsumeb Corporation, the United States Steel Corporation, the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, De Beers Consolidated Mines and ANGLOVAAL also have interests.

35. Under an agreement reached in 1969, zinc residues and concentrates from the Berg Aukas mine are purchased by a consortium of South African companies, processed

by them into zinc oxide and sold exclusively to the Zinc Corporation of South Africa (ZINCOR). The latter in turn has a contract to supply the entire zinc requirements of the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa (ISCOR). The companies involved in the consortium, which is known as Kiln Products, Ltd., include the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa and Vogelstruisbult Metal Holdings, Ltd., of South Africa.

36. In 1973, SWACO reported net profits of £118,800 on the basis of mineral sales totalling £1.97 million and dividends of £74,500. During the year, the company paid a total of £30,000 in taxes, of which £3,000 was in the form of South African income tax and £27,000 comprised United Kingdom corporation tax. Under the terms of the United Kingdom South Africa Double Taxation Agreement, which was extended to Namibia with effect from 14 June 1974, the United Kingdom allows the company relief against all taxes paid to the South African Government.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd. of Canada

37. The Oamites mine, owned by Falconbridge Nickel Mines (75 per cent) in conjunction with the State-owned Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of South Africa (25 per cent), is reported to be the most important copper producer after the Tsumeb Corporation. Opened in 1971 at a cost of \$US 7.0 million, the Oamites mine, which is located south-west of the town of Tsumeb, is reported to have proven ore reserves of 4 million tons with a copper content of 1.7 per cent and is producing copper at the rate of 45,000 tons per month.

38. In July 1974, Falconbridge announced plans to develop a second copper mine in the Territory. The new mine would entail an investment of R 9.0 million and would produce about 35,000 tons of copper ore a month. In January 1975, the Managing Director of Falconbridge announced that the company had decided to suspend development of the project "while the international situation is so uncertain". An official statement issued at the time said that the company had decided to wait for an improvement in the price of copper before continuing operations.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (JCI)

39. JCI has recently become one of the major South African investors in the Territory. The company owns 52.5 per cent of the Otjihase copper mine, scheduled to open in 1976 at a cost now estimated to be R 44.0 million, which is expected to replace SWACO as the third largest mining operation in the Territory. Located 17 kilometres north-east of Windhoek, the mine has estimated reserves of 16 million tons at an average grade of 2 per cent copper, with zinc, silver and gold recoverable as by-products, and is expected initially to produce 100,000 metric tons per month. Minerts Development (Pty.), Ltd. of South Africa, which in turn is owned equally by the Continental Ore Corporation of the United States and FEDMAR, Ltd., of South Africa, controls the remaining shares. Under this scheme of ownership, the Continental Ore Corporation owns 23.8 per cent of Otjihase, with South African interests controlling the balance.

40. In November 1974, JCI announced plans to develop a massive new copper mine in the Namib Desert, some 100 kilometres east of Walvis Bay. According to press

reports, prospecting has reached an advanced stage and results appear to be highly promising. It is envisaged that the mine will be operating in about six years' time and that production will be similar to that of the Otjihase mine. Other shareholders in the venture are the Société minière et métallurgique de Peñarroya, SA, of France and the Nord Resources Corporation of the United States, which together own 50 per cent of the mine.

ISCOR

41. The Government of South Africa is directly involved in mining in the Territory through ISCOR, which owns and operates the Rosh Pinah zinc mines and the Uis tin mine. Nominal ownership of the Rosh Pinah mine is vested in the Industrial Mining Corporation (IMCOR) Zinc, in which ISCOR owns 51 per cent and the Moly Copper Mining and Exploration Company (SWA) Ltd. owns 49 per cent.

42. In 1972, the Rosh Pinah mine, which is the major source of zinc in the Territory, produced 23,201 tons of zinc concentrate, all of it shipped to ISCOR in South Africa, reportedly saving South Africa R 7.0 million in foreign exchange. Some 6,500 tons of lead were also produced and exported to the United Kingdom.

43. The Uis tin mine, which is located in the proposed Damara "homeland", is reported to supply about 63 per cent of ISCOR's requirements of tin annually. In 1970/71, the last year for which information is available, the company exported 1,258 tons of tin concentrates with a recoverable tin content of 676,000 kilograms to South Africa.

Laurasia resources

44. In January 1974, it was reported that two Canadian companies, Laurasia Resources and Noranda, had begun percussive drilling for copper at a site near Windhoek. The concession area consists of 600 acres, said to contain three mineralized zones each 30 to 50 feet in width and up to 3,000 feet long, with surface assays ranging from under 1 per cent to over 4 per cent copper.

C. Uranium

45. The Territory's only confirmed source of uranium is the Rössing mine, near Swakopmund, which is scheduled to come into production in mid-1976 at a cost of £750.0 million. Shareholders in the mine comprise the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd. (RTZ) of the United Kingdom (60 per cent); Rio Algom, an RTZ subsidiary (10 per cent); IDC (13.2 per cent); Total - Compagnie minière et nucléaire (CMN) of France (10 per cent) and the General Mining and Finance Corporation of South Africa (6.8 per cent).

46. According to a report in The Financial Times (London), of 3 May 1974, the venture, which is expected to supply a significant portion of the world's uranium needs in the 1980s, "is bound to be seen as a major precedent for co-operation between overseas investors and the South African Government in Namibia".

Furthermore, the article points out, the dependency of nuclear-capable countries on supplies from Rössing is virtually guaranteed by the fact that, of the four major uranium-producing countries (the United States, South Africa, Canada and Australia), all but South Africa have recently declared their intention to husband resources.

47. As the South African Atomic Energy Act prohibits the disclosure of any facts relating to uranium, no official information is available regarding any aspect of the Rössing operation. According to unofficial sources, deposits at the mine are estimated at 100,000 tons of low-grade uranium (0.03 per cent), giving the mine an expected life span of 25 to 80 years. It is envisaged that, initially, 60,000 tons of material will be handled daily.

48. As regards delivery contracts, spokesmen for RTZ have said that all sales will be to overseas countries and that there are no contracts for the supply of uranium to South Africa, which itself has known reserves of 202,000 tons. Reported contracts include one with the United Kingdom for a total of 7,500 tons of uranium oxide valued at R 65.0 million, to be delivered between 1976 and 1982; one with CMN for a "substantial quantity"; and several with Japanese companies.

49. In April 1974, the Uranium Enrichment Corporation of South Africa signed an agreement with Steinkohlen Elektrizitäts, AG (STEAG) of the Federal Republic of Germany for the purpose of comparing their uranium enrichment processes. A spokesman for STEAG, which has been involved in prospecting for uranium in South Africa since 1970, said that STEAG might contribute towards the building of enrichment facilities in South Africa in due course.

50. In a statement issued in London shortly after the agreement had been signed, spokesmen for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) said that 50 per cent of the uranium to be enriched at the proposed installation would come from Rössing and that the contract had serious international implications in that South Africa was working on the development of its own atomic weapons. The charges were rebutted by STEAG, which issued a statement saying that it had been agreed in the contract that any possible uranium enrichment installation would be used for peaceful purposes and would be under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Use Control Commission.

51. In early 1974, the South African Government extended the Strategic Mineral Resources Act to include "South West Africa and the Eastern Caprivi", thereby making it possible for money from the Strategic Mineral Resources Fund to be used to finance uranium and oil prospecting in the Territory.

52. It was subsequently reported that the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, De Beers Consolidated Mines and Gold Fields of South Africa were all prospecting for uranium in a series of concession areas in the Namib Desert north of Rössing. In its Annual Report for 1973, the Anglo American Corporation said that it was participating in a uranium prospecting programme, together with the Société nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine of France. A number of low-grade deposits had been located, but their economic significance could not be assessed until completion of the current drilling programme.

3. PETROLEUM

53. South Africa, which is totally dependent on foreign imports for its supplies of petroleum, initiated an intensive prospecting programme in Namibia in 1968. By the end of 1974, no significant discoveries had been reported.

54. In January 1975, four of the United States companies prospecting for off-shore oil, all of which had been under great pressure from church groups to terminate their activities, announced their decision to withdraw from Namibia. They were the Texaco Oil Company, the Continental Oil Company, the Getty Oil Company and the Phillips Petroleum Company. It was made known at the same time that Continental Oil had in fact withdrawn from Namibia in October 1974 and that Standard Oil of California, which had been in partnership with Texaco, was reappraising its involvement.

55. According to press reports, the four companies which had undertaken geological and geophysical studies let it be understood at the time of their decision to withdraw that they were not discouraged by their findings. A spokesman for Phillips Petroleum declared in a statement that the company's decision was "attributable to the lack of a foreseeable resolution of the issue of sovereignty which has recently been accentuated".

56. The companies still believed to be involved in oil prospecting in Namibia include the following: Société nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine (France); De Beers Consolidated Mines (South Africa); Etosha Petroleum (Pty.), Ltd.; Brilund Mines, Ltd. (Canada); Mr. B. J. H. du Preez (South Africa); the Milford Argosy Company (United States); and the Texas Gulf Corporation (United States).

4. FISHING

57. In terms of export earnings, fishing is the second most important of the three principal economic sectors controlled by foreign economic interests, normally accounting for gross sales of between R 55.0 to R 65.0 million annually. No information on the contribution of this sector in 1974 has become available; in view of continuing high prices and increased output, however, it may be assumed that earnings were greater than in 1973 (R 60 million).

58. As previously reported, there are 10 fishing companies in the Territory, all either directly or indirectly controlled by South African interests. Information concerning the pre-tax profits of six of the South African parent companies, based on their activities in 1973, is set out in table 5 below.

59. Under the present system, the maximum quantity of fish that can be landed annually in Namibian Territory is determined by the South African Government, which establishes a territorial quota to be divided equally among the 10 companies. Pilchards (sardines) are canned at shore factories, while anchovies are processed for fish-meal and fish oil.

60. In 1974, the quota was set at 940,000 tons (900,000 tons in 1973); the actual catch during the year amounted to 833,611 tons (an increase of 128,000 tons over 1973), of which pilchards, the most lucrative species, comprised 554,714 tons; anchovies, 252,840 tons; and others, 26,057 tons.

61. The catch was processed into fish-meal (161,165 metric tons), fish oil (28,300 metric tons) and an estimated 10 million cartons of canned fish.

Table 5

Namibia: profits of fishing companies, 1973
(million rand)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Gross profits</u>
Sea Products (SWA), Ltd.	3.9
Kaap-Kunene Beleggings, Bpk.	6.7
Marine Products, Ltd.	10.5
South West Africa Fishing Industries, Ltd. (SWAFIL)	4.4
Ovenstone Investments, Ltd.	9.1
SWAPROM (Pty.) Ltd.	4.4

Source: Compiled from published sources.

5. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

62. The principal commercial farming activities in the white sector are cattle raising for the export of beef, mainly to South Africa, and the production of karakul pelts for export to western Europe and the United States. In 1973, exports of live cattle and frozen and canned beef earned R 60.0 million; exports of karakul pelts amounted to an additional R 34.0 million. Animal husbandry as a whole accounted for 98 per cent of the total value of agriculture.

A. Cattle ranching

63. Cattle ranching is practised primarily in the north of Namibia. In 1971, there were an estimated 1.8 million head of cattle distributed among some 3,000 European farms.

64. According to press reports, 507,000 head of cattle were exported live to South Africa in 1973; an additional 491,386 head were slaughtered locally and then frozen or canned for export to western Europe, mainly the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland and Greece.

65. In 1974, it was reported that Namibia's exports of live cattle to South Africa would decline by some 100,000 head, valued at R 20 million, and that there would be no exports whatsoever to western Europe. According to the manager of the South West Africa Meat Trade Control Board, the decline was a result of depleted stocks, owing to increased slaughtering during the drought of the past few years, compounded by a general glut on overseas markets. He said, however, that the reduced volume would be largely offset by prices, which averaged some 30 to 35 cents (South African) per kilogram higher than in 1973.

B. Karakul farming

66. Namibia is the second largest producer of karakul in the world. The number of pelts exported annually increased from 2.8 million in 1964 to 3.4 million in 1973. In 1974, production statistics for Namibia were incorporated with those of the Republic of South Africa, whose output is normally considerably less than that of Namibia. According to the South African Minister of Agriculture, combined karakul exports during 1973/74 amounted to a record 5.6 million pelts, 3 per cent higher than the preceding year and 15,000 pelts more than the previous record, established in 1971. Owing to a decrease in the price per pelt, the total value of exports decreased to R 51.4 million, a drop of 2 per cent from 1972/73.

67. Despite the continued growth of the karakul sector, there are indications that the sector has virtually reached its top-most limit. In September 1972, the Administrator of Namibia had stated that the number of karakul sheep was at the saturation point and that the soil could not support more animals. In this connexion, it was reported that the Government was subsidizing karakul farmers who had agreed to limit the size of their flock.

6. MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION

68. Apart from the processing of fish and other perishable foods, manufacturing includes the engineering, finishing and assembling of materials obtained from South Africa, specialized repair and small production work. Further development of the sector has been handicapped primarily by the shortage of electric power. In 1967/1968, the last year for which information is available, there was a total of 217 registered companies, whose output was valued at R 30.8 million. Construction work on the Rössing mine, in particular, has attracted a number of other companies to Namibia.

69. Some of the foreign-owned construction and manufacturing companies with subsidiaries in Namibia are listed below.

Table 6

Namibia: subsidiaries of foreign manufacturing
and construction companies, 1974

<u>Parent company and nationality</u>	<u>Namibian subsidiary</u>	<u>Activities</u>
Babcock and Wilcox International, Ltd., United Kingdom	Triplejay Equipment (Pty.), Ltd.	Operates a workshop in Windhoek
Blackwood Hodge, Ltd., United Kingdom	Blackwood Hodge SA, Ltd.	Operates a workshop in Windhoek; supplies "Terex" earth-moving equipment
British Leyland Motor Corporation, Ltd., United Kingdom	Leyland Motor Corporation SWA (Pty.), Ltd.	...
British Oxygen Company, Ltd., United Kingdom	African Oxygen, Ltd. (AFROX Group) (67 per cent interest)	Operates a factory in Windhoek
British Steel Corporation, United Kingdom	Stewarts and Lloyds of SWA, Ltd. (minority shareholding)	Operates a workshop in Windhoek
Davy Ashmore, Ltd., United Kingdom	Power-Gas, Ltd.	Procurement and construction of the Rössing plant under contract to RTZ in association with Arthur G. McKee of San Francisco
George Wimpey and Sons, Ltd., United Kingdom	George Wimpey and Company SWA (Pty.), Ltd.	Road building
Metal Box Company, Ltd., United Kingdom	Metal Box Company of South Africa, Ltd. (65 per cent)	Operates a fish canning factory at Walvis Bay
Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., United Kingdom	Reinforcing Steel Company (Pty.), Ltd.	Reinforced concrete supplies and structural engineering

Table 6 (continued)

<u>Parent company and nationality</u>	<u>Namibian subsidiary</u>	<u>Activities</u>
Lurgi Gesellschaft, AG, Federal Republic of Germany	Lurgi SA (Pty.), Ltd.	Electrical work at Rössing and other mines
Volkswagen, AG Federal Republic of Germany	Volkswagen SA, Ltd.	Distributes Volkswagen automobiles and maintains repair facilities
Anglo American Corporation, Ltd., South Africa	LTA, Ltd.	Major subcontractor on Cunene hydroelectric project. LTA/ Edmund Lafrenz Holdings (Pty.), Ltd. provides sales and service of construction equipment
Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (ANGLOVAAL), South Africa	Gearing (Pty.), Ltd.	Ship and boat repairs and general engineering
Murray and Stewart, Ltd., South Africa	. . .	Civil engineering and road building. 82,700 square kilometres of land under contract in 1972
Arthur G. McKee of San Francisco, United States	Western Knapp Engineering Division	Contract for the basic engineering of the main plant for Rössing
Interspace, Inc., United States	. . .	Contract for the construction of water pipes from Rössing to Swakopmund

Source: Roger Murray and others, The Role of Foreign Firms in Namibia, Study Project on External Investment in South Africa and Namibia (Sweden, Africa Publications Trust, 1974).

7. WATER PROJECTS

70. At present, electricity in the Territory is provided by thermal stations using either imported oil or coal and is reported to be highly subsidized by repeated loans from the South African Government. The present supply from all sources is estimated at about 70 MW; increasing mining and prospecting activities are expected to greatly intensify the demand in future years.

71. To meet the needs of foreign economic interests on a short-term basis, construction of a new thermal power station at Windhoek, known as the Van Eck, was begun in 1972. When completed, the Van Eck station will have a capacity of 90 MW from three 30 MW generators. For the bulk of future needs, however, the South African Government in 1969 entered into a contract with Portugal for mutual exploitation of the Cunene River Basin. The Ruacana Falls hydroelectric station on the Cunene River will have a capacity of 320 MW by 1985, which is expected to be fully utilized mainly by the mines, but also for industrial development. Although Ruacana is in Ovambo territory, the power lines as drawn at present make no provision for supplying energy to the "homeland", which will continue to depend on more expensive thermal energy. Construction of this project further illustrates South Africa's development of the infrastructure as a means of attracting foreign capital and accelerating the process of exploitation.

Cunene River Basin scheme

72. Full details of the Cunene River Basin scheme, undertaken by Portugal and South Africa in 1969, are contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. c/ Briefly, it may be recalled that the scheme called for the construction of 25 hydroelectric projects on the Cunene River at a cost of R 188.0 million to be completely financed by the South African Government and South African companies in the form of non-reimbursable grants and long-term loans.

73. The first phase of work on the Cunene River Basin scheme included three projects: a dam at Gové, which was to have been completed by Portugal in 1974; a dam and pumping station at Calueque, which was completed by South Africa in 1971; and a hydroelectric station at Ruacana Falls, to be completed by South Africa in 1975. Water from the Calueque pumping station is at present providing Namibia with a discharge of 1,585 gallons of water a second. Completion of the Ruacana Falls station is now reported to be scheduled for 1977.

74. In late 1974, SWAPO sources claimed that work on the Ruacana Falls project, which is said to be guarded on the Namibian side by armed African troops, had come to an abrupt halt because the South African Government did not feel that the present Portuguese authorities in Angola were able to provide the necessary protection to the project, which was consequently vulnerable to attacks from SWAPO forces. South Africa has neither confirmed nor denied reports of a major delay.

c/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix I, paras. 64-70.

75. In August 1974, however, the South West Africa Water and Electricity Corporation (SWAWEK) announced that a new thermal power station with an output of 30 MW would be built at Walvis Bay in 1975 to make additional power available for use in peak periods before the opening of the Ruacana Falls project.

76. According to press reports, orders totalling R 2.1 million have been placed with Mirrlees Blackstone, Ltd., a subsidiary of Hawker Siddeley, Ltd. of the United Kingdom, for four diesel-driven generating sets.

77. According to a SWAWEK spokesman, the sudden decision to construct a new power station was based solely on a demand for power that was exceeding original estimates. The spokesman said that when projections of Namibia's power requirements were drawn up in 1968, SWAWEK had not taken into consideration the needs of such major projects as the Rössing uranium mine and the Oamites and Otjihase copper mines. The validity of this statement has been questioned by SWAPO, which alleges that work on both the Rössing and the Oamites mine was already well advanced by 1968, making it highly unlikely that SWAWEK had not included their requirements when drawing up the plans. SWAPO claims that there is a direct connexion between the decision and the reported delays at Ruacana Falls.

78. Although the South African Government is reportedly maintaining great secrecy concerning the foreign contractors involved in the Cunene River scheme, some information has become available.

79. In August 1974 it was reported that a contract exceeding R 10 million had been awarded to Hydrodyne and Vereinigte Österreichische Eisen und Stahlwerke Aktiengesellschaft (VOEST) Alpine for the erection and installation of three water turbines and generators for the Ruacana Falls hydroelectric scheme. Hydrodyne is the Namibia subsidiary of Murray and Stewart of South Africa. Under the contract, the three turbines will be supplied by VOEST and the generators by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation of the United States. The turbines will be housed in a cavern to be constructed by Consint, an Italian engineering firm which has been working at the site since 1973.

8. FINANCE

80. Foreign economic interests are also involved in the banking and other financial institutions of Namibia. Banks with branches in the Territory include Barclays National Bank, Ltd. (the South African subsidiary of Barclays Bank International, Ltd., of the United Kingdom), which has 22 branches and 90 agencies; the French Bank of Southern Africa (in which the Banque de l'Indochine holds a 58 per cent interest); Commerzbank, AG (Federal Republic of Germany); Nedbank (South Africa); Standard Bank of Southern Africa (United Kingdom and United States participation); and Volkskas and the Land and Agricultural Bank (South Africa).

81. Financial companies have also provided loans to the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM), primarily for financing the Cunene hydroelectric scheme. These are known to include Hill, Samuel and Company, Ltd., of the United Kingdom, Crédit commercial de France/Crédit lyonnais, SA and Commerzbank. The Chase Manhattan Bank and the First National City Bank of the United States are reportedly part of a consortium financing the Rössing project and providing loans to the South African Government.

82. Two United Kingdom companies are also known to be involved in insurance: the Legal and General Insurance Company and the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, which operates through a subsidiary called Norwich Union Insurance Society of SA, Ltd.

9. EFFECT OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS ON THE AFRICAN POPULATION

83. As noted above, the role of Africans in the Territory is to serve as a pool of cheap labour for commercial enterprises. Africans are otherwise excluded from participation in the profits generated in the commercial sector, which benefit the South African Government and foreign interests. At the same time, foreign interests are almost totally dependent on this labour supply in almost every sector of the economy. In 1964, the last year for which such data are available, non-whites constituted the bulk of the labour force in every sector of the commercial economy; 86 per cent in agriculture, 89 per cent in mining; 47 per cent in industry; 59 per cent in the building trades; 65 per cent in the electrical trades and 66 per cent in social services. The remainder of the population lives in reserves or "homelands", where the principal occupation is subsistence farming, which accounts for only 3 per cent of the gross domestic product (see also para. 85 below).

84. According to a manpower survey prepared by the South African Government and published in 1971, a total of 52,955 Africans of both sexes were employed in Namibia, excluding domestic workers (estimated at 3,679 in 1966) and those employed in agriculture (30,000). Of the total, 47 per cent were reported to be employed as labourers, and 13.7 per cent in mining and quarrying. ^{d/} Of the remainder, the majority were employed in various industries. Only 5 per cent were classified as supervisors, skilled or semi-skilled workers (positions normally reserved for whites) and 3.8 per cent as professionals, semi-professionals and technical personnel (including student nurses and teachers). Of the total African population in employment, it is reported that 43,000 are migrant labourers under contract, of whom 23,000 are from Ovamboland, and 3,000 from Kavangoland.

^{d/} This figure does not appear to correspond to the data concerning migrant labourers, which list 12,800 Africans as being employed in the mines. Roger Murray and others, op. cit., p. 138.

85. There are few opportunities for employment in any of the "homelands" or Native reserves. In Ovamboland, the most populous area, unemployment is estimated at 70 per cent. Of those considered to be employed, 1,700 are licensed traders (store owners) and 4,000 are unlicensed traders. A small number are employed in the three factories in the "homeland", as well as by other enterprises established by the Bantu Investment Corporation, a parastatal organization established in 1964 to develop industries in the "homelands". The corporation had envisaged the creation of 5,800 "employment opportunities" for "indigenous groups" by April 1975, involving a capital expenditure of R 18.0 million. By 1972, the corporation had provided employment for 2,320 Africans and 131 whites.

APPENDIX III

BERMUDA

INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on economic conditions in Bermuda, with particular reference to foreign economic interests, is contained in the previous report of Sub-Committee I. a/ The latest working paper prepared for the current session of the Special Committee also contains recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (chap. XXV, of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. IV)). Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in Bermuda is set out below.

1. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

2. The period from 1966 to 1971 saw a rapid expansion of building activity, spurred primarily by the demand for hotel accommodation and luxury homes with a concomitant steep rise in prices. In 1972, expansion slowed to a gradual pace and, by late 1973, the boom had come to a halt, owing mainly to a slowdown in the tourist trade and to restrictions recently imposed by the Government on the sale of local real estate to non-Bermudians. There was a further decline in building activity in 1974.

3. It was reported in December 1973 b/ that, despite opposition from property developers, Mr. C. V. Woolridge, Minister of Labour and Immigration, intended further to tighten restrictions on the acquisition of land by aliens. According to the Government, this policy, effective from 12 August 1974, differs from the previous one announced in January 1972 in two major respects: the lower limits on the value of properties bought by foreigners are generally raised, and allowance is made for foreign workers in Bermuda to purchase property without having to complete three years' residence. The new policy incorporates a number of amendments recently made to fees payable to the Government by non-Bermudian property buyers, including one designed to encourage non-Bermudian ownership of apartments.

4. Under this policy, non-Bermudians are divided into three categories: (a) those who are engaged in gainful employment in Bermuda and have worked there for three or more consecutive years immediately before application to the Ministry of Labour and Immigration for property acquisition; (b) those who are engaged in gainful employment in Bermuda and have not been there for three years; and (c) those who are not engaged in gainful employment in Bermuda.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix V.

b/ Ibid., para. 8.

5. Applicants in category (a) may purchase: (i) vacant land only if the purchase price is not less than \$B 30,000 c/ (formerly \$B 18,000); (ii) land with a house erected thereon on which the annual rental value listed at the Land Valuation Office is not less than \$B 3,000 (formerly \$B 2,580); and (iii) a dwelling unit in a specified housing scheme whose purchase price is not less than \$B 48,000 (formerly \$B 36,000). Applicants are required to pay a government fee of 0.5 per cent of the value of the property purchased by them.

6. Applicants in category (b) may purchase: (i) land with a house erected thereon on which the annual rental value listed at the Land Valuation Office is not less than \$B 4,000 (the requisite government fee for this purchase to be 10 per cent of the value); and (ii) a dwelling unit in a specified housing scheme whose purchase price is not less than \$B 60,000 (the requisite government fee to be 2.5 per cent of the value).

7. Applicants in category (c) may purchase: (i) vacant land provided that the purchase price is not less than \$B 36,000 (formerly \$B 24,000) (the requisite government fee to be 10 per cent of the value); (ii) land with a house erected thereon on which the annual rental value listed at the Land Valuation Office is not less than \$B 3,600 (formerly \$B 3,300) (the requisite government fee to be 10 per cent of the value); and (iii) a dwelling unit in a specified housing scheme whose purchase price is not less than \$B 60,000 (formerly \$B 48,000) (the requisite government fee to be 2.5 per cent of the value). Persons in category (c) who have been ordinarily resident in Bermuda for a period of not less than three years are eligible to pay the Government the fee applicable to category (a) persons.

8. A "specified housing scheme" is generally defined as comprising one or more apartment houses or a combination of such apartment houses with detached houses, of which a minimum of 10 units have been offered to the public.

9. In explaining the new policy, Mr. Woolridge said that its objectives were to encourage aliens to buy high-priced condominium apartments and to save lower-priced properties for the Bermudian market.

10. In his speech at the opening of the legislature, on 9 November 1974, the Governor said that a condominium bill would be introduced, providing for a new form of property ownership in Bermuda.

11. In July 1973, a law was enacted establishing a semi-independent, non-profit Housing Corporation mainly to stimulate housing schemes and to promote home ownership by assisting people to buy or build their own homes. d/ Responsibility for the Corporation was assigned to Mr. E. W. P. Vesey, Minister of Planning, who brought it into operation in early 1974. Among the major problems facing the

c/ One Bermuda dollar (\$B 1.00) equals \$US 1.00.

d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix V, para. 9.

Corporation are the shortage of land suitable for housing development, the lack of funds for financing mortgages and the high cost of construction. In a statement to the House of Assembly in March, Mr. Vesey said that the Corporation's first task would be to raise money, primarily from exempted companies. It is reported that the Corporation planned a bond issue to raise up to \$B 50 million for new housing.

12. In late 1974, the Government undertook certain legislative measures aimed at more stringent control of development in order to limit as much as possible the destruction of the physical environment in Bermuda's densely populated areas.

2. TOURISM

13. According to the Director of Tourism, the tourist industry, the mainstay of the economy, expanded rapidly during the period from 1966 to 1971, but, in 1972, its average annual rate of growth slowed from about 6 to 2 per cent, and hotels were caught between rising costs and decreased demand, resulting in a reduction of their profits. Although the total number of tourists visiting Bermuda increased by 11 per cent, to 467,256 in 1973, hotels again made a poor showing because of a fractional decline in occupancy.

14. In the first 10 months of 1974, visitors to the Territory by air, the principal source of the industry's income, showed a 10.2 per cent gain over the corresponding period in 1973. At the end of October 1974, the number of cruise ship passenger arrivals had increased by approximately 28 per cent over the corresponding period for 1973. In the opinion of the owners of four of the larger hotels, the government figures conveyed an erroneous impression that the industry was thriving. According to spokesmen for these hotels, their rates have thus far risen only slightly, thus making it impossible to absorb rampant inflationary costs. Rates would therefore have to be raised by an average of 15 per cent in 1975.

15. In 1973 and 1974, the Territory had, under government licence, 19 hotels (25 to 936 beds); 57 guest houses (6 to 99 beds); two clubs (77 to 126 beds); 10 cottage colonies (20 to 110 beds); and 22 housekeeping cottages (6 to 202 beds). e/ Most of the major hotels and other large establishments concerned with tourism are reportedly owned by non-Bermudian interests. In late 1974, the Bermudiana Hotel (500 guests), owned by the Trust House-Forte group of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, announced plans for additions and renovations to cost an estimated \$B 1 million; work was expected to be completed in January 1975.

16. In 1974, the House of Assembly enacted legislation to give the Government more effective control of the operation and ownership of hotels so as to ensure that outside pressures did not alter their policies or practices. Amendments to the

e/ The West Indies and Caribbean Yearbook (Croydon, England, Thomas Skinner Directories, 1973 and 1974).

Companies Act, 1969, which would tighten government control of foreign hotel ownership, were adopted on 22 March. Amendments to the Hotels (Licensing and Control) Act, 1969, designed to preserve and safeguard the standards of the tourist industry, were approved on 26 June. Under the amendments, hotel operators would be required to observe a code of business conduct covering commissions payable to wholesale and retail travel agents, as well as advertising, marketing, group bookings and delinquent accounts. In his recent speech, the Governor said that the amendment act had been passed by the House of Assembly, but that the regulations pertaining to the act had been withdrawn from the Legislative Council. He stated that there had been further consultations with the tourist industry, and that the regulations would be reintroduced in part in November. He also said that the policy of maintaining strict control over the development of tourist facilities and the expansion of the industry consistent with community needs would be continued.

17. During the debate on this speech in the House, Mr. DeF. W. Trimingham, Minister of Tourism, stated that Bermuda, the only resort area which had shown an increase in visitors in 1974, had maintained a high standard of clientele and that, according to surveys, tourist spending (approximately \$B 120 million) had not dropped, although it might have declined considerably among visitors in the lower income brackets. Subsequently, he informed the House that there had been little or no change from 1973 in the number of hotel closings and the number of hotel workers laid off during the slow season. Because of the growing trend towards "instant" vacations, however, hotels were reportedly finding it difficult to assess just how many employees they would be forced to lay off during the winter months.

18. In early 1974, the Government announced its plan to rebuild the Department of Hotel Technology at Bermuda College to train Bermudians for employment in the hotel industry.

19. On 4 October, Mr. Thad Trott, the Chairman of the 10-member Board of Governors of Bermuda College, said that the over-all plan envisaged the unification of the college on one campus grouped around a hotel, probably at Admiralty House. At present, the hotel industry provides employment for 1,700 non-Bermudians, or 37 per cent of its labour force. The catering industry employs an additional 300 non-Bermudians. It is estimated that these workers send home \$B 7 million annually. The hotel-training college would therefore have the responsibility of training Bermudians to fill most of those jobs; approximately 400 non-Bermudians would be required to fill menial jobs which Bermudians refuse to do. He pointed out that attempts at in-service training had been unsuccessful. The present Department of Hotel Technology was considered to be "totally inadequate" both quantitatively and qualitatively. The current enrolment was 120 students, of whom only 50 were graduated each year, representing half the number required by the hotel industry. Mr. Trott considered that a new training unit comprising a 128-bed hotel and catering to 250 hotel students was needed; that it would take several years to "saturate" the industry with properly trained Bermudians; and that the employment of suitably qualified local personnel would have a positive effect on the economy.

20. On 12 December, Mrs. Gloria McPhee, Minister of Education and Libraries, announced that in view of the uncertain financial outlook for 1975 and bearing in mind the strong feeling about making a start on a major capital programme at the present stage, the Government had decided to review the location and scope of the proposed scheme; in the interim it would plan for a less ambitious training school considerably reduced in size and student capacity. Mrs. McPhee estimated that the review, including the preparation of plans for the construction of the new facility, would be completed within two months. At that time, she would present a final report to the House of Assembly in the form of a white paper..

3. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Banking institutions

21. Four commercial banks provide complete banking and trust facilities. The average yearly rate of growth of the banking industry slowed from about 37 per cent in the period 1968-1970 to 11 per cent in the period 1971-1972. In 1973, however, the industry's total resources rose by 26 per cent to \$B 883.1 million, owing mainly to an increase in total deposits and time deposits with other banks. According to their annual reports for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1974, the two largest banks in the Territory, which are mainly controlled by Bermudians, increased their total resources to \$B 862 million. In its report, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. stated that inflation, monetary instability and generally unsettled conditions in most of the industrialized Western countries had had an adverse effect on the world's banking system, which had been acutely felt by Bermuda; and that the industry had also faced certain local difficulties arising primarily from rising costs and low interest rates. As a result, the bank pointed out, its net income had decreased by \$B 257,000 to \$B 1.81 million, despite satisfactory growth in total resources. The Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd. reported a slight increase in its net profit, from \$B 1.69 million to \$B 1.73 million. In the second half of 1974, both banks established offices in Hong Kong and New York.

22. The Bermuda Provident Bank, Ltd., the smallest in the Territory, is 31 per cent owned by Barclays Bank International, Ltd. and 30 per cent by the Provident Investment and Holding Co., Ltd. (PIH). In early July 1974, the City Finance and Investment Co., Ltd. (CFI) offered to merge with PIH in an effort to solve the latter's financial problems, but the proposal was rejected by the House of Assembly on 12 July. f/ In late September, Barclays Bank International, Ltd. submitted a government-approved proposal to PIH, and on 11 December, PIH was given 30 days to decide whether to accept the offer; the deadline was subsequently extended to 23 January 1975. As a result of a further offer to salvage PIH, from

f/ For information concerning an attempt previously made by CFI at setting up such a bank, to which the opposition Progressive Labour Party (PLP) objected, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix V, paras. 19-21.

a financial firm based in the United States of America, the Minister of Finance issued a statement on 10 January 1975 that foreign investment in Bermuda was subject to clearance from the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

B. International business

23. In recent years, international finance has become the second most important sector of the Bermudian economy after tourism. This sector has been dominated by companies incorporated under the Exempted Companies Act, 1950, which permits them to apply for exemption from corporate taxation. Additionally, some non-resident corporate bodies incorporated overseas have obtained permits to operate from a Bermuda office under the Immigration and Protection Act, 1956. g/

24. In his budget speech delivered to the House of Assembly on 1 March 1974, the Minister of Finance reported that the number of exempted companies had risen by 5.6 per cent to 2,224 in 1973, a somewhat smaller percentage gain than that recorded in 1972. There had been an increase in liquidations, particularly of family investment holding companies (92 in 1972 and 164 in 1973), as a result of the impact of the dissolution of the sterling area and the rise in annual fees introduced by the Government at the end of 1972. h/ The dissolutions had been more than offset, however, by new incorporations (281 in 1973), including a notable increase in registrations of shipping and insurance companies.

25. After carrying out an economic survey in Bermuda during early 1974, The Financial Times of London said that the Territory could gain another \$B 4 million to \$B 5 million from international shipping operations. Negotiations were currently under way with the United Kingdom with regard to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Convention on Load Lines. As for the international, exempted insurance companies operating in Bermuda, The Financial Times noted the statement by an expert that their insurance premiums had been well in excess of \$B 100 million, but believed that they might easily be 10 times that amount. In the survey, it was pointed out that these companies were conducting the insurance business of their parent companies, subsidiaries and affiliates. Most of them were owned by United States interests, but increasing interest was being shown by United Kingdom and other European firms in setting up their subsidiaries in the Territory to manage such business. The survey concluded that virtually the only clouds on the horizon would be for the United States Government, in particular, to crack down on all off-shore operations by its nationals.

g/ For further information on the laws establishing Bermuda as a tax haven, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix V, paras. 25-30; ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix V, para. 23.

h/ For details, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix V, paras. 21-30.

26. According to the Chairman of the Bermuda International Business Association, 2,450 exempted companies were registered in Bermuda at the end of September 1974, in addition to some 500 foreign companies with permits to operate from the Territory (365 in 1973).

C. New legislation

27. In early 1974 the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council passed without objection a bill to amend the Exempted Companies Act, 1950. Under the bill, such companies would be: (a) empowered to invest in government debentures secured on land in Bermuda; (b) allowed to change their names by resolution, without legislative permission, after advertising their intention to do so; (c) enabled to lend to other exempted companies, the Bermuda Government and public authorities (including the Bermuda Housing Corporation) as well as to deposit funds with local banks; and (d) permitted to alter the currency of their capital funds. The bill would remove the restriction now imposed on investments of exempted companies in stocks and securities issued outside Bermuda solely for the purpose of deriving income. It would also authorize foreign insurance companies to re-insure their risks locally.

28. In early November, a bill to streamline and update the laws concerning trusts was laid before the House of Assembly. Among other things, the bill would lay down specific guidelines for investments, the principal source of trust income. Investments by trusts would be limited to: (a) bonds or debentures guaranteed by the Governments of Bermuda and the United States as well as by members of the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community (EEC); (b) first mortgages of land in the Territory; (c) debentures issued by the city of Hamilton; (d) the four local commercial banks; (e) the World Bank; (f) the Bermuda Telephone Company, Ltd. and the Bermuda Electric Light Company, Ltd.; and (g) a private company having fully-paid-up capital totalling at least \$B 3 million, with shares quoted on a recognized stock exchange.

29. In his recent speech, the Governor said that legislation would be introduced: (a) to regulate insurance companies and require a minimum local investment of funds by insurance undertakings carrying on business in Bermuda; and (b) to modernize the Stamp Duties Act of 1917 and 1919 (see also A/10023/Add.8 (Part I), chap. XXV, annex, para. 29).

D. Money and credit

30. The Bermuda Monetary Authority, among other things, issues and redeems local currency, supervises banks and other financial institutions and advises the Government on banking and monetary matters. According to the Authority's annual report for 1973, the total circulation of Bermuda dollars at the end of that year (\$B 12.1 million) was 3.2 per cent less than at the end of 1972. According to the report, the currency circulation figures could not be considered as a reliable indicator of the trend of Bermuda's economy because the decline in Bermuda dollar circulation might have been offset by increased local circulation of United States

dollars. Despite this and other defects in the monetary system of the Territory, the Authority would hesitate to restrict the free circulation of United States dollars locally because the majority of the tourists visiting Bermuda came from the United States. In a statement to the House of Assembly, on 15 November 1974, Mr. Walter Robinson, Opposition Leader, declared that steps should be taken to stop the circulation of United States dollars in the Territory. He stated that "you cannot control inflation if there is a limitless, countless currency circulating beside your dollar". In reply, Mr. J. D. Gibbons, Minister of Health and Social Services, said that the degree of locally generated inflation was "very modest", and that "I am satisfied that our economic approach is perfectly sound and puts us in a position to take advantage of any benefits that may arise in the coming year".

31. On 1 April 1974, the Bermuda Monetary Authority was entrusted with the management of exchange controls on behalf of the Government. The legislature subsequently approved two additional bills designed to further enhance the role of the Authority. The first would amend the Interest Act, 1961, to free foreign currency transactions from the present maximum interest rate of 7 per cent. The effect of this proposal would be to facilitate overseas borrowing by local firms and individuals. The bill would also facilitate business transactions by international companies. The second bill would further amend the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act, 1969-1974, to authorize the Authority to receive deposits from other bodies such as the Housing Corporation and insurance companies, as well as from the Government. Until the passage of this bill, the Authority had been restricted to taking deposits from banks.

APPENDIX IV

CAYMAN ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on economic conditions in the Cayman Islands, with particular reference to foreign economic interests, is contained in the previous report of Sub-Committee I. a/ The latest working paper prepared for the current session of the Special Committee also contains recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (see chap. XXVII of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. IV)). Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in the islands is set out below.

1. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. The accessibility and political stability of the Cayman Islands have contributed to their popularity as a tax haven, recently enhanced by the move to stabilize the Cayman Islands dollar through its revaluation and the transfer of its link with the pound sterling to the United States dollar. b/ There are no taxes on individual or corporate income, capital gains or inheritances. Bank secrecy laws protect investors against scrutiny by foreign tax collectors and permit the offering of numbered confidential accounts to depositors. The total number of financial institutions in the Territory is currently estimated to be well over 5,000, most of them owned by interests from the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada; banks and trust companies number approximately 175.

3. The Cayman Islands law provides for two kinds of company: ordinary and exempt. Ordinary companies can be formed by three or more persons who must file articles of association with the Registrar; they have to maintain an office in the Territory at which a register of members and officers is kept, and each year a statement has to be filed and a general meeting held. Exempt companies, which need not carry on business in the Cayman Islands, are incorporated in the same way as ordinary companies; however, they are allowed to issue bearer shares and shares of no par value and do not need to keep a register of members or hold general meetings. They can also obtain a government guarantee that no income or capital taxes will be levied for up to 30 years from the date of incorporation; this exemption applies as well to shares or debentures issued by them. Most of the companies incorporated in the Territory are investment-holding companies with quoted or unquoted investments around the world.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix VI.

b/ Ibid., chap. XXV, annex, sect. B, paras 16-17. One Cayman Islands dollar (\$CI 1.00) is equivalent to \$US 1.20, at the current rate of exchange.

4. As previously noted, c/ banks and trust companies are classified into two categories, one of which is subdivided. The holder of a Class A licence can carry on business inside or outside the Territory, and has the right to deal in gold or foreign exchange. A Class B (unrestricted) licence is limited to business abroad and does not normally allow for gold or foreign exchange dealings; a Class B (restricted) licence requires a list of named clients that may only be increased to a certain extent. A large majority of banks in the Territory holds Class B licences in order to compete freely in the Eurodollar loan and deposit market. Trusts are governed by the English Common Law of Trusts complemented by a statute passed in 1967. Exempt trusts can be set up that allow a perpetuity period of up to 100 years with a government-guaranteed, tax-free period of up to 50 years.

5. In addition to the major international banks and trust companies previously reported as operating in the Territory, d/ the following may also be noted: Arawak Trust Company (Cayman), Ltd., sponsored by United States, United Kingdom and Canadian interests; The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company (Cayman), Ltd.; The Bank of Virginia (Grand Cayman), Ltd.; Caribbean Bank (Cayman), Ltd., founded by the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago and Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrators; Castle Bank and Trust (Cayman), Ltd., Cayman International Trust Company, Ltd., which has as correspondents banks in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States; Guinness Mahon Cayman Trust, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Guinness Mahon Merchant Banking Group; LBI Bank and Trust Company (Cayman), Ltd., a subsidiary of Lloyds and the Bolsa International Banking Group; and Panatrust Corporation, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Banque Nationale de Paris.

6. In late 1974, the financial industry suffered its first serious setback in the suspension of operations of three banks (which claimed combined assets in excess of \$US 52 million) in the Interbank House Group. The latter had been founded on Grand Cayman in 1968 by Mr. Jean Doucet, a Canadian banker, and had been involved in many aspects of non-banking activities, notably real estate, both within and outside the Territory. On 16 September, two of these banks (Sterling Bank and Trust Company, Ltd., and the International Bank, Ltd.) went into voluntary liquidation because of their inability to meet withdrawals. On 19 September, however, the High Court of the Territory ordered the two banks compulsorily wound up on an application of creditors and appointed a team of liquidators. The licences of both banks were subsequently suspended by the Governor-in-Council, together with that of the third bank in the Group, Cayman Mortgage Bank, Ltd. Receivers were appointed for the latter by two of its major creditors, The Bank of Virginia (Grand Cayman), Ltd., and the Royal Bank Trust Company (Cayman), Ltd.

c/ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix VI, paras. 4-10.

d/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix VI, para. 6.

7. The first steps taken by the liquidators were the closing of the seven overseas offices of the banks, chiefly in North America and Western Europe, and the blocking of all of their bank accounts around the world. Negotiations were also started with a view to disposing of their local and overseas assets. In a statement circulated in January 1975, in preparation for a three-day meeting of creditors to be held in the Territory starting 13 January, the liquidators said that there were substantial deficiencies in respect of both banks (\$CI 15.2 million for the Sterling Bank and \$CI 21.9 million for the International Bank) which, in their opinion, were due to imprudent investments made by the management of the banks. They charged that depositors' moneys had been used in making loans against inadequate collateral, particularly through Centramex Holdings, Ltd., a complex headed by Mr. Doucet and comprising 45 interrelated companies with interests in activities such as banking, real estate, shipping, construction, merchandising, brokerage, transportation and tourism. They also said that the value of these investments, many of them hardly realizable, had been inflated by the management of the banks. On 15 January, the meeting of creditors was informed of further details of the bank failures, including the possible fraudulent conversion of gold bullion reserves. It was estimated at the time that unsecured creditors would only be reimbursed 10 to 15 per cent of their credit, owing partly to the fact that bank deposits in the Cayman Islands were not insured. Nothing definite, however, could be said until the liquidation process had made further progress.

8. The economic impact of the bank failures extended well beyond the misfortune of individual depositors, because of the wide range of interests of the Interbank Group. First, the Group was an important source of employment, and its collapse meant loss of jobs not only for more than 120 banking employees, both local and expatriate, but also for some 150 construction workers hired for land development projects being financed by the Group. (According to latest reports, however, most of the people who lost their jobs found new ones soon after, and some of the non-Caymanians, who had formed half of the banking staff, left the Territory.) Secondly, a number of local companies were left without economic backing, and although many were subsequently reported to have found new financing, the survival of others appeared to be uncertain at that time. Finally, the incident has caused concern about the economic future of the Territory, although the financial community is reluctant to concede that the episode will have much adverse effect on the Territory's reputation as a tax haven.

2. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

9. The surge of interest in the Territory as an international finance centre and a holiday resort has created an active demand for land. As a consequence, land prices have mounted constantly over recent years, and construction has become one of the most flourishing industries, with a number of major projects under way, including bank and office buildings, a telephone exchange and a supermarket complex. The collapse in September of the Interbank House Group (see paras. 6-8 above) which comprised a large number of companies engaged in long-term real estate operations, affected several development projects financed wholly or partly with Interbank

funds, including Governor's Harbour, the largest in the Territory, and Mitchell's Creek Gardens, a condominium project of 64 townhouses on eight acres of land being constructed at an estimated cost of \$CI 5 million. Although many of these projects had reportedly found new financing sources before the end of 1974, work on Mitchell's Creek Gardens, on which an estimated \$CI 2 million had already been spent, was suspended in October at the request of the liquidators of the Interbank Group, pending a thorough review of the future cost and commercial value of the project. The hope was expressed that work would be resumed on the project through joint venture arrangements with international concerns; it was pointed out, however, that considerable time would be involved in finding substantial financing for the project in terms of conditions adequate to protect the interests of the creditors.

3. TURTLE FARMING

10. It will be recalled that Mariculture, Ltd., formed in 1969 by a group of investors from the United Kingdom and the United States, had established on Grand Cayman the first known green sea turtle farm. Since its inception, Mariculture has obtained excellent results, accounting lately for the largest portion of the Territory's exports. Turtle meat has found a wide international market, and every other part of the turtle is in demand as well: turtle oil is used in cosmetics, shells in jewellery and the offal in animal feed. A major breakthrough for the company was the breeding of turtles in captivity, which took place for the first time in 1973 and has significantly increased the number of animals, which now exceeds 100,000.

11. On 12 September 1974, it was reported that Mariculture had accepted a short-term loan of \$CI 500,000 from a group of financial institutions and private investors, including the First National City Bank, the Sterling Bank and Trust Company and the Commonwealth Development Finance Company; the last named, with 27 per cent of the stock, has become Mariculture's largest shareholder. The loan met the need for short-term bridging financing pending the negotiation of a substantial subscription for Mariculture's stock. Only a few days later, however, the failure of the Sterling Bank and Trust Company (see paras. 6-8 above) deprived the company of one of its new backers, leaving it financially strained. On 31 October, it was reported that a large commitment by a German firm was expected to offset the consequences of the Interbank collapse and bolster the financial outlook of Mariculture. The firm, Lacroix, one of the largest canning factories in Europe and the property of the International Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (ITT), has committed itself to buy all of Mariculture's edible products through 1975, at a value estimated at over \$CI 1 million. Lacroix has also indicated its desire to purchase stocks expected to be available in 1976.

4. INDUSTRY

12. It was reported in August 1974, that representatives of Boeing Aerospace Company, a United States enterprise, were visiting the Territory to explore the

possibility of establishing an oil transfer terminal, and possibly an oil refinery, on Little Cayman and to hold talks on the subject with government officials and other local people. In his budget address of 20 November 1974, Mr. V. Johnson, the Financial Secretary, said that a team of consultants appointed by the United Kingdom Government, at the request of the territorial Government, was already examining proposals for oil installations on Little Cayman. He also said that although the Government supported this form of industry, which could solve many problems in the smaller islands, it was nevertheless concerned that all precautions should be taken to safeguard the long-term interests of the Territory and its people.

APPENDIX V

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on economic conditions in the Turks and Caicos Islands, with particular reference to foreign economic interests, is contained in the previous report of Sub-Committee I. a/ The latest working paper prepared for the current session of the Special Committee also contains recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (see chap. XXVII, of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. IV)). Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in the islands is set out below.

1. REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

2. On Grand Turk and South Caicos most of the land is privately owned, although some Crown land still remains; on the other Caicos Islands and on Salt Cay most of the land is still Crown land. The purchase of private land is not subject to any restrictions. All land transactions must be registered with the Land Registry on Grand Turk.

3. The policy in respect of Crown land is not to part with freehold title, but to issue a conditional purchase lease, until an agreed amount of permanent improvement has taken place on the land. Fulfilment of the conditions is usually phased over a period of five years and some progress must be shown within two years. If the agreed development takes place within the stipulated period, the Government will grant freehold title; if not, the land reverts automatically to the Crown.

4. Previously noted land and tourism development projects being undertaken by foreign companies include those on Providenciales, North Caicos and Pine Cay (4,000, 1,500 and 740 acres of Crown land respectively). The last-named is a project of the Cays Development Company, Ltd. which has since early 1972 developed the Meridian Club and related facilities occupying 425 acres of the land. In November 1974, a nine-bedroom extension to the club was under construction. Among the newly-established tourist facilities is the first-class 10-room hotel, the Prospect of Whitby, operated by Seven Keys, Ltd. on North Caicos. The company's over-all plan includes six other schemes aimed at the development of a resort complex on that island. Provident, Ltd. continued to work on its Providenciales project.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix VII.

5. In January 1974, an agreement was concluded between the Government and Mr. Jack Gold, owner of Sunshine Development Company, Turks, Ltd., for the construction of a hotel complex on Salt Cay, scheduled to start in 1975, at an estimated cost of \$US 2.5 million. b/ The Governor considers that this project will have far-reaching effects throughout the Territory by providing substantially broader employment opportunities and possibly replacing the ailing salt industry on the island with a more attractive economic activity.

6. All development is subject to the approval of the Planning and Development Authority (PDA), which is composed of four members appointed by the Governor (including the Chairman, the Reverend C. S. Jones) and three other ex officio members (the Chief Engineer, the Land Surveyor and the Public Health Inspector). In December 1974, after adopting a master zoning plan for Grand Turk, prepared by an expert from the United Nations, and the guidelines for PDA, the State Council approved the layout for an industrial zone in Provo. As a result, PDA can now consider applications for the establishment of business premises there.

7. In a letter published by a local newspaper during November 1974, Mr. Liam Maguire, a member of the State Council who is also a hotelier, a member of the Territory's Tourist Board and the Regional Director of the Caribbean Hotel Association, advocated the introduction of "gaming rooms" - not casinos - in the Turks and Caicos Islands. He wrote: "I would support legislation that would permit the licensing of gaming rooms attached to a hotel of not less than 50 rooms providing that the gaming room shall be designed to hold not more than 100 persons (approximately 2,500 square feet); that they shall not operate for more than 8 hours in 24 hours; that access to the rooms shall be limited to non-residents and persons over 18 years and that the Government shall receive revenue in the form of a substantial licence fee and a percentage of the gross takings." He also said: "In recent months I have been approached by several hotel investors concerning State Council attitude towards the granting of a gambling licence for gaming rooms attached to hotels in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Some have indicated a desire to build 50 to 100-room hotels in these islands - providing that a gaming room is included in the structure."

2. INDUSTRY

8. An account of the negotiations between ESSO Inter-America and the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Turks and Caicos Islands for the possible establishment of an oil refinery on West Caicos is given in the previous report of the Special Committee. c/ Briefly, the basis of an agreement for this project was set down in early 1973. Bearing in mind that the future fuel and power policy of the Government of the United States of America is a factor on which the ultimate decision would be based, the State Council

b/ Ibid., paras. 6-7.

c/ Ibid., paras. 8-12.

has agreed to ESSO's request for an extended option. In accordance with this decision, ESSO has paid the territorial Government \$US 100,000 to offset costs in planning the possible refinery and another \$US 200,000 for an option on land on West Caicos, valid until 30 June 1976.

9. In his budget speech delivered to the State Council on 30 May 1974, the Financial Secretary referred to that part of territorial revenue derived from the investment of public funds, with ESSO as the primary contributor. The interest thus earned, he said, had totalled \$US 76,000, representing a substantial increase over the previous year. In his address at the opening of the budget session, the Governor had informed the Council that because of the international oil situation, the prospects of constructing a refinery on West Caicos were not particularly good.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF A TAX HAVEN

10. Following the enactment of the Companies Ordinance, 1970, under which no corporation, personal or withholding taxes may be imposed in the Turks and Caicos Islands for at least 20 years, many foreign-owned financial institutions showed interest in conducting their international business from the Territory. On 2 January 1974, the Registrar of Companies published in the Government Gazette a list of companies registered in the Turks and Caicos Islands, followed by a list of the foreign companies so registered, as at the end of 1973. The first list includes no fewer than 39 financial institutions. Of these, the following 18 appear to be controlled wholly or partially by foreign economic interests:

Caicos Islands Caribbean Trust Company, Ltd.

Windward Investments, Ltd.

Maritime Investments, Ltd.

Seabourne Properties and Investments, Ltd.

Anglo-Portuguese Investments, Ltd.

Fidelity Investment Company, Ltd.

Ohio Holdings, Ltd.

British Western Trust Company, Ltd.

International Marine Underwriters, Ltd.

Leeward Holdings, Ltd.

Euro Savings Trust, Ltd.

Canadian International Trust, Ltd.

Overseas Holdings, Ltd.

Trafalgar Holdings, Ltd.

Grosvenor Holding Corporation, Ltd.

Consolidated Holding Corporation, Ltd.

Universe Banking Corporation, Ltd.

Stockdale Holding, Ltd.

There are three other financial institutions on the second list: Barclays Bank International, Ltd., British Fidelity Assurance, Ltd. and Star Insurance Company, Ltd.

CHAPTER VI

(A/10023 (Part IV))

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES
UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	1 - 5	173
B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	6 - 7	173
ANNEX: REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I		180

CHAPTER VI

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February 1975, the Special Committee, by adopting the seventy-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), decided, inter alia, to refer the item entitled "Military Activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1010th and 1011th meetings, on 5 and 7 August.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular paragraph 9 of resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, which "calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones".
4. At its 1010th meeting, on 5 August, the Special Committee took up the report of Sub-Committee I on the item, containing a series of draft conclusions and recommendations for consideration and approval by the Special Committee (see annex to the present chapter). The Sub-Committee's report also included six working papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Committee, containing information on military activities and arrangements in a number of Territories.
5. At its 1011th meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee voted on the report of the Sub-Committee, at the request of the delegation of Denmark. The Special Committee adopted the draft conclusions and recommendations by a vote of 16 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 6 below). Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Chile and Denmark (A/AC.109/FV.1011).

B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

6. The text of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee at its 1011th meeting, on 7 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 5 above, is reproduced below:

1. Conclusions

- (1) Having studied the military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers under their administration during the year under review, the

Special Committee finds that the main characteristics, objectives and purposes of these activities, as described in its previous reports, remain unchanged. The colonial Powers and minority racist régimes have continued to defy the resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 3328 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 which call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all military bases and installations from such Territories. In some Territories in various parts of the world, the military activities of the colonial Powers are directed towards securing the global political objectives of the imperialist Powers and threatening the security of neighbouring independent States in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

(2) The Special Committee concludes that the military activities of the colonial Powers, particularly in the larger Territories, are aimed at subjugating the colonial peoples and also at repressing their liberation movements which are fighting for their legitimate right to freedom and independence. Strategic military considerations are an important factor in prolonging colonial rule in many parts of the world, particularly in the smaller Territories. Far from dismantling their military bases in those Territories, the colonial Powers and their allies are increasing their military activities and arrangements, as well as expanding existing bases and building new ones. Not only is this an impediment to the process of decolonization, but it inevitably leads to interference with the economic development of the Territories concerned, both through the extensive alienation of land for military purposes and by drawing the population away from productive activities.

(3) The Special Committee strongly deplores the situation prevailing in the colonial Territories in southern Africa as a result of the intensification by the colonial and racist régimes of their military activities and arrangements in those Territories, which are aimed at stifling the true aspirations of the peoples of the Territories to achieve their freedom and independence, and which also ensures the protection of foreign economic interests operating in those Territories. The information before the Committee reveals that the racist régime of South Africa is continuing to strengthen its military capability. In an attempt to acquire modern military equipment, the South African Government announced in March 1975 that its military appropriation would be increased by a further 36 per cent to 948 million rand. ^{1/} This represents 20 per cent of the revenue budget. The plans for a radical restructuring and expansion of the armed forces include the purchase of more submarines, jet interceptor aircraft, missiles and anti-aircraft guns. It has been through the co-operation of certain Western countries that the South African régime has succeeded in acquiring ultra-modern weapons for its army, air force and navy. There is a plan to expand the naval installation at Simonstown to allow it to accommodate submarines and aircraft carriers, which would consolidate South Africa's co-operation with its Western allies. South Africa is supported by the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and in 1974 joint exercises by naval vessels of the United Kingdom and South Africa were held near Simonstown. According to the press, those exercises were linked to the implementation of a recent secret NATO agreement concerning the South African racists and the use of the Simonstown base as a support facility.

^{1/} One rand (R1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.49. ~

(4) The colonial and racist régime of South Africa has likewise continued to increase its military potential and its armed forces for the purpose of strengthening its colonial rule over Namibia and repressing African freedom fighters. According to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), there has been a systematic build-up of South African military forces and emplacements since the change of Government of Portugal in April 1974. New bases have been established at Onuno, Ondangwa and Ruacana Falls, all in Ovamboland, as well as at Grootfontein and Eenhana. In February 1975, SWAPO reported that South Africa was also creating a free-fire zone five miles wide, running the length of the Ovamboland-Angola border from Ruacana Falls to Kavangoland, and that African residents of the area were being arbitrarily evacuated from the region. The nuclear potential of the South African racists is cause for concern, particularly as South Africa has not signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which entered into force in 1970.

(5) The Special Committee condemns in the strongest possible terms the fact that military co-operation between South Africa and the illegal Salisbury régime is continuing and at least 6,000 South African police are currently stationed in Southern Rhodesia. The army of the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia is supported by South Africa, which provides it with matériel and personnel to eliminate all forces that oppose its minority policy. Despite South Africa's assurance that its paramilitary forces operating in Southern Rhodesia would be withdrawn, investigation has revealed that they continue to operate there. Because of the collapse of Portuguese colonialism and the independence of Mozambique and the imminent independence of Angola, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have drawn up plans for action in case of unforeseen developments in those two countries. The activities of the military and political alliance of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia are directed towards suppressing by force of arms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of the same area to self-determination and independence.

(6) The Special Committee notes that the military budget of Southern Rhodesia was considerably increased following the intensification of the armed struggle against the illegal régime. The estimated allocations for all security forces for 1974/75 have been increased by almost \$R 25 million ^{2/} over the allocations of 1973/74, by far the largest increase for a single year since 1964. The illegal régime also aims to increase the total manpower of its armed forces. Among the measures being taken are a policy of recruiting for the armed forces persons who had previously only been eligible for non-combatant positions and of encouraging young men to stay in the armed forces for at least one extra year beyond their regular one-year military service. The military budget of the illegal régime has also been increased to provide for the purchase of new aircraft and arms and ammunition of various types.

(7) The Special Committee finds that the operations conducted by the Southern Rhodesian military forces are reported to be based on the assumption that guerrilla units are most effective if they have the opportunity of establishing contact with the rural population. Therefore, the military

^{2/} In 1974, the exchange rate of the Southern Rhodesian dollar fluctuated between \$US 1.20 and \$US 1.65.

forces aim first at winning "the hearts and minds" of the rural people and of setting them against the guerrillas. If attempts at inducement fail, the military forces then resort to terrorist activities and coercion to obtain co-operation from the rural inhabitants. In an attempt to win over the rural people, the illegal régime has introduced a system of rewards. Any civilian who provides the security forces with information leading to the guerrillas or their capture would receive rewards as high as \$R 5,000. The policy of inducement appears to have failed and reports indicate that increasing coercion is being applied to the rural population. Africans have also been forcibly evacuated from their homes for resettlement in "protected areas" because of their refusal to support the army.

(8) The largest military installations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Caribbean and Western Atlantic regions are situated in Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, and are operated by the authorities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. It will be recalled that the United Kingdom maintained two helicopter-carrying frigates, each with a detachment of Royal Marines, in the Caribbean area during 1973. These ships were occasionally augmented by other units for exercises and trials. Additionally, the United Kingdom stationed a garrison in Belize, consisting of a battalion headquarters, two infantry companies and supporting arms. Furthermore, United Kingdom army, marine and air force units completed a joint service exercise in the British Virgin Islands from 28 October to 9 November 1974. The areas used for field training were the inhabited portions of Jost Van Dyke and Anegada, as well as four other islands. Beef Island served as the base of operations. The military installations in the Caribbean Territories were part of the machinery for enforcing the policies of the United States and the United Kingdom throughout the entire Latin American region. Such bases are a threat to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States in the region.

(9) The Special Committee's study proves that the United States maintains two military bases in Bermuda which occupy about one tenth of that Territory. The United States is expanding its military activities in the Territory, because of Bermuda's strategic importance. The United States Navy has recently installed an expensive computer system for a new Tactical Support Center for anti-submarine aircraft which will require the services of about five times the number of men who operated the old centre. When some members of the Legislative Council of Bermuda pointed out that the regulation was economically disadvantageous to Bermudans, the Minister of Organization remarked that although that might be so, the Naval Air Station was of tremendous economic value to Bermuda. Even if the Minister's statement is correct, it does not mean that Bermudans should disregard ways of acquiring more revenue and allow themselves to be further exploited by the United States. The United States is installing complicated electronic equipment in Bermuda to facilitate research, constructing housing units at the Naval Air Station and resurfacing the runway of the military airfield. It is evident, therefore, that the United States is using the Territory for its own ends.

(10) The Special Committee notes that the Territory of Guam has been used continuously over the years as an important naval and air force base by the United States. In 1974, Mr. James H. Webb, Jr., a military strategist

from the United States, was engaged by the Guam Environmental Protection Agency to undertake a study on military land use in the Territory. Appearing before the Guam Chamber of Commerce in June 1974, Mr. Webb said that the United States was gradually redeploying its military forces from positions in Asia to areas, including Guam, in which it had more political influence. He predicted that the United States military establishment would consolidate its Pacific forces on a Guam-Tinian (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) axis during the coming 10 to 15 years. The Special Committee finds that, because of Guam's importance as a military and a naval base, the United States has ensured that every effort of the inhabitants of the Territory to attain independence is frustrated. The United States is aware that as soon as Guam achieves independence, the military and naval presence of the United States in this Territory will be questioned. The Special Committee concludes that the strengthening of United States military installations in Guam and other Pacific Territories is not only impeding the independence of those Territories, but is also threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of many independent States in the Pacific region and Asia.

(11) The Special Committee reiterates its previous conclusions concerning all other smaller Territories, including the United States Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in which the colonial Powers and their allies have continued to use military bases and other installations contrary to the interests of the peoples of these Territories. The Special Committee further draws attention to the fact that in February 1974, the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States agreed in principle to expand the United States facility on Diego García, an island of the Seychelles, to make it a limited support base for the supply and refuelling of warships, including aircraft carriers, and to provide a base for aerial reconnaissance over the western stretches of the Indian Ocean. Expansion of the facility, at an estimated cost of \$US 75 million, is to involve the lengthening of the airport runway to enable it to accommodate almost any type of aircraft, including B-52 Strato-Fortress bombers, deepening of the harbour to accommodate large ships, including aircraft carriers, and an increase in military personnel up to 600 men. The planned expansion aroused strong opposition against military facilities in the majority of States bordering the Indian Ocean.

(12) In view of the General Assembly's recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal, the Special Committee concludes that the military activities by colonial Powers and the use of military installations in colonial Territories for military operations aimed at suppressing liberation movements, constitute criminal acts, contrary to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and are an abuse by the administering Powers of their responsibility towards the peoples under their administration.

(13) The Special Committee reaffirms its conclusions of the previous year in regard to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers and foreign military bases in the Territories under their administration. 3/

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, para. 6.

It confirms once again that such activities, besides creating a threat to international peace and security, are also a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. Their activities are thus contrary to the aims and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and are an abuse by the administering Powers of their responsibilities towards the peoples under their administration.

2. Recommendations

7. On the basis of the above conclusions, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it:

(1) Reaffirm the recommendations contained in its previous reports and emphasize once again that military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration constitute a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

(2) Strongly condemn once again the military and political alliance of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia in trying to suppress by force of arms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of the area to self-determination and independence;

(3) Demand the immediate cessation of wars of oppression against the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements, as well as the urgent withdrawal of all foreign forces from colonial Territories and the dismantling of military bases there;

(4) Demand that the colonial Powers stop using the indigenous inhabitants of dependent Territories as mercenaries in the struggle against the national liberation movements;

(5) Express its support for the legitimate liberation of the colonial peoples against the colonial Powers;

(6) Recognize the right of colonial peoples to regain by all means, including the use of force, their independence and sovereignty;

(7) Appeal to all States to increase effective moral and material assistance to the peoples under colonial domination;

(8) Deplore once again the alienation of land for military installations and the utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such bases, which hinder the economic development of the Territories and are contrary to the interests of the indigenous population;

(9) Strongly condemn the imperialist countries, principally those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), for their continued military collaboration and alliance with the colonialist and racist régimes

in southern Africa, aimed at increasing their aggressive potential against the liberation movements and independent States of Africa;

(10) Call upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to withdraw from the agreement with the United States of America on the establishment of military installation in the Indian Ocean;

(11) Strongly condemn the military and naval activities of the United States on Guam as they are detrimental to the inherent rights of the peoples of this Territory to self-determination and independence;

(12) Request all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories to comply unconditionally with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions in particular paragraph 3 (5) of the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and paragraph 9 of resolution 3328 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and request those States to withdraw their military bases and installations immediately and unconditionally from the above-mentioned Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

(13) Request the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning military activities and arrangements impeding the implementation of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV);

(14) Recommend that its Fourth Committee hold a separate debate on this item at its thirtieth session and that, in this regard, the Secretariat be requested to extend such assistance as may be necessary.

ANNEX*

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I

Chairman: Mr. A. F. AL-MASRI (Syrian Arab Republic)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE	1 - 3	181
B. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT	4 - 5	181
<p>APPENDICES: WORKING PAPERS PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT AT THE REQUEST OF SUB-COMMITTEE I ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION</p>		
I. SOUTHERN RHODESIA		182
II. NAMIBIA		189
III. SEYCHELLES		197
IV. BERMUDA, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS AND UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS		200
V. TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS		205
VI. GUAM		207

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1042.

A. Consideration by the Sub-Committee

1. The Sub-Committee considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" at its 145th, 146th and 148th meetings, held between 22 April and 25 June 1975 (see A/AC.109/SC.2/SR.145, 146 and 148 and corrigendum).

2. The Sub-Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, the Seychelles, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Guam (see appendices I-VI below). It also had before it the relevant information contained in the general working papers prepared by the Secretariat on the various Territories. a/

3. ...

B. Adoption of the report

4. Having considered the item concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration and having studied all the information available to it, the Sub-Committee adopted conclusions and recommendations on the item at its 148th meeting, on 25 June 1975. b/

5. The Sub-Committee adopted the present report at the same meeting.

a/ See chaps. IX, X, XIV and XXIII-XXVII of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vols. II-IV).

b/ The conclusions and recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee I for consideration by the Special Committee were adopted by the latter body without modification and are reproduced in para. 6 of the present chapter.

APPENDICES: WORKING PAPERS PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT
AT THE REQUEST OF SUB-COMMITTEE I ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES
AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER
THEIR ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX I

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

INTRODUCTION

1. As reported previously, a/ since December 1972, when the current guerrilla offensive began in Southern Rhodesia, the aim of the illegal régime has been to accomplish the following military objectives:

- (a) To increase the total manpower of the armed forces;
- (b) To retrain and reorganize the armed forces for guerrilla warfare; and
- (c) To acquire more aircraft, arms, ammunition and spare parts.

2. This paper analyses the extent to which the illegal régime has accomplished these objectives in its response to the African guerrilla war, and the strategy of operation that has resulted from the reorganization of the Southern Rhodesian armed forces (see also chap. IX of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II)).

1. RETENTION AND RECRUITMENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

3. In 1972, the illegal régime increased national service training for all males between the ages of 18 and 25 years from 245 days to 365 days. b/ At the end of 1973, the illegal régime announced a 100 per cent increase in the number of persons called up by the army and the mobilization of all European graduates of secondary schools. Thus, by December 1973, Southern Rhodesian military and paramilitary were reported c/ to consist of the following forces: d/

(a) Army: Regular	3,500
Territorial forces	<u>10,000</u>
Total	13,500

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix II, para. 6.

b/ Ibid., para. 7.

c/ The Military Balance, 1973-1974 (London, The International Institute for Strategic Studies).

d/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix II, table 1, for a breakdown of military and paramilitary personnel by race.

(b) Paramilitary: Active police	8,000
Reserve police	<u>35,000</u>
Total	43,000
(c) Air force	1,200

A. Retention of present personnel

4. The illegal régime is aware that, to accomplish its objective of increasing the total manpower of the armed forces, it must first aim at retaining in the armed forces, personnel who were recruited prior to 1974. Thus, the illegal régime has called up large numbers of men in the territorial forces, including older men between the ages of 38 and 50 years from what was called "Dad's Army", who had originally been assured of demobilization in 1974. "Dad's Army" is now being maintained and continues "to take over certain static duties, releasing men for more active duties".

5. The illegal régime also introduced a policy of encouraging young men to stay in the armed forces for at least one extra year beyond their regular one-year military service. On 9 April 1974, the Ministry of Defence e/ announced the introduction with immediate effect of a gratuity scheme. Under this scheme, men who decide to remain in service for another year are exempted from attending weekly parades or occasional week-end duties and will receive a gratuity based on rank on the day their compulsory service is completed, as follows:

- (a) \$R 1,110 f/ for private soldiers;
- (b) \$R 1,230 for lance corporals and senior aircraftsmen;
- (c) \$R 1,350 for corporals;
- (d) \$R 1,470 for sergeants;
- (e) \$R 1,590 for subalterns and sublieutenants.

6. The illegal régime has also set up a scheme to improve the living conditions of military personnel. Among the measures being taken are the construction of new barracks in several parts of the country (\$R 630,000 was spent on the new barracks at Llewellyn in Bulawayo); extensive welfare facilities, including free primary education for their children; and swimming pools and tennis courts at the barracks. It is not yet possible to assess the degree of success of these attempts to retain personnel in the armed forces.

e/ It is necessary for information purposes to refer throughout the present paper to various parts of the governmental structure and to the titles of various members of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. The use of such terms without quotation marks does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of the illegal régime.

f/ In 1974, the exchange rate of the Southern Rhodesian dollar fluctuated between \$US 1.20 and \$US 1.65.

B. Recruitment

7. The military recruitment policy of the illegal régime appeared to have failed in 1973. Reports indicate that the net loss in migration which Southern Rhodesia has experienced since December 1972 has been the result of young men leaving the country to escape military service. In an effort to halt such departures the illegal régime amended the Defence Act in November 1974. As a consequence, no man between the ages of 18 and 25 years who has received his call-up papers for initial service can leave Southern Rhodesia before completing his service. Those who have to do so (e.g., to visit a sick relative) must obtain written consent from the Minister of Defence. Violators are liable to a fine of up to \$R 500 or a prison term of 12 months or both. Further, all men pronounced unfit for military service on medical grounds are required to undergo periodic medical re-examinations.

8. The army has 15 units, as follows:

Rhodesian Light Infantry	Rhodesian Corps of Engineers
Special Air Services (SAS)	Rhodesian African Rifles (RAR)
Rhodesian Armoured Car Regiment (RHACR)	Regimental Police
Dispatch Rider	Brigade Transport
Service Corps (Transport)	Staff Corps
Corps of Chaplains	Pay Corps
Educational Corps	Service Corps
	Service Corps (Catering)

2. REORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF MILITARY UNITS

A. Reorganization

Army

9. The military command of the illegal régime regards the Rhodesian Light Infantry and SAS as the most important units of its anti-guerrilla operations. The Rhodesian Light Infantry is divided into what the army calls "sticks". Each stick has four or five men who are said to operate independently but in a co-ordinated manner. The sticks are the "anti-terrorist units" of the army and, according to an army pamphlet, they "have built up a formidable reputation in their fight against terrorism". The Rhodesian Light Infantry and its sticks are known in the Southern Rhodesian army as the "Saints in Green". In fact, as will be discussed below, the sticks have been responsible for terrorizing the African communities in the rural areas.

10. The members of SAS are considered by the army to be "mystery men". They provide air support for the sticks of the Rhodesian Light Infantry and are also organized into crack units which go into the bush for periods of about five weeks.

11. Men are assigned to military units on the basis of their skills, with the exception of those in RAR, who are assigned to that unit on the basis of race. Apart from the officer corps, which is predominantly European, all men in RAR are Africans and include "medical orderlies, clerks, storemen, mechanics, drivers, radio operators, cooks, bondsmen, regimental police, tailors and equipment

repairers". In 1974, a few men in RAR were assigned to duty on horseback to assist in anti-guerrilla operations, especially those being carried out in densely forested areas.

12. One of the newest units of the Southern Rhodesian army is RHACR, which was established on 1 July 1972. The men receive basic infantry training and six weeks' instruction at the national service training school in Bulawayo, followed by training in handling mines and in the control of armoured cars under simulated battle situations at special training grounds in Salisbury. The other units of the army are mainly service and support units. For example, the Rhodesian Corps of Engineers has the responsibility of building roads, airstrips, barracks and base camps for the infantry and clearing forests. The service and support units also receive three months' infantry training with the Rhodesian Light Infantry.

Air force

13. The organization of the Southern Rhodesian air force remains unchanged. However, since Southern Rhodesia is reported by various sources to have received at least 31 completely armed Hawker Hunter aircraft (see para. 20 below) a reorganization of the air force may be expected.

B. Operations

14. The operations conducted by the Southern Rhodesian military forces are reported to be based on the assumption that guerrilla units are most effective if they have the opportunity of establishing contact with the rural population. Therefore, the military forces aim first at winning "the hearts and minds" of the rural people and of setting them against the guerrillas. If attempts at inducement fail, the military forces then resort to terrorist activities and coercion to obtain co-operation from the rural inhabitants.

15. In the attempt to win over the rural people, the illegal régime introduced a system of rewards. On 16 April 1974, it was announced that any civilian who provided the security forces with information leading to the death or capture of guerrillas and/or the capture of the weapons of the guerrillas would receive rewards as high as \$R 5,000. The policy of inducement appears to have failed and reports indicate that increasing coercion is being applied to the rural population.

16. The sticks (see para. 9 above) and the district commissioners basically make the decisions on the methods used to control the rural population. Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, Commander of the Rhodesian Army, said "the men have their orders but they must have the ability to read signs, have contact with local inhabitants and make their own decisions on the best course of action".

17. Many of the decisions made by the sticks and the district commissioners have led to acts of brutality. The report of the Commission of Justice and Peace of the Southern Rhodesian Catholic Bishops Conference g/ contains many accounts of torture of the African population by the security forces.

g/ Report of the Commission of Justice and Peace, Southern Rhodesian Catholic Bishop's Conference (Salisbury, 15 April 1974).

18. When the illegal régime realized that African support for its anti-guerrilla operations was not forthcoming, it began to create "no-go" areas in the guerrilla zones and to evacuate Africans from their homes for resettlement in strongholds known as "protected areas". h/ The forced evacuation of Africans was intensified in 1974. In April, 255 Africans (21 men, 47 women and 187 children) suspected of supporting guerrillas were removed from the north-eastern part of the Territory and resettled in the south on the border with South Africa. In July, 60,000 Africans, comprising the entire population of the Chiweshe Tribal Trust Land, were moved from their villages into 21 "protected villages". The code name of this operation was "Overload". These people had to build their own housing in the new villages; furthermore, no schooling was available. In some cases, families were separated as a result of the resettlement.

19. In its efforts to set the African population against the guerrillas, the illegal régime also produced a pamphlet entitled The Anatomy of Terror i/ containing pictures of mutilated African bodies. In this pamphlet, the illegal régime claimed that such mutilations were the acts of the guerrillas. On 16 October, Mr. Noel Mukono, Secretary for External Affairs of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), told the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly that a close examination of the pictures would indicate that the destruction of the human bodies had been caused by heavy military weapons which the guerrillas did not possess. j/ ZANU had concluded, therefore, that the bodies displayed in the pictures were those of the victims of terrorist acts perpetrated by the security forces of the illegal régime.

3. ACQUISITION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

20. Most of the aircraft of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force were obsolete at the time of the unilateral declaration of independence. k/ The illegal régime, through its Defence Procurement Board, has been attempting to acquire new equipment and spare parts. According to press reports, the Board tried to purchase at least 31 Hawker Hunter aircraft in 1974 through deals said to have involved Jordan and South Africa. During the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the representative of Jordan, in a statement before the Fourth Committee, denied categorically that such a deal had ever been carried out. l/ Similar statements were made by other officials of the Jordanian Government. According to reports, it also attempted to acquire six Hawker Hunters of the old Mark 6 model, as well as the newer 73A and 73B models. Other attempted purchases included a full load of armaments, comprising 12 Aden cannons, 61 spare barrels, 52 100-gallon drop-tanks, 46 230-gallon drop-tanks, 23 practice bomb carriers, 328 1,000-pound bombs, 204 2-pound practice bombs, over 3,000 sub-rocket and over 400,000 rounds of 30 mm ammunition.

h/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. VIII, annex, paras. 54-57.

i/ Published by the Ministry of Information (Salisbury, 1974)

j/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2093rd meeting.

k/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix II, para. 14.

l/ Ibid., Fourth Committee, 2094th meeting.

4. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

21. Southern Rhodesian military expenditure has been steadily increased since 1964. Appropriations for the joint military service since 1964 are shown in the table below; however, the data obviously cannot be verified. The estimated allocations for all security forces for 1974/75 have been increased by almost \$R 25 million over the allocations of 1973/74, by far the largest increase for a single year since 1964.

Southern Rhodesia: annual appropriations for the
armed forces and police, 1964-1975
(thousand Southern Rhodesian dollars)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Air force</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Total</u>
1964/65	6,038	5,834	10,348	22,220
1965/66	6,212	5,810	10,902	22,924
1966/67	7,742	5,228	12,216	25,086
1967/68	8,590	5,594	12,788	26,972
1968/69	15,400 <u>a/</u>		14,000	29,400
1969/70	10,460	6,624	15,051	32,135
1970/71	10,889	8,403	15,425	34,717
1971/72	12,070	7,503	16,886	36,459
1972/73	15,316	9,684	17,856	42,856
1973/74	30,940 <u>a/</u>		22,039	52,979
1974/75	46,176 <u>a/</u>		31,198	77,374

Source: Southern Rhodesia, Budget statements by the Minister of Finance (Salisbury, Government Printer), for the years indicated.

a/ Combined estimates for army and air force.

5. MILITARY ALLIANCE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

22. Although the change of government in Portugal on 25 April 1974 led to the partial disintegration of the military alliance between South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, a military alliance between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia is still in existence. South Africa has at least 6,000 paramilitary forces operating in Southern Rhodesia. In October 1974, Mr. B. J. Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, was reported to have said that South African paramilitary forces were in Southern Rhodesia to defend South Africa.

23. On 11 December, the Zimbabwe leaders, including the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole of ZANU and Mr. Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), arrived at an agreement in Lusaka with the representatives

of the illegal régime, which provided, among other things, for the release of political detainees in Southern Rhodesia and a cease-fire in the guerrilla war. South Africa immediately announced that it would withdraw its forces after the cease-fire had come into effect. It was reported, however, that on 24 December four members of the South African forces were killed in operations in Southern Rhodesia. Up to the time of the preparation of this paper, the South African forces were still operating in the Territory.

APPENDIX II

NAMIBIA

INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on South Africa's military activities and arrangements in Namibia up to 1973 is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. a/ Supplementary information is set out below (see also chap. X of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II)).
2. As previously reported, Namibia's peculiar strategic military importance to South Africa derives from its position as a buffer between that country and Angola, Zambia and Botswana. Through its illegal occupation of the Territory, South Africa also ensures its uninterrupted military presence along the coastline of Africa from Angola to Mozambique.
3. Following the change of Government in Portugal in April 1974, especially Portugal's decision to grant independence to Angola and Mozambique, South Africa increased its military presence in the Territory as a precaution against an anticipated upsurge in nationalist military activity from forces based in Angola. It also took measures to increase the over-all size of its defence forces and increased defence expenditures, particularly for weapons procurement.
4. Statements issued by South African government officials in the course of the year have emphasized that these measures were being taken to strengthen the defensive rather than the offensive capabilities of the defence forces. In November 1974, Mr. P. W. Botha, the South African Minister of Defence, said at a National Party congress that the Government would use military force only in extreme circumstances and would do everything it could to avoid armed conflicts. Mr. Botha added that the defence force was sufficiently mobile to move to any of South Africa's borders at any time if necessary. In another statement later in the month, Mr. Botha said that in the production, acquisition and development of arms, South Africa's preparedness was at such a level as to overcome any combination of forces which might threaten the country.
5. In March 1975, the South African Government announced plans for a radical restructuring and expansion of the armed forces. According to a white paper presented to Parliament on 27 March, plans include the purchase of more submarines and jet interceptor aircraft; the division of the army into two main forces - one for conventional warfare and the other for counter-insurgency operations; and the creation of an air defence unit equipped with missiles and anti-aircraft guns.
6. The South African armed forces stationed in the Territory are an integral part of the total military establishment of the Republic and separate information is unavailable concerning the number, disposition, composition and equipment of the

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix III; *ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix III.

forces now stationed illegally in the Territory. Therefore, the information summarized in the following section deals with the South African defence establishment as a whole.

1. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

7. For 1974/1975, South Africa allocated an estimated R 702.0 million b/ (12.8 per cent of the total budget) for defence expenditure. The amount represents an increase of almost 50 per cent over the original appropriation for 1973/1974 (R 472.0 million) and is more than double the original appropriation for 1972/1973 (R 335.3 million). Of the total, R 293.0 million is allocated for "landward" defence; R 62.0 million for air defence; and R 56.0 million for maritime defence. These sums include amounts destined for the acquisition of armaments, for which an over-all total of R 312.0 million (more than 44 per cent of total military budgetary allocations) has been appropriated.

8. In March 1975, the South African Government announced that the 1975/1976 military appropriation would be increased by a further 36 per cent to R 948.0 million (20 per cent of the revenue budget). Introducing the budget in Parliament on 26 March, Mr. Owen Harwood, the Minister of Finance, said that while everyone hoped the Government's attempts at détente in southern Africa would be successful, it was imperative, until that aim was "unequivocally achieved", to continue to maintain the same level of spending in order "to enable our defence force to defend our borders effectively".

2. ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS

9. As reported in The Military Balance, 1974-1975 c/ the total strength of the South African armed forces is 119,450 men, d/ of whom 15,700 serve in the Permanent Force (standing army), 31,750 in the Citizen Force (conscripts and volunteers) and 72,000 in the reserves. In addition, there are some 75,000 voluntary paramilitary commandos who are armed with rifles and organized and trained as a home guard which may be called up as required; a Coloured Corps, consisting of volunteers who perform non-combatant functions; a police force of about 30,000 members, about half of whom are white; and an unspecified number of police reservists (19,000 in 1970), all of whom are white. Military service is compulsory for whites in both the Republic and the Territory. Since 1973, Coloured and Indian volunteers have also been eligible to receive military training.

b/ One rand (R 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.49.

c/ London, The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1974.

d/ It is not clear whether these figures include white Namibians as well as South Africans.

Table 1

South Africa: Defence force, 1973/74

	<u>Permanent Force</u>	<u>Citizen Force</u>	<u>Reserves</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army	7,000	27,500	60,000	94,500
Navy	3,200	1,250	9,000	13,450
Air force	<u>5,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>11,500</u>
Total	15,700	31,750	72,000	119,450

Source: The Military Balance, 1974-1975, op. cit.

10. Until 1974, Africans were excluded from military training, although they were allowed to serve in non-combatant positions. Following the change of Government in Portugal in April 1974 and the prospect of the installation of Governments controlled by Africans in Angola and Mozambique, the South African Government took steps to augment the size of the Defence Force. This was accomplished in part by reversing the Government's policy prohibiting Africans from serving in the armed forces. It also took steps to establish a local militia in Ovamboland, which shares a common border with Angola. In a statement in June 1974 portending these developments, the South African Minister of Defence said that he believed the Defence Force must "gradually and with thorough training enable black Governments /i.e. homeland governments/ also to make a contribution to the maintenance of orderly development and progress". It was revealed at that time that Africans armed with rifles were already being used as trackers with army patrols in East Caprivi (see para. 28 below).

11. On 14 June, Admiral Hugo H. Biermann, Chief of the South African Defence Force, announced that the South African Army would soon begin to use African guards armed with FN rifles to guard military installations in the Republic.

12. In December, the South African Army announced that it would completely open its lower ranks to Africans. Under the revised system, African soldiers would be allowed to carry the same arms as whites and would be paid the same salary as their white counterparts. It was reported that the army was already in the process of training 48 black soldiers to serve as instructors who would eventually form the nucleus of a black corps, the size of which had not yet been determined. Until the corps was actually established, Africans could volunteer for training as security guards, cooks, firemen drivers and dog handlers. From the information available, it appears that provision has not yet been made for African officers; therefore, the highest position to which Africans would be able to advance would be that of sergeant major.

13. Plans for the creation of an Ovamboland militia under the control of the Defence Force were announced in July 1974. It was reported at that time that 10 "specially selected" Ovambos were soon to begin an instructor's course in South Africa identical to that offered to whites. Those completing the course were to return to Ovamboland to train other Ovambos. According to Mr. J. de Wet,

Commissioner-General to the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, the men trained under this plan would not constitute an autonomous Ovambo army, but would remain under the direct control of the Defence Force.

14. Subsequent to these announcements, leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) claimed that the South African Government had, on 18 June, sent "secret instructions" to the Ovamboland Government to begin recruiting Africans for a border patrol. According to SWAPO leaders, the instructions provided that Ovambos who refused to join the force would face indefinite detention in special camps. No further information on this matter has become available.

A. Army

15. According to The Military Balance, 1974-1975, the South African Army is composed of three infantry brigades, each comprising one tank, one infantry and one artillery battalion. Equipment includes 100 Centurion Mark 5 and 20 Comet medium tanks, 1,000 AML-60, AML-90 and M-3 armoured cars; 50 Ferret scout cars; 250 Saracen and 100 Commando armoured personnel carriers, 25 pounder gun/howitzers; 155 mm howitzers, 35 mm L-70/40 and 3.7 inch anti-aircraft guns; and three batteries of 18 Cactus (Crotale) surface-to-air missiles.

16. Other sources e/ report that in addition to the above, army equipment also includes 30 light observation planes of the aerial reconnaissance squadron, equipped with Bofor and Oerlikon anti-aircraft guns.

B. Navy and air force

17. The South African Navy is reported f/ to have over 30 ships, including the following: 3 submarines; 2 destroyers; 6 anti-submarine warfare frigates; 1 escort minesweeper (training ship); 10 coastal minesweepers; 5 seaward defence boats; 1 fleet replenishment tanker, 2 hydrographic survey ships; 1 seaward defence launch; 1 boom defence vessel; 2 harbour tugs, and 3 air-sea rescue launches. It is also equipped with 7 Wasp helicopters and has ordered 10 more.

18. In February 1975, Mr. Botha, the South African Minister of Defence, announced that South Africa would soon begin construction of six high-speed naval vessels, each equipped with ultra-modern missile systems. Mr. Botha said that although the ships would be utilized only defensively, they would have "the necessary striking power and in this respect could serve as a deterrent". In his announcement, Mr. Botha referred to the undertaking as a "further milestone ... in South Africa's self-sufficiency".

19. It was also reported g/ that among the major military units the South African Air Force will benefit from the largest investments for equipment. The magnitude of the investment is attributed to South Africa's belief in the superiority of air power to other forms of combat, especially in guerrilla warfare situations "where the terrain is rough and often impenetrable even to armoured tanks, and where it is extremely hazardous to wage prolonged ground warfare".

e/ Africa Report, February 1975.

f/ The Military Balance, 1974-1975, op. cit.

g/ Africa Report, February 1975.

Table 2

South African Air Force: Aircraft by manufacturer and nationality, 1973/74

Unit	Type of aircraft	Manufacturer	Nationality	Number of aircraft
Bomber squadron	Carberra B(1) Mk 12 Carberra T Mk 4	British Aircraft Corporation, Ltd.	United Kingdom	6
Light bomber squadron	Buccaneer S Mk 50	Hawker Siddeley Aviation, Ltd.	United Kingdom	3
2 fighter squadrons	Mirage III EZ Mirage III DZ	Avions Dassault-Breguet	France	10
Fighter/reconnaissance squadron	Mirage III CZ Mirage III EZ Mirage III RZ	Avions Dassault-Breguet	France	32
2 maritime reconnaissance squadrons	Shackleton MR3 Piaggio P-166 Albatross	Hawker Siddeley Aviation, Ltd. Piaggio SPA Industrie Aero-Nautiche e Meccaniche, Rinaldo	United Kingdom Italy	8
4 transport squadrons	C-130 B Transall C-190 Z C-47 C-54 Viscount 761 HS-125 Mercurius Alouette III	Lockheed-Georgia Company Transall, AG Douglas Aircraft Company " " Vickers-Armstrong (Aircraft) Ltd. Hawker Siddeley Aviation, Ltd. Société nationale industrielle aérospatiale westland aircraft, Ltd.	United States Federal Republic of Germany United States " " United Kingdom United Kingdom France/United Kingdom	7 9 23 5 1 4 20
Trainers	SA-330 Puma SA-312 L Super-Frelon Harvards MB-326M Impala 2/ Vampire TF-86 C-47 Alouette II/III	Société nationale industrielle aérospatiale North American Aircraft Corporation Atlas Aircraft Corporation of South Africa The de Havilland Aircraft Company Ltd. " " " " Douglas Aircraft Company Société nationale industrielle aérospatiale	France United States South Africa United Kingdom " " " " United States France	20 15 160 ...

Source: The Military Balance, 1974-1975, op. cit.; and Jane's Fighting Ships, various years.

2/ The Impala is the South African version of the Aeromacchi MB 326M, a jet trainer, manufactured by Aeromacchi-Aeronautica Macchi, SPA of Italy.

20. The air force is reportedly equipped with about 500 aircraft, of which 100 are combat aircraft. (See table 2 above)

21. In addition, the air force reserves, which are divided into eight squadrons, are equipped with 20 Impala jet trainers, 100 Harvards (manufactured by the North American Aircraft Corporation of the United States) and 20 Cessna 185 Skywagons (manufactured by the Cessna Aircraft Company also of the United States). There are also 12 Air Commando squadrons equipped with private aircraft.

22. During 1974, South Africa was expected to take delivery of the first batch of 48 Mirage F-1 jets ordered from France as replacements for its Mirage F-III's. According to press reports, under an agreement signed in 1971, six of the jets were to be built in France and the remainder assembled from components by the Atlas Aircraft Corporation of South Africa. The Mirage F-1, which, according to one source, will probably be equipped with Matra R-550 air-to-air missiles, has been described as the world's fastest and deadliest jet fighter with a longer range and a larger bomb-load capacity than the Mirage F-III.

23. Preparations were also reported to be under way for the manufacture by the Atlas Aircraft Corporation of an advanced version of the Atlas Impala training aircraft, as well as for the Aeromacchi AM-3C reconnaissance aircraft. The Italian manufacturer of this aircraft is Aeromacchi-Aeronautica Macchi SpA.

24. It has also been reported that under an agreement entered into in 1973, South Africa is to assemble and subsequently manufacture the SA Puma utility helicopter. The Pumas, which have reportedly been used in Namibia for troop-transport, are manufactured by Westland Aircraft, Ltd. of the United Kingdom and the Société nationale industrielle aérospatiale of France.

C. Expansion of military installation

25. On 25 April 1974, Mr. Botha, the South African Minister of Defence, announced plans to expand the naval installation at Simonstown in South Africa. According to press reports, plans call for more than doubling the present size of the base to 60 acres and for the construction of a new tidal basin, additional berths for warships up to cruiser size and several submarine pens. The existing tidal basin can accommodate nuclear submarines, but not the largest aircraft carriers.

26. It has been reported that South Africa will also build a new headquarters for a number of naval and aircraft command units at the Maritime Operational and Communications Headquarters at Silvermine, 20 miles north of Simonstown.

3. INVOLVEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY AND POLICE UNITS IN NAMIBIA

27. As noted above, there is no accurate information on the extent of South African military forces in the Territory. According to SWAPO, there has been a systematic build-up of South African military forces and emplacements since the change of Government in Portugal in April 1974. New bases are reported by SWAPO to be located at Onuno, Ondangwa and Ruacana Falls, all in Ovamboland, as well as at Grootfontein and Eenhana.

28. On 14 June 1974, during a tour of East Caprivi and other border posts, Mr. Botha announced that, over the previous 14 months, units of the South African armed forces had gradually replaced police units in patrolling the northern border of the East Caprivi. East Caprivi, a 300-mile long strip which juts out eastward from the main body of the Territory and borders Angola and Zambia on the north, Southern Rhodesia on the east and Botswana on the south, has been the main target of African nationalist activity. According to press reports, the main reason for the change was South Africa's concern about the possibility of an upsurge of nationalist activity by freedom fighters based in Angola following that Territory's accession to independence which is scheduled for 11 November 1975. According to the South African Government, since 1967, nationalist forces have been responsible for the death of 10 policemen and the injury of 45 others in East Caprivi, mainly from landmine explosions.

29. In his statement, Mr. Botha said that the South African armed forces stationed in the area were well equipped to prevent infiltration and to fight it. He said that South Africa would decide its own future and "in this respect the armed forces are our guarantee". He said that the attitude of the army was one of "goodwill" towards the local population and that it would work towards maintaining progress and stability. According to a report in the South African press, military units in East Caprivi were being utilized at 20 per cent of their effectiveness, with the remainder of the effort being "civilian activity". Army units, comprising specially trained national servicemen, were reported to be stationed at strategic bases from which patrols, accompanied by local trackers, were sent out by helicopter for five-day missions. According to one unofficial estimate, as many as 5,000 troops may be stationed in the area, with more serving at other points along the Angola/Namibia border.

30. In February 1975, SWAPO reported that South Africa was also creating a free-fire zone five miles wide, running the length of the Ovamboland/Angola border from Ruacana Falls to Kavangoland, and that African residents of the area were being arbitrarily evacuated from the region.

31. In January 1975, prior to the elections to the Ovamboland legislative council, Brigadier W. Louw, the Divisional Commissioner of Police, said that the police were determined to brook no interference with voting and that reinforcements had been received from the Republic for the period of the election (13 to 17 January) to assist in the maintenance of law and order. Following the elections, in which 55 per cent of the eligible voters cast ballots, SWAPO leaders accused the South African police, as well as the Ovamboland tribal police, of coercing Ovambos to vote against their will. An undetermined number of South African police are permanently stationed in the Territory.

4. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA AFFECTING ITS MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS

A. Relations with Angola and Mozambique

32. In general, South Africa has avoided commenting on the current situation in Angola and Mozambique. On 16 June 1974, Admiral Biermann said that South Africa had never committed its own forces to the internal struggles in Mozambique and Angola and that there was no reason to change this position unless "these Territories themselves initiate aggression against us".

B. Co-operation with Southern Rhodesia

33. Through the end of 1974, South Africa continued to maintain an estimated 6,000 to 8,000 police in Southern Rhodesia. Although, according to South Africa, the purpose of the police detachment was to defend South Africa against nationalists based in Zambia, in practice, the police had actively reinforced Southern Rhodesian security forces in combatting Zimbabwean nationalists.

34. Following an agreement reached in December 1974 between the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and Zimbabwean leaders which provided, inter alia, for a cease-fire in the guerrilla war in that Territory, South Africa announced that it would withdraw its forces after the cease-fire had come into effect.

35. On 10 March, Mr. J. Kruger, the South African Minister of Justice, officially confirmed that the South African units had been withdrawn from combat duty during the preceding month, although remaining in Southern Rhodesia. He said that the police were "being kept in their camps to ensure there will be no incident involving South Africans while there is prospect of a meeting" between the illegal régime and African nationalist leaders.

C. Relations with the United Kingdom

36. On 19 March 1974, Mr. James Callaghan, United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the House of Commons that his Government would henceforth observe the United Nations embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa. In conformity with this statement, the United Kingdom Government in May 1974 revoked the licence for export of one Westland Wasp helicopter, the last of a series of seven, intended for South Africa.

37. In September and October, the Royal Navy engaged in joint exercises with the South African Navy off the South African coast.

38. On 4 December, in a statement in the House of Commons on the review of policy towards southern Africa, Mr. Callaghan said that the Government had completed an "overhaul" of the licensing arrangements for arms sales to South Africa which would ensure that its policies were fully in line with its international undertaking (see A/9918, annex I). There is no information as to how the "overhaul" would affect the existing arrangements under which South Africa continues to manufacture British arms under licence in South Africa.

39. At the end of January 1975, unconfirmed press reports indicated that the United Kingdom Government had agreed to the sale to South Africa of spare parts for fighter aircraft and helicopters and that the Trade Department had already issued licences to cover the export of spare parts, including replacement components for the light bomber squadron of British-built Buccaneers. It was also indicated that the United Kingdom Foreign Office had made no comment on the reports.

APPENDIX III

SEYCHELLES

INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information concerning military activities and arrangements in the Seychelles up to 1973 is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. a/ Supplementary information is set out below (see also chap. XIV of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. III)).

1. "BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY"

2. The "British Indian Ocean Territory", comprising three islands (Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches), detached from the Seychelles together with the Chagos Archipelago, formerly part of Mauritius, was established as a separate administrative unit in 1965 for the purpose of providing a location for military staging facilities which might be constructed by the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United States of America. The islands are widely scattered; Diego García, the largest island in the Chagos group, is situated in the Indian Ocean some 1,200 miles south-west of Sri Lanka and the tip of India. The unit is administered by a Commissioner who is also Governor of the Seychelles.

2. UNITED STATES FACILITIES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

3. Under the terms of agreements reached in 1966 and 1972 with the Government of the United Kingdom, b/ the United States Government maintains a naval communications facility on Diego García manned by some 375 naval personnel. The facility comprises transmitting and receiving services, an anchorage, an airfield with an 8,000-foot runway and associated logistic support and supply and personnel accommodations. It may be maintained as long as the 1966 agreement continues in force (50 years, renewable for a further 20 years), or until such time as no part of Diego García is required for the purposes of a naval communications facility.

4. Under an agreement concluded with the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 December 1966, the United States maintains a tracking and telemetry station on the island of Mahé in the Seychelles.

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix IV.

b/ For details see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), chap. VI, annex, appendix IV, and ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix IV.

3. PROPOSED EXPANSION OF UNITED STATES PRESENCE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

5. In February 1974, the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States agreed in principle to expand the United States facility on Diego García to make it a limited support base for the supply and refuelling of warships, including aircraft carriers, and to provide a base for aerial reconnaissance over the western stretches of the Indian Ocean. Expansion of the facility, at an estimated cost of \$US 75 million, was to involve the lengthening of the airport runway to enable it to accommodate almost any type of aircraft, including B-52 Strato-Fortress bombers, deepening of the harbour to accommodate large ships, including aircraft carriers, and an increase in military personnel up to 600 men. c/ Officials of both Governments said that the expansion would serve to balance other activities in the Indian Ocean area and provide a deterrent to the use of force by other Powers.

6. Announcement of the tentative agreement aroused strong opposition to the expansion in the majority of States bordering the Indian Ocean, which had been designated as a zone of peace by the General Assembly in 1971 (resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971). The planned expansion also drew criticism from a number of United States congressmen who expressed the opinion that an extended United States military presence in the Indian Ocean would attract additional naval forces and would lead to a rise in tension in the area.

7. On 3 December 1974, Mr. Roy Mason, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Defence, presenting the results of the United Kingdom defence review begun in March 1974 to the House of Commons, said that the Government had decided to agree to the "relatively modest expansion" of the facilities on Diego García proposed by the United States. He added that the use of the facilities for other than routine purposes, however, would be a matter for joint decision of the two Governments. Mr. Mason said that the United Kingdom and United States Governments had also agreed to pursue consultations aimed at achieving realistic progress towards arms limitations in the Indian Ocean.

8. As reported in the Congressional Record, in December 1974, the United States Congress decided to delete all funds specifically earmarked for the construction of facilities on Diego García under the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1975, "with the clear understanding" that if neither branch of the Congress adopted a resolution of disapproval, any construction funds available to the Navy and Air Force in the appropriation bill might none the less be utilized to carry out that construction project. The Act provides that before any construction is undertaken the President of the United States must advise Congress in writing "that all military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for United States facilities at Diego García have been evaluated by him and certified to the Congress in writing that the construction of any such project is essential to the national interest of the United States".

9. No further information is available regarding the status of the proposed construction.

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix IV.

4. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION ON THE INDIAN OCEAN
AS A ZONE OF PEACE

10. It will be recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) called upon the great Powers to enter into immediate consultation with the littoral States of the Indian Ocean with a view to halting further escalation and expansion of their military presence in the Indian Ocean and eliminating all bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, as well as any manifestation of great Power military presence conceived in the context of great Power rivalry.

11. In its resolution 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare and transmit to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean d/ a factual statement on all aspects of the military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry. The statement was included in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. e/

12. In its resolution 3259 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, the General Assembly urged the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to give tangible support to the establishment and preservation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. It also called upon the great Powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence in the region of the Indian Ocean as a first step towards the relaxation of tension and the promotion of peace and security in the area. The General Assembly further requested the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter, as soon as possible, into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean.

5. UNITED KINGDOM PRESENCE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

13. As reported in the press, the United Kingdom white paper presented to the House of Commons on 19 March 1975 by the Secretary of State for Defence indicates that government plans to reduce defence expenditures include the withdrawal of the small number of United Kingdom forces in the Indian Ocean area. The white paper states that any facilities still needed for staging aircraft in the Indian Ocean should be met by the "modest expansion" of United States facilities at Diego García.

d/ The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean was established by General Assembly resolution 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, inter alia, to study practical measures that may be taken in furtherance of General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI).

e/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/9629), annex.

APPENDIX IV

BERMUDA, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS AND UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on military activities and arrangements in Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands up to 1974 is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. a/ Supplementary information is set out below (see also chaps. XXV-XXVII of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. IV)).

1. GENERAL

2. The largest military installations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Caribbean and Western Atlantic regions are situated in Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, and are operated by the authorities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and/or the United States of America.

3. It will be recalled b/ that the United Kingdom maintained two helicopter-carrying frigates, each with a detachment of Royal Marines, in the Caribbean area during 1973. These ships were occasionally augmented by other units for exercises and trials. Additionally, the United Kingdom stationed a garrison in Belize, consisting of a battalion headquarters, two infantry companies and supporting arms.

4. In a statement to the United Kingdom House of Commons on 3 December 1974, Mr. Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, outlined the Government's proposals to save £4,700 million in defence spending over the next 10 years. He gave no information concerning the numbers, composition and equipment of the United Kingdom armed forces currently stationed in the Caribbean and Western Atlantic areas; nor did he reveal the possible effect of the proposals on the United Kingdom military presence in those areas.

5. United Kingdom army, marine and air force units completed a joint service exercise in the British Virgin Islands from 28 October to 9 November 1974. The areas used for field training were the uninhabited portions of Jost Van Dyke and Anegada, as well as four other islands. Beef Island served as the base of operations. The exercise was under the over-all control of Captain B. J. Straker, Senior Naval Officer of the West Indies (see also para. 13 below). He had told reporters that "the exercise is to help keep British forces in shape in the event of war", and to provide them with a useful opportunity to train in a variety of geographic and climatic conditions.

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix VIII.

b/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix VIII, para. 3.

2. BERMUDA

A. United States military bases

6. As previously noted, c/ the United States maintains two military bases in Bermuda which occupy 2,297 square miles, or about one tenth of the area of the Territory. In May 1973, the United States Consul General in Bermuda had denied a report that the eastern side of the King's Point Naval Station was being prepared for return to the Territory but did not rule out the possibility of discussions on the subject in three to six months. d/ On 20 March 1974, a spokesman for the Naval Air Station expressed doubt that any reorganization moves by the United States Department of Defense would affect its existing structure in Bermuda. Recent developments concerning the Naval Air Station are set out below.

New Tactical Support Center

7. On 1 February 1974, it was announced that the United States Navy had installed a \$US 3.65 million computer system at a new Tactical Support Center for anti-submarine aircraft operating out of the Naval Air Station. The centre would be manned by 4 officers and 30 men, whereas the old centre had been operated by 7 men servicing 9 P-C3 submarine pursuit plans. According to the United States Defense, installation of the new centre did not signify a change in the strategic importance of Bermuda.

United States Bases (Customs Privileges) Regulations, 1974

8. Early in 1974, the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council approved the United States Bases (Customs Privileges) Regulations, 1974, designed to allow civilians employed at the Naval Air Station (mostly those working under contract for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)) to have the same on-base customs privileges as members of the United States armed forces. In reply to a question raised in the Council, Mr. J. R. Plowman, Minister of Organization, said that although the customs exemption might be a disadvantage to Bermuda, the civil air terminal, which could take the world's largest aircraft, was an asset and that the Naval Air Station had been of tremendous economic value to Bermuda.

Space tracking facility and personnel

9. NASA operates a tracking station on Cooper's Island for orbital control and data acquisition relating to United States space projects. In early February 1974, a spokesman for NASA announced that despite a forthcoming reduction in staff, owing to completion of the Skylab programme, the station would continue to be an important part of the United States space effort. Towards the end of March, the staff numbered 100, compared with 150 at Skylab's peak tracking time. Four unmanned satellites were being tracked, and the moon was under 24-hour observation.

c/ Ibid., para. 8.

d/ Ibid., para. 12.

10. On 20 December, the Bermuda Government announced that it had agreed to the installation by NASA of a laser ranging system at Cooper's Island. Construction of the system was already under way and was to have been completed by February 1975. NASA planned to launch a geodynamic experimental ocean satellite called GEOS-C in mid-1975 to demonstrate the feasibility of utilizing altimetry to map sea surface topography and wave height and to carry out experiments.

11. Installation in Bermuda would consist of a 40-foot electronic equipment van, a surveillance radar and a laser system enclosed in an observatory dome. The facility would be manned by approximately five NASA contract employees. The operation could last from one to five years, depending on the life of GEOS-C and the success of the operation. The Bermuda laser ranging system, together with three others (two in Virginia and Florida (United States) and one on Grand Turk (Turks and Caicos Islands)), would track GEOS-C and determine its exact altitude so that the radar altimeters on board could be calibrated with precision. The Bermuda Government stated that it was satisfied that every precaution had been taken to ensure that the proposed ranging system would in no way endanger aircraft or interfere with radio communications in the laser beam area of operations.

Other developments

12. Other developments occurring between August 1974 and January 1975 included the following: (a) construction was begun on the pre-clearance facilities for United States customs at the civil air terminal; (b) Bermuda's civil aviation regulations were amended so as to include air transport licensing; (c) a detachment of 230 United States Navy Seabees (a construction battalion) was sent to overlay the main runway of the military airfield at the Naval Air Station; (d) Commander Norman E. Koehler, III, succeeded Commander Richard J. Lanning as the head of 350 Red Lancers, a naval air patrol squadron stationed in the Territory; (e) the Kemmons Wilson Construction Company of the United States was awarded a contract amounting to \$US 9.5 million for the erection of 250 housing units at the Naval Air Station, on which work was expected to be completed in 1976; and (f) the United States Navy decided to install two desalination plants (each with a capacity of 60,000 gallons of fresh water a day) and a 1,500 kW generator on St. David's Island.

B. United Kingdom West Indies Station

13. Bermuda continues to be the headquarters of the United Kingdom West Indies Station under the command of the Senior Naval Officer of the West Indies, whose responsibilities include Territories under United Kingdom administration in the Caribbean region. In May 1974, Captain B. J. Straker took over the post from Commodore C. Rusby. During the same month, the HMS Mohawk, a frigate, arrived in Bermuda to replace the HMS Bacchante at the station. Earlier that year, the latter, together with the HMS Kent and the RFA Resource, had taken part in an extensive exercise conducted by member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the Western Atlantic.

C. Canadian military exercises

14. In May and June 1974, two anti-submarine exercises were held in Bermuda waters, lasting 8 and 14 days respectively. The first involved 270 members of the Canadian armed forces, four long-range Argus aircraft from the 405 Squadron stationed in Nova Scotia, and the submarine HMS Cachalot from the United Kingdom. Captain N. D. Brodeur, Commandant of the Canadian Forces Maritime Warfare School in Halifax, was the officer in charge of the second exercise. Participating in it were approximately 1,200 personnel, a number of aircraft (including trackers, long-range Argus planes, jet interceptors and tactical fighters) and five ships from Canada: three helicopter destroyers (the HMCS Huron, the HMCS Skeena and the HMCS Assiniboine); the fleet operational support ship, the 24,840 ton HMCS Preserver; and the fleet replenishment ship, HMCS Proctecteur. They were joined by four United Kingdom naval units: two frigates (the HMS Nubian and the HMS Mohawk); a submarine, the HMS Cachalot; and a commando carrier, the HMS Hermes. Also involved were the USS Orion (the United States) and its anti-submarine aircraft. As in the past, the United States Government allowed the Canadian military aircraft to operate from the Naval Air Station while they were participating in the 1974 exercises.

3. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

15. The United States Government maintains a Coast Guard Station on South Caicos. It also maintains a naval facility, an air force base and a telemetry station on Grand Turk covering an area of 575 acres, which has been leased from the territorial Government. During December 1974, NASA was in the process of installing a laser ranging system at this station (see paras. 10-11 above). During the same month, Miss Rozanne Reeane Ridgway, the United States Consul based in Nassau, who has ambassadorial status, visited the Commanding Officer of the United States Air Force Base on Grand Turk. She was involved in the continuing review of the agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States concerning the three United States bases in the Territory, which is due to expire in 1977 unless specifically renewed by common consent. As previously noted, e/ matters reportedly under review in late 1973 had included, in particular, access to duty-free establishments on the bases by off-base personnel, which certain businessmen on Grand Turk had claimed would adversely affect their business. The Governor had met with the Commanding Officer and hoteliers to consider this question. As at January 1975, no information was available concerning the result of their discussions.

4. UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

16. Early in 1967, the United States transferred its former naval base on St. Thomas (196.3 acres) to the territorial Government, but retained the right to reoccupy the facilities at the base. In recent years, the United States Navy has used these facilities for military exercises. f/

e/ Ibid., para. 24.

f/ Ibid., para. 25.

17. In addition, the United States Navy maintains two Coast Guard stations and an underwater tracking range centre in the United States Virgin Islands. On 27 September 1974, Mr. Cyril E. King, formerly a member of the legislature of the Territory (who became its second elected Governor on 6 January 1975) was reported to have sent a telegram to Mr. Ronald de Lugo, the Territory's non-voting delegate to the United States House of Representatives, and Senator Hubert Humphrey of the United States protesting the planned closing of the Coast Guard Station on St. Croix. In disclosing the contents of the telegram, Mr. King stated that Coast Guard operations on St. Croix should be expanded because "that island has never had the Coast Guard protection it deserves for its many miles of shorelines and adjacent waters". He believed that St. Croix should have its own cutter. Noting that Coast Guard operations on St. Croix were currently centred in the Frederiksted area, he considered that facilities should be constructed in the Christiansted area. Finally, he declared that "it is ridiculous to contemplate an expanded fishing fleet operated by Virgin Islands residents, augmented charter boat and sports fishing activities, and even the encouragement of additional cruise calls to St. Croix, while at the same time removing the protection afforded by the Coast Guard".

18. Equipped and supplied by the RCA Corporation of the United States, the underwater tracking range centre is located north of Sprat Hall on St. Croix. The modular complex consists of three trailer units, two buildings and several shelters. The basic task of the centre is the tracking of test firings of naval rockets. The tracking range extends over a water area of approximately 16 square nautical miles. Mr. Athniel Ottley, then Lieutenant Governor, visited the centre in November 1974, and was given information concerning the role and training of naval units and the work being done on weapon systems.

19. A 450-man unit of the National Guard established in 1973 is under the direct control of the Governor. In late 1974, Mr. William K. Brehm, the United States Assistant Secretary of Defense, announced plans to expand the role of the National Guard; KC-135 air-to-air refueling jet tankers would be transferred to the Air National Guard, thus placing it in the Strategic Air Command's "offensive mission" for the first time.

APPENDIX V

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

1. Basic information on military activities in the Territory is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. a/ Supplementary information is set out below (see also chap. XXIV of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. III)).
2. The negotiations between the Marianas Political Status Commission and a delegation of the Government of the United States of America headed by Mr. F. Haydn Williams, ended on 15 February 1975 with the signing of the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, b/ on which the people of the Northern Mariana Islands will decide at a plebiscite to be held on 17 June.
3. Under the terms of the Covenant, the following property would be made available to the Government of the United States by lease to enable it to carry out defence responsibilities:
 - (a) On Tinian Island, approximately 17,799 acres and the waters immediately adjacent thereto;
 - (b) On Saipan Island, approximately 177 acres at Tanapag Harbor;
 - (c) On Farallon de Medinilla Island, approximately 206 acres, encompassing the entire island, and the waters immediately adjacent thereto.
4. The Government of the Northern Mariana Islands would lease the property described above to the Government of the United States for a term of 50 years with the option of a renewal for 50 additional years. The Government of the United States would pay to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands in full settlement of this lease, including the second 50-year term of the lease if extended under the renewal option, a total of \$US 19,520,600. c/
5. The Covenant also provides that all facilities at Isley Field on Saipan, developed with United States aid, as well as all facilities at the field used for aircraft landing and take-off, would be made available to the United States for use by its military and naval aircraft in common with other carriers at all times without charge.
6. At the forty-second session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Martin San Nicolas, a petitioner representing the Conference for a Nuclear

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1) chap. V, annex, appendix VI.

b/ For the text of the Covenant, see Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Forty-second Session, Sessional Fascicles, annexes, document T/1759.

c/ The local currency is the United States dollar (\$US).

Free Pacific, d/ stated that the people of Tinian Island, mainly the young adults, together with the people from other islands in the Mariana District had requested him to appear before the Trusteeship Council to inform it of their strong opposition to the proposed military base on Tinian, as well as to any kind of military activities on the island. For this reason, he said that the people would like the Trusteeship Council members to act in order to cancel the plebiscite scheduled for 17 June 1975. Mr. San Nicolas also asked the Trusteeship Council to send an investigation team to Tinian.

7. Mr. San Nicolas said that in 1973, the Department of Social Sciences of the University of Guam had sponsored a team of Tinian students to conduct a house-to-house survey of the people's general knowledge, attitudes and reactions to the initial proposal made by the United States Government. According to the result of the survey, 94 per cent of the people of the island had not been informed in any way about what effects the military facilities and activities would have on Tinian. Furthermore, he charged that the United States and the Status Commission had done nothing to advise the people of the effect of the military facilities and activities on the island of Tinian.

8. At the 234th meeting of Sub-Committee II of the Special Committee held on 2 June 1975, Mr. Moses Uludong, also representing the Conference for a Nuclear Free Pacific, supported Mr. San Nicolas, who expressed the same views regarding the holding of the plebiscite on 17 June. e/

d/ See T/PET.10/93/Add.1 and T/PV.1436 and 1437 and Corr.1 and Corr.1/Add.1.

e/ See A/AC.109/PET.1261 and A/AC.109/SC.3/SR.234.

APPENDIX VI

GUAM

1. Basic information on military activities and arrangements in Guam is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. a/ Supplementary information is set out below (see also chap. XXIII of the present report (vol. III)).
2. The Territory of Guam continues to be an important naval and air force base of the United States of America in the Western Pacific.
3. In 1974, Mr. James H. Webb Jr., a military strategist from the United States, was engaged by the Guam Environmental Protection Agency to undertake a study on military land use in the Territory. Appearing before the Guam Chamber of Commerce in June 1974, Mr. Webb said that the United States was gradually redeploying its military forces from positions in Asia to areas, including Guam, in which it had more political influence. He predicted that the United States military establishment would consolidate its Pacific forces on a Guam-Tinian (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) axis during the coming 10 to 15 years. In his opinion, United States military planners did not view Guam in terms of either an offensive or defensive base but rather "as an operational, political presence; mainly a sea-power presence, with a continued strategic air capability", which could ensure the stability of the area.
4. The United States Navy has delayed indefinitely its plans to move six ships stationed at San Diego (California) to a new home port in Guam. Some 1,935 men and their dependants would have been included in the move. A spokesman for the commander of cruiser and destroyer forces in the Pacific said that the Navy recognized the importance of Guam in its operations in the Western Pacific, and that the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet had emphasized that the Navy would retain the option of transferring ships to Guam in the future if conditions permitted.
5. According to the Commander of the Naval Communications Station in Guam, the installation of a heavy (permanent) satellite earth terminal in the Territory would begin in 1975 in order to upgrade the Defense Satellite Communications System. The Naval Communications Station will become a major nodal point in the system.
6. Andersen Air Force Base announced that construction work expected to cost more than \$US 223,000 was under way and would be completed by June 1975.
7. Antonio B. Won Pat, the representative of Guam in the United States House of Representatives, has been appointed to the United States House Armed Services Committee, where he will have the right to vote, although he does not yet have that

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix V.

right in plenary meetings of the House of Representatives. According to a report, Representative Won Pat had difficulties dealing with the military establishment and had expressed the hope that his new assignment would enable him to resolve questions pending between the military and the Government of Guam. It is reported that the Navy in particular had treated Mr. Won Pat condescendingly, especially when he sought information concerning the proposed Sella Bay ammunition depot and the secret "project Gateway" report on military land needs in the Territory. The Navy had also reportedly tried to thwart passage of his bill to return Guam's submerged lands to local control.

8. The United States Department of Defense was reported to have spent \$US 9.5 million in construction on Guam and another \$US 9.0 million on water pollution controls in 1973/74.

CHAPTER VII
(A/10023 (Part V))

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	1 - 12	210
B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	13	212

ANNEXES

I. REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN		216
II. REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES AND OTHER RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS . .		220

CHAPTER VII

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 993rd meeting, on 18 February 1975, the Special Committee, by approving the seventy-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.993), decided, inter alia, to maintain its Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations. The Special Committee further decided that the above-mentioned body should examine the compliance by the organizations concerned with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 3300 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974. By the same decision, the Special Committee agreed to take up the item separately and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1018th to 1020th meetings, between 19 and 21 August 1975.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 3300 (XXIX), concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, by paragraph 13 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session". The Special Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other General Assembly resolutions, particularly paragraph 10 of resolution 3294 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration; resolution 3295 VI (XXIX), of the same date, concerning the question of Namibia; and paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 3297 (XXIX), also of the same date, concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1978 (LIX) of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 1979th plenary meeting, on 31 July 1975, by paragraph 10 of which the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee ... to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the fifty-ninth session of the Council." 1/ In addition, the Committee took into account the results of the consideration of the item by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. 2/

1/ E/AC.24/SR.579-581 and E/SR.1979; E/5743.

2/ E/5675 (Part I), paras. 30-39.

5. Further, the Special Committee took into consideration the views expressed by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and by the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories concerned who participated in its work during the year.

6. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 11 (a) of resolution 3300 (XXIX) (A/10080 and addenda), containing information on action taken by the organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above. The Special Committee also took into account the statements made during its session held at Lisbon, between 12 and 18 June 1975, by the representatives of the following organizations: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (A/AC.109/PV.1001 and 1007); World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (A/AC.109/PV.1002); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and World Food Programme (WFP) (A/AC.109/PV.1003); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (A/AC.109/PV.1003 and 1006); and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (A/AC.109/PV.1006). 3/

7. In addition, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (see annex I to the present chapter), containing an account of the consultations held, in implementation of paragraph 12 of resolution 3300 (XXIX), between the Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council.

8. At the 1018th meeting, on 19 August, the Chairman of the Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1018), introduced the report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1054 and Add.1). 4/ The report contained, inter alia, an account of the consultations held during the year between the members of the Group and representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNDP.

9. During the Committee's consideration of the item, statements were made as follows: at the 1018th meeting, on 19 August, by the representative of the World Bank (A/AC.109/PV.1018); and at the 1019th meeting, on 20 August, by the Chairman, by the representatives of Iraq and Bulgaria and by the representative of the World Bank (A/AC.109/PV.1019).

10. At the 1019th meeting, on 20 August, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1062) on behalf of Afghanistan,

3/ An account of the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters is set out in chapter II of the present report (A/10023/Rev.1, vol. II).

4/ See annex II to the present chapter for the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

11. At its 1020th meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee adopted without objection the draft resolution (see para. 13 below). At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1020 and Corr.1).

12. On 28 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to all States, to OAU and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system.

B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

13. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/505) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1020th meeting, on 21 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 11 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the item, 5/ and the report of its Chairman 6/ on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the relevant section of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, 7/

Having examined also the report of the Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations, 8/

5/ A/10080 and Add.1-4.

6/ See annex I to the present chapter.

7/ E/5675 (Part I), paras. 30-39.

8/ See annex II to the present chapter.

Taking into account the statements of the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa who participated as observers in its work relating to their respective countries, and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples concerned for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations in the administration of their countries and the reconstruction programmes being undertaken by their national liberation movements,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance on a priority basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Noting with concern that, although progress has been maintained in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in the provision of assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements still remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of these peoples,

Noting with satisfaction the measures initiated by some of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, to provide assistance on a priority basis to the peoples of the Territories formerly administered by Portugal and expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the initiative he has taken in that regard,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the report of the Working Group on the Implementation by the Specialized Agencies and the International Institutions Associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other Relevant Resolutions of the United Nations, and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 9/

2. Reaffirms that recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to take or continue to take the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule, and in particular, recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and should work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned;

6. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States;

7. Reiterates its urgent request that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees, and, in that connexion, to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures;

8. Urges once again the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

9. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements by several specialized agencies and organizations enabling representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in their proceedings relating to the countries concerned, and calls upon those organizations which have not yet done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay, including the requisite financial provisions as recommended by the Economic and Social Council, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations are carried out to the benefit of the peoples concerned and their national liberation movements;

10. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

11. Recommends that, with a view to facilitating the implementation of paragraph 9 above, the General Assembly should urge the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of all possible assistance to the peoples in colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

12. Requests its Chairman, taking the foregoing into account, to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and to maintain contact with the Organization of African Unity with a view to facilitating the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations by the organizations concerned;

13. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its thirtieth session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

ANNEX I*

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

1. At its fifty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1892 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, on the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations". By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue consultations on this matter with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
2. At its 988th meeting, on 13 November 1974, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question, by paragraph 12 of which it requested its Chairman to continue his consultations on the subject with the President of the Council. a/
3. At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3300 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, by paragraph 12 of which it requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.
4. An account of the consultations held, in the light of the foregoing, between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee is set out below.
5. The President of the Economic and Social Council informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had during the past year continued to give close attention to the question. b/ The two presiding officers reviewed the results of the meeting between representatives of the agencies and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held in Rome on 21 March 1975, in accordance with paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1892 (LVII) and in keeping with previous practice. c/ They noted that the meeting had provided useful guidance to the agencies as to the priorities of OAU in regard to assistance to the national liberation movements

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1048.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. VI, para. 13.

b/ E/5675 (Part I), paras. 30-39.

c/ Ibid., paras. 35-38.

in Africa and had clarified a number of issues arising in that connexion. Accordingly, they considered it extremely important and useful that consultations should be continued on a regular basis.

6. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 11 of Council resolution 1892 (LVII), the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution as well as to the discussions leading thereto during the Council's fifty-seventh session. d/ He also informed the President of the Council that the Committee, at the beginning of its current session, had re-established its working group to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including in particular General Assembly resolution 3300 (XXIX). In the light of the positive results of the contacts established in 1974 with representatives of a number of agencies, the Special Committee, through its working group, had continued similar consultations during its current session. The Chairman of the Special Committee also informed the President of the Council that during its session held at Lisbon in June 1975 the Special Committee had received further information on the relevant activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP), whose representatives actively participated in the Committee's consideration of the colonial Territories in southern Africa. e/ The information thus furnished to the Committee, as well as the report of its working group, together with an account of the Council's consideration of the related item, would be taken into account fully by the Special Committee when it considered the item in August 1975. The two presiding officers noted with appreciation the readiness of these and other United Nations organizations to continue to co-operate with the United Nations bodies concerned in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions.

7. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in its recent review of the situation in the colonial Territories in Africa, the Committee had given special attention to the Territories formerly under Portuguese administration and to the findings of a visiting mission it had dispatched to Cape Verde in February 1975. f/ The two officers agreed that the recommendations adopted by the Committee, particularly those regarding assistance to these Territories in their efforts to consolidate their national independence and to rehabilitate their economies, should be taken into account by the Council and the Assembly in the context of their consideration of the item relating to economic, financial and technical assistance for these Territories. The two

d/ E/AC.24/SR.538-541, 543; E/SR.1919.

e/ A/AC.109/PV.1001-1003, 1006, 1007.

f/ A/AC.109/L.1002 and Add.1.

presiding officers also noted that, for its consideration of this item, the Council would have before it two reports by the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 3339 (XXIX) and 3340 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974.

8. In welcoming the accession of these Territories to independence, as well as the assistance provided by the agencies in support of their progress towards independence, the two presiding officers were in full accord that the international community should intensify its support for the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories, especially Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and in the newly independent, emerging States, and should enlist whatever resources were available in providing the necessary assistance to these peoples. In that context, the two officers were of the firm view that the support of the major financing institutions within the United Nations system, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP, was essential in securing the flow of funds required for the preparation of extended programmes of assistance. In the same context, they welcomed the establishment by UNDP of the indicative planning figures for the Territories formerly administered by Portugal and for Namibia. It was noted at the same time, that in addition to the resources available under these indicative planning figures there were massive emergency and quasi-emergency needs that had to be met. They noted with satisfaction the arrangements made by some of the agencies for additional financing from extrabudgetary sources, including funds-in-trust, and expressed the hope that other organizations might consider adopting similar measures. They also noted the measures taken by the twenty-eighth World Health Assembly with a view to the extension of emergency assistance to the newly independent, emerging States.

9. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction the closer contacts and liaison established by the organizations within the United Nations system with the national liberation movements and OAU, including the co-operation agreements recently concluded with OAU by UNDP, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and WFP. They considered that the practice of dispatching multidisciplinary missions, such as those undertaken by UNDP, WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), FAO/WFP, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and UNHCR, should be continued in order that the needs of the peoples concerned in terms of specific assistance programmes could be identified and receive appropriate priority. They also noted that the specialized agencies were extending their co-operation in support of the Institute for Namibia, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia. As the Institute would require adequate finance for obtaining the services of a number of lecturers and research specialists, the role to be played by the organizations within the United Nations system in that regard was extremely important.

10. The two presiding officers noted that assistance to refugees from colonial Territories had continued to be extended through UNHCR, in close co-operation with a number of organizations within the United Nations system and with OAU. It was noted that in 1974, UNHCR had provided aid amounting to \$1.1 million for projects drawn up at the request of, or in consultation with, the Governments of a number of the African countries adjoining the colonial Territories. These projects, which

had benefited over 570,000 refugees, assisted in financing educational and health facilities, food production and the consolidation of rural settlements. To meet the proposed repatriation programmes for the Territories formerly administered by Portugal, UNHCR had envisaged an expenditure amounting to \$7 million, subject to the availability of resources. The presiding officers also noted that WFP assistance to refugees, by the end of 1974, included eight emergency operations, three quasi-emergency projects and six settlement projects, entailing an expenditure of \$8.3 million, and had benefited over 125,000 refugees from countries under colonial rule. They noted the assurances given by a number of agencies that they would continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by, *inter alia*, making their facilities available to assist in the selection, placement and productive employment of beneficiaries of the existing United Nations programmes of assistance to colonial peoples. In the opinion of the presiding officers, it was necessary to ensure the closest possible co-ordination of all these activities in order to achieve maximum utilization of the limited resources available.

11. As regards the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by their national liberation movements at meetings of the specialized agencies, the two presiding officers noted that the arrangements made by several agencies and organizations had resulted in the active participation in those meetings of representatives of the national liberation movements, thus contributing towards the effective consideration by the organizations concerned of the measures in support of the colonial peoples. They also noted with satisfaction that, in conformity with paragraph 2 (d) of Council resolution 1892 (LVII), UNDP, WHO and FAO had adopted measures with a view to defraying all travel and other related expenses of representatives of the national liberation movements invited to attend such proceedings. The two presiding officers hoped that the agencies and other organizations would continue to take measures, in compliance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 3300 (XXIX) and Council resolution 1892 (LVII), and, in consultation with OAU, would enable the national liberation movements to participate in proceedings of conferences, meetings or seminars held under their auspices. In the same connexion, they welcomed the fact that the United Nations Council for Namibia had been represented at a number of agency conferences and meetings and had become an associate member of UNESCO and WHO.

12. The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia continued to be in force and that further decisions, such as the one adopted by WMO at its seventh Congress, had been taken by some agencies to discontinue formal collaboration with these régimes. The two officers agreed that the United Nations system of organizations should strengthen such measures so as to bring about the maximum isolation of these régimes until they renounced their policies of colonial and racial domination.

13. Bearing in mind that the matters raised in this report would require continuous review by the Economic and Social Council and by the Special Committee, the two presiding officers agreed that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give at its thirtieth session and in conformity with such decisions as might be taken by the Council and the Special Committee, they should maintain close contact with each other on the question.

ANNEX II*

EXCERPT FROM THE REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES AND OTHER RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Chairman: Mr. Ivan GARVALOV (Bulgaria)

...

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

41. It is evident from the consultations undertaken by the Working Group and the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/10080 and addenda), that an increasing number of specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations are directing their attention and efforts to implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions on decolonization, in particular resolution 3300 (XXIX). Increased activity in the field of decolonization by these organizations has been motivated primarily by the incessant and active work of the Special Committee as well as by the positive developments in the former Portuguese colonies of Angola, a/ Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe.

42. The Working Group wishes to express its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system which, in the period of transition, have extended concrete assistance to the peoples of the former Portuguese Territories in Africa, in their struggles to consolidate their national independence and to carry out programmes for the reconstruction of their countries.

43. The Working Group notes with satisfaction that FAO, WHO, the ILO and UNDP have joined and supplemented the activities of UNESCO in the field of decolonization. These organizations have begun to extend concrete programmes of assistance to the national liberation movements and to work out, in co-operation and consultation with the liberation movements and OAU, as well as with sovereign African States, long- and short-term projects beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa.

44. With the accession to independence of Territories formerly under Portuguese administration, and bearing in mind the latest decisions of the Special Committee, the Working Group recommends that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should be urged to focus particular attention on Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. These organizations should introduce the greatest measure of flexibility in their procedures in order to increase their scope of assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to formulate and execute assistance programmes beneficial to these peoples and to their national liberation movements, namely, the African National Council of Zimbabwe and SWAPO.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1054 and Add.1.

a/ Angola will accede to independence on 11 November 1975.

45. The Working Group would like to draw the attention of UNHCR to the urgent requests of the African National Council of Zimbabwe and SWAPO for assistance in providing food, shelter and other necessities for the large populations that have fled the racist, minority régimes in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and have temporarily sought refuge in neighbouring African countries.

46. Conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples still under colonial domination for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Working Group is of the opinion that the specialized agencies are yet to make use of all of their resources to provide the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, so as to make a concrete and effective contribution to the process of decolonization. Accordingly, the Working Group urges the specialized agencies to take the necessary action.

47. The Working Group is very much concerned to note that although some specialized agencies have maintained sufficient contacts and co-operation with the national liberation movements of the former Portuguese Territories, either directly or through OAU, they have not developed systematic contacts and co-operation with the African National Council of Zimbabwe and SWAPO. The specialized agencies concerned should be requested to grant full observer status to these national liberation movements as well as to give favourable consideration to projects and plans submitted by both liberation movements.

48. The Working Group regrets that despite the enormous resources of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), these agencies have not yet begun to extend assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. The Working Group once more expresses its firm opinion that the agencies concerned should comply fully with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as with the relevant United Nations resolutions, including resolution 3300 (XXIX).

49. The Working Group reiterates its firm view that the specialized agencies, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, should take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes. In this connexion, the Working Group commends the action taken by certain agencies in this respect and demands that those agencies which have not yet done so take immediate and necessary action.

50. Guided by the foregoing considerations and subject to any decision which the Special Committee might wish to take in this connexion, the Working Group intends to continue to pursue vigorously the mandate entrusted to it by the Committee, including the holding of consultations with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and organizations concerned, as well as the establishment of contact with their legislative bodies and governing organs.

51. The Working Group recommends that summary records of its meetings should continue to be provided.

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