

**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: THIRTY - THIRD SESSION

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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 VI;* volume II, chapters VII-XI; volume III, chapters XII-XXVI; and volume IV, chapters XXVII-XXXIII.

* The present version of chapters I to VI is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/33/23 (Part I) of 29 November 1978, A/33/23 (Part II) of 26 October 1978, A/33/23 (Part III) of 27 September 1978, A/33/23 (Part IV) of 9 October 1978 and A/33/23 (Part V) of 17 October 1978.

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* Dominica acceded to independence on 3 November 1978.

** Solomon Islands acceded to independence on 7 July 1978.

*** Tuvalu acceded to independence on 1 October 1978.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

15 November 1978

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 32/42 of 7 December 1977. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1978.

(Signed) Salim Ahmed SALIM
Chairman

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*

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, after considering 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, in its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, the General Assembly 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 15 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 that 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,

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/23 (Part I).

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

after considering the report of the Special Committee, has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee. 2/

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 thirty-second session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/42 of 7 December 1977, in which it, inter alia:

"...

"5. 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 1977, including the programme of work envisaged for 1978, 5/

"...

"13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

(b) 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;

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to thirty-second sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1); ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1); and ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1).

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

4/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1).

5/ Ibid., vol. I, chap. I, paras. 145-157.

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

(d) 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 steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe;

"14. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, 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;"

8. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 21 resolutions and 7 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions and decisions concerning specific Territories

(a) Resolutions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Namibia	32/9 A to H	4 November 1977
Western Sahara	32/22	28 November 1977
Gilbert Islands	32/23	28 November 1977
American Samoa	32/24	28 November 1977
Solomon Islands <u>6/</u>	32/25	28 November 1977
New Hebrides	32/26	28 November 1977

6/ The Territory acceded to independence on 7 July 1978.

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Brunei	32/27	28 November 1977
Guam	32/28	28 November 1977
Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands	32/29	28 November 1977
Cayman Islands	32/30	28 November 1977
United States Virgin Islands	32/31	28 November 1977
Belize	32/32	28 November 1977
East Timor	32/34	28 November 1977
Southern Rhodesia	32/116 A and B	16 December 1977

(b) Decisions

Tuvalu <u>7/</u>	32/407	28 November 1977
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	32/408	28 November 1977
Tokelau	32/409	28 November 1977
St. Helena	32/410	28 November 1977
Gibraltar	32/411	28 November 1977

9. With respect to the questions of Pitcairn and of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 8/ decided on 28 November 1977 to defer until its thirty-third session consideration of these questions and requested the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in the Territories under review and to report thereon to the Assembly (decision 32/412).

10. On the same day, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 9/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-third session, consideration of the question of Antigua, Dominica, 10/ St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and

7/ The Territory acceded to independence on 1 October 1978.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 24, document A/32/356, para. 64.

9/ Ibid.

10/ The Territory acceded to independence on 3 November 1978.

St. Vincent. In taking this decision, the Assembly noted that the Special Committee had decided to give consideration to this question at its 1978 session (decision 32/413).

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 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations	32/33	28 November 1977
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	32/35	28 November 1977
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	32/36	28 November 1977
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	32/37	28 November 1977
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	32/38	28 November 1977

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia	32/41	7 December 1977
Dissemination of information on decolonization	32/43	7 December 1977

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

(a) Resolutions

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Effects of atomic radiation	32/6	31 October 1977
Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	32/10	7 November 1977
Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>	32/12	7 November 1977
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	32/13	7 November 1977
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	32/14	7 November 1977
Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation	32/18	11 November 1977
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	32/19	11 November 1977

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Assistance to refugees in southern Africa	32/70	8 December 1977
Pattern of conferences	32/71	9 December 1977
Committee on Conferences	32/72	9 December 1977
Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3473 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	32/76	12 December 1977
Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban; conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests	32/78	12 December 1977
Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	32/86	12 December 1977
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	32/105 A and B	14 December 1977
Protection of the human rights of certain categories of prisoners	32/121	16 December 1977
Protection of persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against <u>apartheid</u> , racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people	32/122	16 December 1977

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	32/129	16 December 1977
Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	32/130	16 December 1977
Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination	32/142	16 December 1977
Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes	32/147	16 December 1977
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	32/154	19 December 1977
Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente	32/155	19 December 1977

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency	32/167	19 December 1977
United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	32/183	19 December 1977
United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development	32/184	19 December 1977
Assistance to Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts- Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	32/186	19 December 1977
United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology	32/188	19 December 1977

(b) Decisions

<u>Item</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Report of the Economic and Social Council	32/443 C	20 December 1977

4. Membership of the Special Committee

11. As at 1 January 1978, the Special Committee was composed of the following 24 members:

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

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1978 appears in document A/AC.109/INF.16 and Add.1.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meeting in 1978

12. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1978 (1101st meeting), held on 24 January, was opened by the Secretary-General.

1. Opening statement by the Secretary-General

13. The Secretary-General said that he had followed closely the work of the Special Committee and been impressed by its determination to carry out its responsibilities in furtherance of the cause of the colonial peoples.

14. He extended a warm welcome to all the members of the Special Committee and expressed his appreciation to Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, for his untiring dedication to the work of the Committee which had benefited so greatly from his able guidance during the last six years.

15. The recent emergence of another independent State - Djibouti - and its subsequent admission to membership in the United Nations had brought the Organization closer to the desired goal of universality. Further progress in the process of decolonization would be made in 1978 with the expected accession to independence of the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. Those were encouraging developments of which the Special Committee and the United Nations could justifiably be proud. However, as illustrated by the situation in southern Africa, crucial and highly pressing matters still remained before the process of decolonization could be completed.

16. In Southern Rhodesia it was increasingly evident that major changes had to take place and the fact that such changes now seemed possible was due primarily to the determination and the courage of the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement. It was to be hoped that the efforts currently under way would make a negotiated settlement possible. Naturally, such a settlement should be in accordance with the provisions of resolution 32/116 A, by which the General Assembly had again reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory had to be worked out with the full participation of the people concerned in accordance with their true aspirations.

17. With regard to Namibia, where the United Nations remained faced with South Africa's refusal to comply with its decisions, several Member States had undertaken diplomatic initiatives aimed at overcoming the difficulties that had long hampered the solution of the problem. It was to be hoped that the Government of South Africa would recognize the realities of the situation and the irrepressible desire of the people of the Territory to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. Progress in that regard would at the same time give added impetus to the international efforts to find a just and equitable solution to the other grave problems of southern Africa. In connexion with the problem of Namibia, a tribute should be paid to the efforts and dedication of the United Nations Council for Namibia in its most important task.

18. The recent decision of the General Assembly to hold a special session on the question of Namibia reflected the international community's growing impatience

about the delay in solving the problem. Bearing in mind that the Territory and its people were the direct and sole responsibility of the United Nations, the Special Committee, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, should continue to seek ways and means of enabling the Organization to discharge its responsibilities and allow the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence.

19. The year 1978 would be most critical for the cause of decolonization in southern Africa. It was important the Special Committee remain vigilant and alert to changing situations in the area and ever ready to take or propose positive actions or initiatives. The international community's concern at the continued violations of the basic rights of millions of people in the region had been highlighted in 1977 by two major international conferences, at Maputo ^{11/} and Lagos. ^{12/} While there could be no question that the colonial peoples concerned would eventually become independent, it was important to remember that each day that passed without substantial progress being made in that direction could only result in more bloodshed, more suffering and greater bitterness. At the same time, the possibility of serious international repercussions remained very real. It was obvious, therefore, that every effort had to be made by all concerned to meet the challenges of peace in southern Africa in a spirit of understanding and co-operation.

20. As in previous years, the Special Committee would also wish to pay special attention to the problems affecting other, and mostly smaller, colonial Territories. Although many of those Territories were moving closer to self-government or independence, the decolonization process, in some cases, raised complex problems which continued to require the Committee's serious attention. In that regard, the international community should continue to bear in mind that, regardless of size, population or economic conditions, those Territories were entitled to enjoy fully the rights set out in resolution 1514 (XV). The administering Powers, for their part, were obligated by the Charter to ensure that the true aspirations of the people concerned were taken fully into account. In that context, the General Assembly had repeatedly stressed the importance of visiting missions as a means of securing adequate and first-hand information on conditions in colonial Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants. It was to be hoped that all the administering Powers concerned would give the Committee their full support in that important aspect of the decolonization process.

21. Concluding the Secretary-General expressed his confidence that the Special Committee would again address itself to the tasks before it with the sense of urgency and the dedication which had characterized its efforts in the past.

^{11/} International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977. For the report of the Conference, see A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.

^{12/} World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977. For the report of the Conference, see A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum).

2. Election of officers

22. At its 1101st meeting, on 24 January, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim (United Republic of Tanzania)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Frank Owen Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago)
Mr. Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden)
Mr. Neytcho Neytchev (Bulgaria)
Rapporteur: Mr. Sami Glaiel (Syrian Arab Republic)

3. Statement by the Chairman

23. The Chairman welcomed the delegation of Sweden, which was rejoining the Special Committee after an absence of four years. He also paid a tribute to the Secretary-General for his commitment to the cause of decolonization and for his dynamic role in promoting efforts to enable the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

24. As the Secretary-General had pointed out, the year 1978 would be an important and challenging one for the Special Committee, which would be called upon to play an active role in the discharge of its responsibilities. Two years previously, when the Chairman had addressed the General Assembly on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, 13/ he had predicted that the final phase of the decolonization process would be the most difficult and that much would depend on the capacity of the international community to take effective and timely action to bring the process to a successful conclusion. While in a number of colonial Territories political changes were rapidly taking place, and although some Territories were moving towards self-determination in a peaceful and orderly manner, that was unfortunately not yet true in respect of the colonial Territories in southern Africa.

25. Members of the Special Committee would have followed closely the recent developments relating to Zimbabwe and Namibia. Despite the many initiatives which had been taken, solutions based on the transfer of power to the peoples concerned in conformity with the principles laid down by the United Nations had so far been blocked by the intransigence and duplicity of the racist régimes in power. It was quite evident that each day that the liberation of those Territories was delayed prolonged the suffering of their peoples and escalated the threat to international peace and security through the intensification by the racist régimes not only of their acts of terrorism against the populations concerned but also of their acts of aggression against neighbouring States.

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2438th meeting.

26. The repeated acts of aggression by the Smith régime against Mozambique were a further demonstration of the desperation of that régime in its vain attempt to internationalize the conflict. There could be no doubt that any weakening in the steadfast support by the international community for the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe would be seen by the illegal racist minority régime as an opportunity to delay the inevitable. That was why the Special Committee had an obligation to follow developments closely and to remain vigilant against old and new manoeuvres by the illegal régime. The Committee must categorically reject any attempt by the régime purporting to find a so-called internal solution aimed at retaining the existing structures of domination and oppression in Southern Rhodesia. With equal vehemence the international community must reject any so-called solution which could only lead to a prolonged, bitter and bloody war.

27. In Namibia, the situation had now reached a most critical stage. So far, the racist régime of Pretoria had not complied with United Nations resolutions and had not announced its readiness to accept conditions leading to a genuine and orderly transfer of power to the people of Namibia. The international community must therefore be alert to any possible action by which the Pretoria régime might seek to entrench further its illegal occupation through a so-called internal settlement. The Special Committee must continue to support unequivocally the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

28. In respect of both Namibia and Zimbabwe, the Special Committee's actions must be guided by the decisions adopted in 1977 at Maputo and Lagos (see para. 19 above). The Committee must continue actively to mobilize international support and assistance to the peoples and national liberation movements concerned and must continue its efforts to isolate the racist régimes. The success of those efforts could well be a determining factor during the coming months. In that connexion, the proposed convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Namibia was both timely and appropriate. He was confident that, on that question as well as on all aspects of the Namibian problem, the members of the Committee would continue to co-operate closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia.

29. While the critical situation in southern Africa must remain a major preoccupation of the Special Committee, the Secretary-General had rightly pointed out that close attention should also be given to the problems of other and mostly smaller colonial Territories. Many of those Territories were moving closer to self-government or independence and some of them faced difficulties which required the Committee's serious consideration. Taking into account the debate in the General Assembly, it was to be hoped that in 1978 the Committee would undertake an in-depth study of the situation in each of the remaining colonial Territories so as to formulate specific and realistic recommendations, suitable to their particular circumstances, which would contribute to the free exercise by the peoples concerned of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. In that connexion, the Committee looked forward again to receiving the continued co-operation of the administrative Powers in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

30. Although the Special Committee's tasks would be both complex and difficult, the Chairman was confident that, with the unreserved co-operation of all members and the continued assistance of the Secretary-General and his staff, the Committee could fulfil its responsibilities and make a valuable contribution that would bring closer the goal of complete decolonization.

C. Organization of work

31. The Special Committee considered the organization of its work for the year at its 1101st and 1102nd meetings, on 24 January and 1 February. Statements in that connexion were made at the 1101st meeting by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1101) and, at the 1102nd meeting, by the Chairman and by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1102).

32. At its 1102nd meeting, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee, its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

33. By adopting the Chairman's suggestions referred to above, the Special Committee also requested its subsidiary bodies to meet as soon as possible to organize their respective programmes of work for the year and, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 34 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

34. 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>
Southern Rhodesia	Plenary	As separate item
Namibia	"	"
East Timor	"	"
Western Sahara	"	"
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 of the United Nations and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 2 September 1977 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 and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
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	Plenary	As appropriate
Gilbert Islands	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
Pitcairn	"	"
Tuvalu	"	"
Solomon Islands	"	"
New Hebrides	"	"
American Samoa	"	"
Guam	"	"
Tokelau	"	"
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
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Pattern of conferences	"	"
Committee on Conferences	"	"
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-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	Plenary/ sub-committees	As separate item
Dissemination of information on decolonization	"	As appropriate
Matters relating to the small Territories	"	"
Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights	"	"
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	"	"
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence	"	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia		
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		
Effects of atomic radiation		
Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination		
Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>		
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination		
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		
Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation		

<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Assistance to refugees in southern Africa	"
Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3473 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	"
Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban; conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests	"
Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	"
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	"
Protection of the human rights of certain categories of prisoners	"
Protection of persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against <u>apartheid</u> , racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people	"
World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	"
Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	"
Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	"
Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente	"
United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency	"
United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	"
United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development	"
Assistance to Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	"
United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology	"

35. At its 1101st, 1102nd, 1107th, 1109th, 1113th, 1123rd, 1124th, 1130th and 1133rd meetings, between 24 January and 12 September, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1978, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis, inter alia, of the suggestions contained in three notes by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205, L.1259 and L.1272). Those decisions are reflected in section E of the present chapter.

36. At its 1110th, 1113th, 1122nd, 1130th and 1133rd meetings, between 30 June and 12 September, the Special Committee took decisions concerning:

(a) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at a symposium organized by the Commission on Human Rights, at Maseru (see para. 101 below);

(b) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International NGO Conference for Action against Apartheid", at Geneva (see para. 115 below);

(c) An invitation to the Chairman to participate in an "International Solidarity Conference with the Struggle of the African and Arab People against Imperialism and Reaction", at Addis Ababa (see para. 117 below);

(d) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day (see para. 97 below);

(e) The Chairman's participation, as appropriate and necessary, in the Security Council consideration of the question of Namibia (see para. 92 below).

(f) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at a 'World Conference for the Liberation of Southern Africa', at New Delhi (see para. 116 below).

37. At its 1123rd meeting, on 25 August, on the basis of the suggestions contained in a note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1272), 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. 78 and 79 below).

38. At the same meeting, on the basis of suggestions contained in the same note, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its programme of work for 1979 and for 1980 (see paras. 129 and 135-138 below).

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

1. Special Committee

39. The Special Committee held 33 meetings during 1978, as follows:

First session:

1101st to 1110th meetings, 24 January to 30 June

Second session:

1111th to 1133rd meetings, 7 August to 12 September

2. Working Group

40. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. In accordance with a further decision taken at the same meeting, the composition of the Working Group was as follows: Congo, Cuba, Iran and Tunisia, together with its five officers, namely, the Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania), the three Vice-Chairmen (Trinidad and Tobago, Sweden and Bulgaria) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (Ivory Coast).

3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

41. At its 1102nd meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

42. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee should be as follows:

Bulgaria	Iraq
Congo	Mali
Cuba	Sierra Leone
Czechoslovakia	Sweden
Indonesia	Syrian Arab Republic
Iran	Tunisia

43. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Neytcho Neytchev (Bulgaria) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

44. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 8 meetings, between 16 February and 16 May and submitted three reports to the Special Committee as follows:

(a) Two reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1217 and chap. II, annex, of the present report (see p. 73 below)).

(b) One report on the 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/AC.109/L.1265 and chap. VI, annex II, of the present report (see p. 178 below)).

45. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 44 (a) above is set out in chapter II of the present report (see p. 68 below). An account of the Committee's consideration of the report referred to in paragraph 44 (b) above is set out in chapter VI of the present report (see p. 168 below).

46. During the year, the Special Committee, on the basis of consultations held among members of the Sub-Committee in that regard, granted six requests for a hearing relating to specific items. An account of the hearings is set out in chapter VI (see p. 168 below) and chapters VIII to X, XIII and XX 14/ of the present report.

4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

47. At its 1102nd meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

48. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee should be as follows:

Afghanistan	India
Australia	Indonesia
Bulgaria	Iran
Chile	Iraq
Congo	Ivory Coast
Cuba	Mali
Czechoslovakia	Sweden
Ethiopia	Trinidad and Tobago
Fiji	Yugoslavia

49. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Koffi Kouame (Ivory Coast) as Chairman and Mr. Ronald Morris (Australia) as Rapporteur.

50. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 39 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 9 February and 20 July, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

Cocos (Keeling Islands)	Bermuda
New Hebrides	British Virgin Islands
Tokelau	Montserrat
Pitcairn	Turks and Caicos Islands
Gilbert Islands	Cayman Islands
St. Helena	United States Virgin Islands
American Samoa	Guam
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Solomon Islands
	Tuvalu

51. 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 XII to XIV, XVI to XXVII and XXXI and XXXII of the present report. 15/

14/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vols. II and III.

15/ Ibid., vols. III and IV.

E. Consideration of Territories

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

Territories considered directly in plenary meetings

	<u>Meetings</u>
Namibia	1103-1107
Southern Rhodesia	1111-1115
East Timor	1123
Belize	1123
Gibraltar	1123
Western Sahara	1124
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1129
Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts- Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	1129

Territories referred to Sub-Committee on Small Territories

	<u>Meetings</u>
Tokelau	1109
American Samoa	1109
Guam	1109, 1110, 1115, 1133
Pitcairn	1109
Solomon Islands	1109
Tuvalu	1109
St. Helena	1109
British Virgin Islands	1109
Cayman Islands	1109
Montserrat	1109
Turks and Caicos Islands	1109, 1110, 1115
Bermuda	1109, 1110, 1115
Gilbert Islands	1109
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1113, 1115
New Hebrides	1113, 1116-1118
United States Virgin Islands	1113, 1115
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1113, 1115, 1116
Brunei	1113

53. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories listed above, together with the resolutions, consensuses, **decisions or conclusions** and recommendations adopted thereon, is contained in chapters VII to XXXII of the present report. 16/

16/ Ibid., vols. II to IV.

F. Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable

54. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. In taking that decision, the Special Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, 17/ 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 1978, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Special Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 32/42, the General Assembly had approved the report of the Special Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1978.

55. At its 1123rd meeting, on 25 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1272). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:

"12. It is suggested that the Special Committee continue consideration of this question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly at its thirty-third session might give in that connexion."

56. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

1. Special Committee decision of 2 September 1977 concerning Puerto Rico 18/

57. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 2 September 1977 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

58. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1125th to 1133rd meetings, between 28 August and 12 September.

59. At the 1125th and 1128th meetings, on 28 and 31 August, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from individuals and organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Committee in connexion with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to these requests and heard the individuals or representatives of organizations concerned as indicated below:

17/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 148.

18/ Ibid., para. 64.

<u>Individuals or representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Carlos Romero Barceló, Governor of Puerto Rico	1125
Rafael Hernández Colón, former Governor of Puerto Rico	1125
Juan M. García-Passalacqua, Americans for Democratic Action	1125
Oreste Ramos, State Senate of Puerto Rico	1125
Maurice A. Ferré, Mayor, Miami, Florida	1125
Maureen Berman, International League for Human Rights	1125
Miguel A. Hernández Agosto, Partido Popular Democrático	1126
Nicolás Noguera, Jr., State Senate of Puerto Rico	1126
Graciany Miranda Marchand, Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1126
Eneida Vázquez, Puerto Rican Peace Council	1126
Francisco Aponte-Pérez, Pro-Estado Libre Asociado	1126
Ronald V. Dellums, United States Congress (California)	1127
Luis M. Chaves Ghigliotty	1127
Louis Schneider, American Friends Service Committee	1127
Rodolfo Cruz Contreras, National House of Culture	1127
Rubén Berríos Martínez, Puerto Rican Independence Party	1127
Marco Antonio Rigau	1127
Isabel Rosado, Cruzada Pro-Rescate de Vieques	1127
Efren Ramirez, Pro-Estado Libre Asociado	1127
Francisco Hernández Vargas, Puerto Ricans Against Statehood	1127
Juan Antonio Corretjer, Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña	1128
Luis F. Abreu Elias, Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1128
Juan Mari-Brás, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1128
Nelson W. Canals, Comité Nacional Pro-Libertad de los Presos Nacionalistas	1128
Manuel Roman, Movimiento Estadidad o República Democrática	1128

<u>Individuals or representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Olaquibeet A. López-Pacheco, Supremo Consejo Masónico de Puerto Rico	1128
José López, Movimiento Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueño	1128
Rafael Soltero Peralta, Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1128
Carmen Puigdollers, Committee of Puerto Rican Residents in the United States	1128
Carlos Vélez Rieckehoff, Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico	1129
Antonio Ortíz Pabón	1129
Karen Talbot, World Peace Council	1129
Bishop José B. Velazquez, Patriarcado del Mundo Latino	1129

60. At the 1125th and 1126th meetings, on 28 and 29 August, statements were made by the representative of Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1125 and PV.1126).

61. At the 1128th meeting, on 31 August, the representative of Cuba, in a statement to the Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1128), introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1276) on behalf of Cuba and Iraq. The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Recalling its resolutions of 28 August 1972 19/ and 30 August 1973, 20/ as well as its decision of 7 September 1976, 21/ concerning Puerto Rico,

"Bearing in mind the resolutions and decisions on Puerto Rico adopted by the Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Cairo in 1964, 22/ at Algiers in 1973 23/ and at Colombo in 1976, 24/ and by the Conferences of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Georgetown in 1972, at Havana in 1974 and 1977, at Lima in 1975, at Algiers

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

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

21/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 69.

22/ A/5723.

23/ A/9330 and Corr.1, paras. 52 and 53.

24/ A/31/197, annex I, paras. 108 and 118.

in 1976, at New Delhi in 1977 25/ and at Belgrade in 1978, 26/ as well as the relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Developing Countries on Raw Materials, held at Dakar in 1974,

"Conscious of the right of the Puerto Rican people to modify the present status of Puerto Rico and aware that on several occasions the Government of the United States of America has refused to act on related proposals made by the official organs of Puerto Rico,

"Bearing in mind paragraph 4 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which states that: 'All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected'; and taking note of the fact that various police and military agencies of the United States Government have officially admitted the existence of continuous acts of persecution, harassment and repression against the people of Puerto Rico,

"Recalling specifically paragraph 5 of the Declaration which states that: 'Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, 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',

"Conscious also that all peoples have an inalienable right to self-determination and independence, to the exercise of their national sovereignty, to respect for integrity of their national territory and to the exercise of complete control over their natural wealth and resources in the interest of their development and well-being,

"Having heard and considered the statements of the petitioners and the debate in the Special Committee, 27/

"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. Decides, therefore, to keep the question of Puerto Rico under continuous review until such time as the people of Puerto Rico have been fully accorded their sovereign rights, including their right to self-determination, bearing in mind that the said rights must have been previously recognized by the Government of the United States of America and that a complete transfer of powers must have been effected, in order for the Puerto Rican people to

25/ A/32/74, annex I, para. 64.

26/ A/33/206, annex I, paras. 125-126.

27/ A/AC.109/PV.1125-1133.

exercise fully their right to self-determination and to take such decisions as they may wish with respect to their political future;

"3. Affirms that self-determination by the people of Puerto Rico in a democratic process must be exercised through mechanisms freely selected by the Puerto Rican people, that the final determination, after appropriate negotiations between the representatives of the people of Puerto Rico and the Government of the United States, must ultimately be approved by the Puerto Rican people and that, notwithstanding the decision that the people of Puerto Rico may arrive at regarding their future political status, they will always have the inalienable right to independence whenever they so decide;

"4. Declares that the persecutions, harassments and repressive measures to which the organizations and persons struggling for independence have been continuously subjected by the police and military forces of the United States Government, constitute violations of the national and human rights of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence;

"5. Declares also that the refusal of the United States Government to comply with several proposals by official organs of Puerto Rico for the modification of the present status of Puerto Rico constituted violations of the national and human rights of the Puerto Rican people;

"6. Deems that in case the people of Puerto Rico, after the recognition of sovereignty and transfer of power, decides to organize itself as an independent republic, they have the right to recover the totality of their national territory, including all lands now occupied by the armed forces of the United States;

"7. Deems also that any form of free association between Puerto Rico and the United States in order to comply fully with the provisions of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of applicable international law, must be in accordance with the following principles:

"(a) It must preserve, protect and promote the individuality and cultural characteristics of the people of Puerto Rico;

"(b) Puerto Rico must adopt its Constitution, and can amend it without any intervention whatsoever from the United States, or any other country, and in accordance with the form and procedure established by the Puerto Rican people;

"(c) Any agreement of association can be modified or terminated according to the procedure specified therein; it should guarantee the freedom of the people of Puerto Rico to modify the association through the expression of their will by democratic means;

"(d) Puerto Rico can, in the agreement of association, voluntarily limit its powers, but it can do so only by specific delegation, without in any way detracting from the principle of the 'reservation of sovereignty'. Powers not expressly delegated to the United States or to a common body are reserved to the people of Puerto Rico. There can be no delegation of any power that makes ineffective the principle of 'reservation of sovereignty';

"(e) Puerto Rico shall always have effective participation in the specific

exercise of the delegated powers and in the application of any law, resolution or decision enacted or decided by the delegated authority;

"(f) The political and legal personality and identity of Puerto Rico as a country in the said association must be such that Puerto Rico will qualify to have its own representation in the international community and organizations;

"(g) Financial aid or assistance and programmes of the United States applicable to Puerto Rico should be established in a form that is compatible with the principles of the association between both countries;

"(h) The right of the people of Puerto Rico to the enjoyment of all natural resources, including resources within the maritime economic zone surrounding Puerto Rico, shall be recognized and respected by the United States;

"8. Calls for the unconditional release of the four Puerto Rican political prisoners who have been incarcerated by United States authorities for more than 24 years;

"9. Requests the Government of the United States to take immediate steps in respect of this resolution so that the people of Puerto Rico may freely exercise their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV)."

62. At the 1129th meeting, on 1 September, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, Cuba and Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1129).

63. At the 1130th meeting, on 6 September, the representative of Australia, in a statement to the Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1130), submitted amendments (A/AC.109/L.1277) to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1276, by which:

(a) The second preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"Bearing in mind the statements of position expressed during the current and previous sessions of the Special Committee,";

(b) The third preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"Conscious of the right of the people of Puerto Rico to modify their present status,";

(c) The fourth preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"Having heard and considered the statements of the petitioners and the debate in the Special Committee,";

(d) The fifth preambular paragraph would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"Noting the statement by the Governor of Puerto Rico that he would call for a referendum on the future political status of Puerto Rico to be held after the 1980 general elections,";

(e) The following new paragraph would be added as the sixth preambular paragraph:

"Noting also the proclamation of 25 July 1978 by the President of the United States of America to the people of Puerto Rico to the effect that the United States remains fully committed to the principle of self-determination for them and that the Government of the United States will support whatever decision they might take on their future status through a free and democratic referendum,";

(f) The following new paragraph would be added as the seventh preambular paragraph:

"Noting further the statement of 28 August 1978 by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations that the United States Government would have no objection to an invitation being extended by the Puerto Rican people to the United Nations to observe the referendum in Puerto Rico,";

(g) The former sixth preambular paragraph would be renumbered as the eighth preambular paragraph;

(h) The former seventh preambular paragraph would be deleted:

(i) Operative paragraph 1 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,";

(j) Operative paragraph 2 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"2. Affirms that self-determination by the people of Puerto Rico in a democratic process should continue to be exercised through mechanisms freely selected by the Puerto Rican people and that all determinations concerning status must after appropriate consultations between the Government of the United States of America and the people of Puerto Rico, be approved ultimately by the people themselves,";

(k) Operative paragraph 3 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"3. Deems that in the event that the people of Puerto Rico decide to organize themselves in an independent republic, they have the right to recover the totality of their territory, including all lands now used by authorities of the Government of the United States,";

(l) Operative paragraph 4 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"4. Urges the Government of the United States, in the event that the people of Puerto Rico decide to seek the further development of free associated

status, to consider sympathetically the guiding principles for such status presented in testimony before the Special Committee;"

(m) Operative paragraphs 5 to 9 would be replaced by the following paragraphs:

"5. Urges the Government of the United States to maintain its policies of self-determination with respect to Puerto Rico in accordance with preambular paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

"6. Decides to review the question of Puerto Rico after completion of the referendum referred to in preambular paragraph 5 above and requests the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the Secretariat, to update information on this question in order to facilitate consideration by the Special Committee of appropriate follow-up steps."

64. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, Chile, Sweden, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1130).

65. At the 1131st meeting, on 7 September, statements were made by the representatives of Yugoslavia, Cuba and Iran (A/AC.109/PV.1131).

66. At the 1132nd meeting, on 8 September, the representative of Cuba introduced a revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1276/Rev.1) on behalf of Cuba and Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1132). The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having heard and considered the statements of the petitioners, 28/ whose views reflect the major trends of political opinion in Puerto Rico,

"Recalling its resolution of 28 August 1972 29/ and 30 August 1973, 30/ as well as its decision of 7 September 1976, 31/ concerning Puerto Rico,

"Bearing in mind the decision on Puerto Rico adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade in 1978, 32/ and by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo in 1976, 33/

"Conscious of the right of the people of Puerto Rico to modify the present

28/ A/AC.109/PV.1125-1129.

29/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 85.

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

31/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 69.

32/ A/33/206, annex I, paras. 125-126.

33/ A/31/197, annex I, paras. 108 and 118.

status of Puerto Rico and aware that proposals for such modification have been made in the past by official organs of Puerto Rico,

"Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Conscious also that all peoples have an inalienable right to self-determination and independence, to the exercise of their national sovereignty, to respect for integrity of their national territory and to the exercise of complete control over their natural wealth and resources in the interest of their development and well-being,

"Bearing in mind the fact that in their statements the petitioners have demonstrated that the major parties in Puerto Rico favour a change in the present status of Puerto Rico or modification of aspects thereof,

"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 that by virtue of that right the people of Puerto Rico should freely determine their future political status and pursue their further economic, social and cultural development;

"3. Affirms that self-determination by the people of Puerto Rico in a democratic process should be exercised through mechanisms freely selected by the Puerto Rican people after a complete transfer of powers by the Government of the United States of America to the Puerto Rican people, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and that all determinations concerning status should have the approval of the Puerto Rican people;

"4. Considers that the persecutions, harassments and repressive measures to which the organizations and persons struggling for independence have been continuously subjected constitute violations of the national rights of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence;

"5. Deems that, in the event the Puerto Rican people decide to form an independent republic, they have the right to recover the totality of their territory, including all lands now used by the authorities of the Government of the United States;

"6. Deems also that any form of free association between Puerto Rico and the United States must be in terms of political equality in order to comply fully with the provisions of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of applicable international law, and must recognize the sovereignty of the people of Puerto Rico;

"7. Urges the Government of the United States to release unconditionally the four Puerto Rican political personalities who have been incarcerated for more than 24 years;

"8. Urges the Government of the United States to abide by the principles of resolution 1514 (XV) with respect to Puerto Rico;

"9. Decides to keep under review the question of Puerto Rico and requests the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the Secretariat, to update information on this question in order to facilitate consideration of appropriate follow-up steps by the Special Committee in 1979."

67. At the same meeting, the representative of India made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1132).

68. At the 1133rd meeting, on 12 September, the representative of Sweden, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1133), submitted an amendment (A/AC.109/L.1279) to the revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1276/Rev.1), by which the following paragraph would be added as the last preambular paragraph:

"Noting the public statements on Puerto Rico made by the President of the United States of America on 25 July 1978 and by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations on 28 August 1978,"

69. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1133), submitted amendments (A/AC.109/L.1278) to the revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1276/Rev.1), by which:

(a) In operative paragraph 3, the words "after a complete transfer of powers by the Government of the United States of America to the Puerto Rican people" would be replaced by the words "in complete and full sovereignty";

(b) Operative paragraph 4 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"4. Considers that any persecutions, harassments and repressive measures to which the organizations and persons struggling for independence are subjected would constitute violations of the national rights of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence;"

70. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of India (A/AC.109/PV.1133), the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the sponsors:

(a) Accepted the amendment by Sweden referred to in paragraph 68 above;

(b) Introduced an oral revision to the text of the revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1276/Rev.1), by which the following paragraph was added before the last preambular paragraph:

"Recalling the statement on Puerto Rico made on behalf of the President of the United States of America by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations at the eighth session of the General Assembly on 27 November 1953.";

(c) Introduced an oral subamendment to the amendment by Australia referred to in paragraph 69 (a) above, by which the words "which, inter alia, provides for the full transfer of all powers to the people of the Territory" would be added after the words "in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)" in the proposed text of operative paragraph 3.

71. At the same meeting, further statements were made by the representatives of Sweden and Indonesia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1133).

72. Following statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Australia, the Special Committee then took action on the revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1276/Rev.1), as further revised orally, and on the amendments thereto, as follows:

(a) The oral subamendment by Cuba and Iraq to the Australian amendment to operative paragraph 3 (see para. 70 (c) above), was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3, with 9 abstentions;

(b) The amendment by Australia to operative paragraph 3 (A/AC.109/L.1278), as further amended orally by Cuba and Iraq, was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3, with 9 abstentions;

(c) The amendment by Australia to operative paragraph 4 (A/AC.109/L.1278), was rejected by a vote of 9 to 8, with 4 abstentions;

(d) The revised draft resolution, as further revised orally and as amended, as a whole, was adopted by a vote of 10 to none, with 12 abstentions (A/AC.109/574).

Further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of China and Yugoslavia. The representative of Cuba also made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1133).

2. Decision of the Special Committee

73. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/574) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1133rd meeting, on 12 September, to which reference is made in paragraph 72 (d) above, is reproduced below:

"The Special Committee,

"Having heard and considered the statements of the petitioners, 34/ whose views reflect the major trends of political opinion in Puerto Rico,

"Recalling its resolutions of 28 August 1972 35/ and 30 August 1973, 36/ as well as its decision of 7 September 1976, 37/ concerning Puerto Rico,

"Bearing in mind the decision on Puerto Rico adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, 38/ and by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or

34/ A/AC.109/PV.1125-1129.

35/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 85.

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

37/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 69.

38/ A/33/206, annex I, paras. 125-126.

Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, 39/

"Conscious of the right of the people of Puerto Rico to modify the present status of Puerto Rico and aware that proposals for such modification have been made in the past by official organs of Puerto Rico,

"Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Conscious also that all peoples have an inalienable right to self-determination and independence, to the exercise of their national sovereignty, to respect for integrity of their national territory and to the exercise of complete control over their natural wealth and resources in the interest of their development and well-being,

"Bearing in mind the fact that in their statements the petitioners have demonstrated that the major parties in Puerto Rico favour a change in the present status of Puerto Rico or modification of aspects thereof,

"Recalling the statement on Puerto Rico made on behalf of the President of the United States of America by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations at the eighth session of the General Assembly on 27 November 1953, 40/

"Noting the public statements on Puerto Rico made by the President of the United States on 25 July 1978 and by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations on 28 August 1978,

"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 that by virtue of that right the people of Puerto Rico should freely determine their future political status and pursue their further economic, social and cultural development;

"3. Affirms that self-determination by the people of Puerto Rico in a democratic process should be exercised through mechanisms freely selected by the Puerto Rican people in complete and full sovereignty, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) which inter alia provides for the full transfer of all powers to the people of the Territory, and that all determination concerning status should have the approval of the Puerto Rican people.

"4. Considers that the persecutions, harassments and repressive measures to which the organizations and persons struggling for independence have been

39/ A/31/197, annex I, paras. 108 and 118.

40/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Plenary Meetings, 459th meeting, paras. 65-67.

continuously subjected constitute violations of the national right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence;

"5. Deems that, in the event the Puerto Rican people decide to form an independent republic, they have the right to recover the totality of their territory, including all lands now used by the authorities of the Government of the United States of America;

"6. Deems also that any form of free association between Puerto Rico and the United States must be in terms of political equality in order to comply fully with the provisions of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of applicable international law, and must recognize the sovereignty of the people of Puerto Rico;

"7. Urges the Government of the United States to release unconditionally the four Puerto Rican political personalities who have been incarcerated for more than 24 years;

"8. Urges the Government of the United States to abide by the principles of resolution 1514 (XV) with respect to Puerto Rico;

"9. Decides to keep under review the question of Puerto Rico and requests the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the Secretariat, to update information on this question in order to facilitate consideration of appropriate follow-up steps by the Special Committee in 1979."

G. Participation of national liberation movements
in the work of the United Nations

74. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its programme of work for 1978, stated, inter alia:

"147. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries ...". 41/

75. At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 32/42, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1978, including the decision quoted above.

76. In the light of the foregoing, and taking into account the related decisions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee, in 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, representatives of the national liberation movements of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia took part in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee.

77. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned Territories, including references to the meetings at which statements were made by representatives of the movements concerned, is set out in chapters VII and VIII of the present report. 42/

78. At its 1123rd meeting, on 25 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the suggestions contained in a note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1272), considered the question of 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 paragraphs of the note read as follows:

"9. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will, in connexion with its consideration of the related items in 1979, continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to take part as observers in its proceedings relating to their countries.

"10. In the same context, the Special Committee will 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.

41/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1),
vol. I, chap. I, para. 147.

42/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. II.

"11. In the light of the above, the Special Committee might therefore consider including 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 1979, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

79. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the above suggestions without objection.

H. Matters relating to the small Territories

30. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

31. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 32/42, by paragraph 13 (d) 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 steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence". The Special Committee also paid due regard to other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories.

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

I. Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights

33. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), 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.

34. 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".

35. In the light of the foregoing and of the related recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, as contained in its 202nd report (A/AC.109/L.1217), the following activities were organized by the Special Committee in observance of the Week of Solidarity:

(a) On 18 May, Mr. Frank O. Abdulah, the Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations, in his capacity as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Special Committee, made a statement on behalf of the Committee at a press conference organized in connexion with the observance of the Week, in which he reviewed developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and appealed to the international community to reinforce the momentum

towards the final elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism from the region. The presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia also participated in the press conference.

(b) On 22 May, the Special Committee held a special meeting (1108th meeting) during which statements were made by the Chairman; the President of the General Assembly; the representative of the Secretary-General; the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations (in his capacity as President of the Security Council for the month of May); the Deputy Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations (in his capacity as Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia); and the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations (in his capacity as Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid) (A/AC.109/PV.1108). At the same meeting, statements were also made by the Assistant Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations and by the chairman of the regional groups at the United Nations for the month of May: the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Sierra Leone (on behalf of the African States), Bhutan (on behalf of the Asian States), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (on behalf of the Eastern European States), Brazil (on behalf of the Latin American States) and Greece (on behalf of the Western European and other States), as well as by the Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations (A/AC.109/PV.1108). In addition, communications in connexion with the observance of the Week were received from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines (A/AC.109/559), the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (A/AC.109/560), and the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations (A/AC.109/562).

(c) In co-operation with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, an exhibit of photographs on Namibia and Southern Rhodesia was organized at United Nations Headquarters. During the Week, the Office of Public Information held screenings of films and broadcast news bulletins and thematic programmes relating to the liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories in southern Africa.

J. International Convention on the Elimination of All
Forms of Racial Discrimination 43/

86. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), 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.

87. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1123rd meeting, on 25 August.

88. At that meeting, by adopting the suggestions contained in a note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1272), 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.

89. In taking the foregoing action 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 32/42, 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 most expeditiously 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.

43/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

K. Relations with other United Nations bodies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

1. Security Council

90. In paragraph 13 (b) of its resolution 32/42, 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".

91. 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>
Consensus of 13 April 1978	Namibia	S/12645
Resolution of 10 August 1978	Southern Rhodesia	S/12808
Resolution of 28 August 1978	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	S/12831

92. At its 1130th meeting, on 6 September, the Committee decided to request its Chairman to participate in the Security Council's consideration of the question of Namibia, and to take part, as appropriate and necessary, in the related debate.

93. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the items concerned are set out in chapter IV (see p.85 below) and chapters VII and VIII 44/ of the present report.

2. Trusteeship Council

94. During the year, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the work of the Trusteeship Council relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. An account of the Committee's consideration of this Territory is set out in chapter XX of the present report. 45/

44/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. II.

45/ Ibid., vol. III.

3. Economic and Social Council

95. 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 16 of resolution 32/36 relating to that item, consultations were held during the year 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 VI of the present report (see p. 168 below).

4. United Nations Council for Namibia

96. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee continued to follow closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and their respective officers maintained a continuous working relationship. In addition, in accordance with established practice, the President of the Council participated in the work of the Committee relating to the question of Namibia. Further, the Chairman of the Committee attended a series of extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Lusaka and at the Council's 277th meeting, on 23 March, made a statement (A/AC.131/SR.277/Add.1).

97. As reflected in paragraph 85 (b) above, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations, in his capacity as Acting President of the Council, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1108) at a meeting organized by the Special Committee on 22 May in observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. Subsequently, in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 1122nd meeting, on 23 August, the Chairman of the Committee made a statement at a meeting organized by the Council on 25 August in observance of Namibia Day (A/AC.131/SR.288). Further, the Chairman of the Committee made a statement at a meeting organized by the Council on 27 October to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO (A/AC.131/SR.291).

98. The presiding officers of the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia held a joint press conference at the United Nations on 18 May in connexion with the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. The three presiding officers also issued a joint press statement on 4 October concerning developments relating to Southern Rhodesia.

5. Commission on Human Rights

99. During the year, the Special Committee again followed closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights in regard to the question of the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial and alien domination, and to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories.

100. In its consideration of the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee took into account the report (E/CN.4/1270) submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights, under Commission resolution 6 (XXXIII) of 4 March 1977, which related, inter alia, to developments concerning racial discrimination and application of the policy of apartheid in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. The Special Committee also took into account resolutions 5 (XXXIV), 6 (XXXIV) and 7 (XXXIV) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 22 February 1978.

101. In accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 1110th meeting, on 30 June, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania represented the Committee at a symposium held at Maseru, Lesotho, between 17 and 22 July, by the Commission on Human Rights. At the 1131st meeting, on 7 September, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania gave an account (A/AC.109/PV.1131) of her participation in the symposium.

102. Having regard to resolution 7 (XXXIV) referred to in paragraph 100 above, by which the Commission inter alia requested the competent United Nations organs to furnish it, through the Secretary-General, with information on measures concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories taken by the administering Powers with respect to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Special Committee, at its 1133rd meeting, on 12 September, decided, subject to any directives which it might receive from the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, to request the administering Powers concerned to include such information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter.

6. Special Committee against Apartheid

103. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee also continued to pay 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, the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations, in his capacity as Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, made statements, on 21 March and 4 April, respectively, at meetings organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/SR.374) and on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Special Committee (A/AC.115/SR.375). Further, as reflected in paragraph 85 (b) above, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid made a statement at a meeting organized by the Special Committee on 22 May in observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights (A/AC.109/PV.1108).

104. An account of the action jointly taken during the year by the presiding officers of the United Nations bodies concerned, including the Special Committee against Apartheid, is set out in paragraph 98 above.

7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

105. At its 1102nd and 1123rd meetings, on 1 February and 25 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. 86-89 above).

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

106. 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 Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, again held consultations during the year with officials of several organizations. An account of these consultations and of the Special Committee's consideration of the question is set out in chapter VI of the present report (see p. 168 below).

107. During the year, the Special Committee also adopted a number of other decisions relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in southern Africa. These decisions are reflected in chapters VII and VIII of the present report. 46/

9. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

108. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" and to request the subsidiary bodies concerned to take it into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

109. In the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Special Committee and in response to the invitation addressed to him by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 32/129 of 16 December 1977, the Chairman participated in the World Conference, which was held at Geneva between 14 and 25 August, and addressed the Conference on 16 August. 47/

46/ Ibid., vol. II.

47/ For the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference, see A/33/262.

L. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

110. Bearing in mind its earlier decision to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of its mandate, 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 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 to him, participated in the work of the Committee and that of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

111. In the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him and in response to invitations received in that regard, the Chairman of the Special Committee attended the thirtieth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa held at Tripoli, between 13 and 18 February. Subsequently, the Chairman held consultations with the Executive Secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee and with representatives of the national liberation movements concerned at Dar es Salaam, between 25 March and 21 April.

112. In response to invitations received from OAU and in accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the Chairman also participated in the thirtieth and thirty-first ordinary sessions of OAU held, respectively, at Tripoli, between 20 and 28 February, and at Khartoum, between 7 and 18 July, as well as in the fifteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, also held at Khartoum, between 18 and 22 July. Upon his return, the Chairman, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1111), submitted a report on his participation in the proceedings of the aforementioned meetings, as well as on his consultations with officials of OAU and leaders and officials of the national liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

113. 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. VI of the present report (see p. 168 below)).

II. Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organizations

114. Having regard to the relevant provisions of resolutions 32/42 and 32/43, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. An outline of the contacts maintained by the Committee with some of these organizations is given below.

1. Special NGO Committee on Human Rights

115. At the 1113th meeting, on 9 August, the Chairman drew attention to an invitation received from the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination,

Apartheid and Decolonization of the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights for the Committee to be represented at an "International NGO Conference for Action against Apartheid", to be held at Geneva from 28 to 31 August. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to accept the invitation in principle and requested of its Chairman that, following appropriate consultations, he should designate a member to represent the Committee at the conference. Pursuant to that decision, Mr. Neytcho Neytchev (Bulgaria), Vice-Chairman, represented the Special Committee and, at the 1131st meeting, on 7 September, gave an account (A/AC.109/PV.1131) of his participation in the conference.

2. World Peace Council

116. At the 1133rd meeting, on 12 September, the Chairman drew attention to an invitation received from the World Peace Council for the Committee to be represented at a "World Conference for the Liberation of Southern Africa", to be held at New Delhi from 28 September to 2 October. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of China (A/AC.109/PV.1133), the Committee decided to authorize its Chairman to hold consultations with members in that connexion and to take appropriate action on the basis of those consultations. Pursuant to that decision, Mr. Sami Glaiel (Syrian Arab Republic), Rapporteur, represented the Committee at the conference.

3. Other organizations

117. At its 1113th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee decided to accept in principle an invitation from the Chairman of a "National Preparatory Committee" for the Committee to be represented at an "International Solidarity Conference with the Struggle of the African and Arab People against Imperialism and Reaction", to be held at Addis Ababa from 15 to 17 September, and authorized its Chairman to hold the necessary consultations with members and take appropriate action on the basis of those consultations. Pursuant to that decision, the Chairman subsequently sent a message to the Conference expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation and the efforts being made by the Conference in support of the aims of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

N. 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

118. In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 32/33, 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 XXXIII of the present report. 48/

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

119. In accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 32/35, the Special Committee continued its examination of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter IV of the present report (see p. 85 below).

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

120. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1978, 49/ which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of resolution 32/42, 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 (see p. 136 below).

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

121. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

122. 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.

48/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. IV.

49/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 149.

5. Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

123. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1978, stated, inter alia:

"148. In line with the express wish of the General 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. ..." 50/

124. At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 32/42, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1978, including the decision quoted above.

125. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), and in requesting the Sub-Committee on Small Territories to carry out the tasks assigned to it, the Special Committee drew that body'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

126. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its work programme for 1978, stated, inter alia:

"... 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 1978 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." 51/

127. At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 32/42, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1978, including the decision quoted above.

50/ Ibid., para. 148.

51/ Ibid., para. 154.

128. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as a separate item.

129. At its 1123rd meeting, on 25 August, on the basis of the related suggestions contained in a note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1272), the Special Committee considered the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters in 1979. At the same meeting, by adopting those suggestions, 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 in 1979, and secondly, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take such a possibility into account (see para. 164 below).

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

130. By virtue of its membership in the Special Committee, the Government of Australia continued to participate actively in the Committee's consideration of the Territory under its administration, an account of which is set out in chapter XII of the present report. 52/

131. In compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Governments of France, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom 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. 53/

132. 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 III of the present report (see p. 79 below).

8. Pattern of conferences

133. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Pattern of conferences".

134. In its consideration of the item the Special Committee was guided by the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. Owing to a number of developments affecting its programme of work during the year, it was necessary for

52/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. III.

53/ Ibid., vol. II, chaps. VII, X and XI; vol. III, chaps. XIII, XIV, XVI-XIX and XXI-XXVI; and vol. IV, chaps. XXVII, XXXI and XXXII.

the Committee to revise its programme of meetings as approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session 54/ and to curtail the number of its meetings considerably. Nevertheless, by following closely the guidelines set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/7 of 9 December 1977 and, whenever possible, by holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Committee was able to meet the target date for the completion of its work for the year.

135. At its 1123rd meeting, on 25 August, by adopting the related suggestions contained in a note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1272), the Special Committee decided that, in the light of its experience in previous years and taking into account the probable workload for 1979, the Committee should hold two sessions during 1979, 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 extra-session 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 1979 (see para. 129 above). It was also understood that the Committee might review its meetings programme for 1979 early in that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

136. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1980, 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 1979.

9. Control and limitation of documentation

137. During the year, the Special Committee took further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. These measures included, inter alia, the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns.

138. At its 1123rd meeting, on 25 August, on the basis of the related suggestions contained in a note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1272), the Special Committee decided to continue, at its next session, its examination of further measures to be taken to reduce its documentation in the light of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, taking into account any specific suggestions which might be received from the competent offices of the Secretariat.

10. Other questions

139. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned,

54/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1),
vol. I, chap. I, para. 124.

in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of the following General Assembly resolutions:

- 32/41 - International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia
- 32/38 - Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non Self-Governing Territories
- 32/37 - United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
- 32/6 - Effects of atomic radiation
- 32/10 - Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
- 32/12 - Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
- 32/13 - Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 32/14 - 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
- 32/18 - Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation
- 32/19 - Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
- 32/70 - Assistance to refugees in southern Africa
- 32/76 - Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3473 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
- 32/78 - Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban; conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests
- 32/86 - Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

- 32/105 A and B - Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa
- 32/121 - Protection of the human rights of certain categories of prisoners
- 32/122 - Protection of persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation and for self-determination, independence and social progress for their people
- 32/129 - World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
- 32/130 - Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms
- 32/142 - Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination
- 32/147 - Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes
- 32/154 - Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security
- 32/155 - Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente
- 32/167 - United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency
- 32/183 - United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
- 32/184 - United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development
- 32/186 - Assistance to Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent
- 32/188 - United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology

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

O. Review of work 55/

141. In its resolution 32/42, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which had not yet attained independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. The Assembly further requested the 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. In addition, the Assembly requested the 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 the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Assembly also requested the 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. In addition, the General Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Committee specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

142. 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 32/42, reviewed the implementation of the Declaration as well as of the various United Nations decisions 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 32/35, its examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were 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 32/42 and 32/28, continued its consideration of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration and were incompatible with the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions. Further, the Committee, under

55/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1978 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 covered by this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the chapters concerned.

the terms of the relevant provisions of resolution 32/36, continued its examination of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. Further, taking into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee continued its examination of the questions of sending visiting missions to Territories and of 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.

143. The activities outlined above kept the Special Committee fully occupied during its 1978 session. The Committee, as in previous years, examined in depth developments relating to the colonial Territories in southern Africa and also devoted much attention to studying the conditions prevailing in the smaller colonial Territories. As indicated below in a brief outline of the results of its consideration of these items, the Committee was able to submit appropriate recommendations on most of them and, with respect to the remainder, it decided to transmit to the General Assembly such information as would facilitate their consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-third session.

144. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolution and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee again invited, in consultation with OAU, the representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by that organization to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries. Accordingly, the Committee once again received valuable information through the participation in its work of representatives of the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe in connexion with its consideration of Southern Rhodesia, and of Namibia in connexion with its consideration of that Territory.

145. With respect to the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right. It also reaffirmed its firm support of the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of their national liberation movement in their struggle and for the achievement of an independent Zimbabwe under majority rule. Having regard to the deliberate sabotaging by the illegal racist minority régime of all efforts to secure a negotiated settlement in the Territory, the Committee condemned the régime's manoeuvres to retain power and, in that connexion, it declared as illegal and unacceptable the so-called internal settlement resulting from the Salisbury Agreement of 3 March 1978 and called upon all States not to recognize any such settlement. In considering the need for urgent measures to terminate the illegal régime and establish a Government based on majority rule, the Committee declared that the speedy termination of the régime and the disbanding of its military and police forces was the first prerequisite for the restoration of legality in the Territory. In that regard, bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, had the primary responsibility for ending the critical situation in the Territory, the Committee called upon that Government to take all measures necessary to bring the illegal régime to an end and to effect the genuine decolonization of the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other United Nations resolutions. In addition, the Committee condemned the continued war of repression and intensified oppressive

measures against the people of Zimbabwe and the illegal racist minority régime's repeated acts of aggression and threats against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. It also condemned South Africa for its continued support of the régime in contravention of the provisions of all the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question. Furthermore, the Committee demanded: the termination of all repressive measures against the people of Zimbabwe, particularly the killings and executions of Africans and their freedom fighters; the unconditional 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; the cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom; and the immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring States. The Committee also appealed to all States to take effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia, and requested them to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Government of Mozambique to strengthen its defence capability in order to safeguard effectively its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Committee further requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations concerned, to extend, in consultation and co-operation with OAU, to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement all the assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights.

146. With respect to the sanctions imposed on the illegal régime by the Security Council, the Special Committee was deeply disturbed by reports of widespread violations and it strongly condemned the policies of those Governments, particularly that of South Africa, which continued to collaborate with the illegal régime. It was also disturbed by the moves in the United States to lift the sanctions in violation of the decisions of the Security Council. The Committee expressed its deep concern that the measures approved by the Security Council had so far failed to bring to an end the illegal régime and reiterated its conviction that sanctions could not put an end to that régime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures were taken against States which violated them. In the light of the foregoing, the Committee condemned all violations of the sanctions as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter. The Committee requested the Governments concerned: to take the necessary measures to ensure that all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction complied strictly with the sanctions; to take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction; to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime; to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory; and to take all effective measures against international companies and agencies which supply petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia. The Committee further requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations, to assist the Governments of Mozambique and Zambia to enable them to overcome any economic difficulties arising from their application of sanctions and the severe economic loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed

by the régime. Furthermore, the Committee requested the Security Council to review periodically the question of economic assistance to the two Governments. Finally, the Committee deemed it imperative that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and reiterated its request that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency.

147. As regards the question of Namibia, which it considered again in the context of the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee, in reaffirming its previous resolutions and decisions on the question, strongly condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of the Territory in defiance of repeated demands for its withdrawal by the General Assembly and the Security Council, its violation of its obligations under the Charter and its attempt to perpetuate its domination over the Namibian people by creating an atmosphere of terror. In the Committee's view, the true aspirations of the Namibian people were evidenced by their widespread demonstration of support for SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, which was unequivocally opposed to any political settlement that did not lead to genuine self-determination and independence and was not based on the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia. In that connexion, the Committee noted that the South African régime was in the process of reinforcing its already huge army in Namibia in preparation for a major confrontation with the liberation forces and that it had also initiated a scheme of officially instigated and organized violence against SWAPO, which was being carried out by its puppets and collaborators in Namibia. That scheme, in the Committee's view, was aimed at aggravating ethnic strife and hostilities within Namibia to justify the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa and the consolidation of its policies of apartheid and "bantustanization". The Committee strongly condemned those practices and deplored, in particular, the arrest and sentencing of Namibians by courts having no legal jurisdiction in the Territory; it also demanded once again the unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners. In addition, the Committee categorically rejected any manoeuvres by the South African régime to impose a so-called internal settlement aimed at giving its illegal occupation some recognition by installing a puppet régime, and called upon all States not to accord any recognition to such a settlement. The Committee also strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the human and natural resources of the Territory and demanded an end to such exploitation. In addition, the Committee condemned the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia and reaffirmed that the activities of those corporations were illegal. Furthermore, given South Africa's increasing resort to force to perpetuate its illegal domination and its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, the Committee recommended that the Council consider taking all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including further measures as provided for under Chapter VII, with a view to securing the speedy compliance by South Africa with the Council's decisions. In so doing, the Committee was mindful not only that Namibia was a special responsibility of the United Nations, but also that the war being waged there by South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security. Taking the foregoing into account, the Committee reaffirmed that the only political solution for Namibia must be one based on the free exercise by all the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia. To that end, the Committee affirmed once again the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of the Territory. The Committee also underscored that

any negotiations leading to independence must be entered into by South Africa with SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the people of Namibia, under the auspices of the United Nations, and that such negotiations must be for the sole purpose of deciding the modalities for the transfer of power to the people. The Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its decision to annex Walvis Bay, demanded the withdrawal of the illegal South African occupation from the whole of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and requested all States not to take any action which might give any semblance of legitimacy to South Africa's claim to Walvis Bay. At the same time, the Committee was of the view that it was the clear responsibility of the international community to render all possible moral and material assistance to the Namibian people and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. Finally, conscious of the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal authority for the Territory until independence, the Committee reaffirmed its support for the activities of the Council and endorsed the policies and programmes defined by the Council, in co-operation with SWAPO, to promote the self-determination and national independence of the Namibian people.

148. During the year, the Special Committee also continued its study of the decolonization of other Territories and again approved, in regard to specific Territories, a number of concrete recommendations and proposals, which are set out in the relevant chapters of the present report. In that context, the Committee reiterated its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation or limited resources should in no way affect the inalienable right of the inhabitants of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee's capacity to assist in expediting the decolonization process in the Territories concerned was again enhanced during the year as a result of the continued co-operation extended to it by the Governments of Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, as administering Powers.

149. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the vital importance of securing adequate and first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their inhabitants, once again examined the question of sending visiting missions to those Territories. In its consideration of the question, the Committee was particularly 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. Accordingly, the Committee stressed the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories and called upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations in that regard. The Committee, in the same context, took note with appreciation of the invitation extended to it by the Government of the United States to send a visiting mission to Guam. The Committee requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the administering Powers concerned with a view to ensuring an early dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration.

150. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee also continued during the year 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 again took into account the views expressed by those national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa whose representatives participated as observers in its work relating to their respective countries, as well as the views expressed by the representatives of OAU. In reviewing the information made available to it, the Committee was concerned that, although there had been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the assistance extended to the peoples concerned and their national liberation movements by the organizations within the United Nations system continued to remain inadequate. Accordingly, the Committee stressed once again that the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle of colonial peoples entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements. In that regard, while expressing its appreciation to those agencies and organizations which had continued to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee requested the agencies and other organizations concerned to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation. At the same time, the Committee recommended that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with OAU; that they should review their procedures with respect to assistance programmes and projects; and that they should introduce greater flexibility in those procedures. In addition, the Committee requested the agencies and organizations concerned, in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions, to withhold all assistance from 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 to enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in their relevant proceedings, the Committee called upon those institutions which had not yet done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Committee further recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they were members, to ensure the effective implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also urged the executive heads of the agencies and organizations concerned to formulate, with the active co-operation of OAU, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing bodies and legislative organs, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

151. During the year under review, the Special Committee also devoted considerable attention to the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were 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 regard, in noting with concern that the colonial Powers and the States whose economic interests were involved in the colonial Territories had continued to disregard the relevant United Nations decisions, and in condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continued to exploit the resources of the colonial Territories, particularly in southern

Africa, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of such resources in their best interests. The Committee also reaffirmed that, by operating as they did at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests contributed to the strengthening of the racist minority régimes in power and constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of their natural resources by the indigenous inhabitants. The Committee therefore condemned the policies of Governments which continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories. The Committee also strongly condemned the continuing nuclear collaboration of certain Western and other States with South Africa and called on all Governments to refrain from any collaboration with that régime which might enable it to produce nuclear materials and to develop nuclear weapons. In addition, the Committee again requested all Governments concerned to take all necessary measures in respect of their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction who owned or operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, to put an end to such enterprises and prevent new investments. At the same time, the Committee condemned the policies of States which violated the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain States to enforce those sanctions, as being contrary to their obligations under the Charter, and requested all States to ensure the discontinuance of all assistance to those régimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. The Committee reiterated its conviction that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia should be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and invited the Security Council to consider the adoption of appropriate measures in that regard. Further, the Committee requested all States to discontinue all relations with the Government of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with that Government, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its illegal occupation of the Territory. The Committee also strongly condemned South Africa's policy of continued collaboration with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and in contravention of South Africa's obligations under the Charter, and called upon that Government to cease such collaboration. Furthermore, having regard to the provisions of the Declaration 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 colonial Territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded.

152. Having also continued its study of the 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, the Special Committee again deplored that the colonial Powers had yet to take steps to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and it reiterated its conviction that, in a number of instances, the activities and arrangements concerned constituted a serious impediment to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories. In the Committee's view, a particularly critical situation prevailed in southern Africa owing to the efforts of the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury to perpetuate their illegal occupation of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The

situation was especially grave in Zimbabwe, where the illegal racist minority régime had resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the Zimbabweans and their national liberation movement, the illegal régime had continued to commit repeatedly acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States. In Namibia, the South African Government had continued to expand its network of military bases and had carried out a massive build-up of its armed forces so as to suppress the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for liberation and perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory. In that connexion, the Committee condemned any continuing co-operation of certain Western and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes. In denouncing all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which had as their purpose to deny to the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence, the Committee condemned, in particular, the use of massive armed force by the régimes in power in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia to suppress the liberation struggle in those Territories, as well as the military and political collaboration between the two régimes. Accordingly, the Committee demanded the cessation of the wars of oppression being waged against the peoples of the colonial Territories in southern Africa and the dismantling of all military bases in those Territories. In reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appealed to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the oppressed colonial peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements. Furthermore, the Committee condemned the continued military collaboration and support which certain Western and other States rendered to the colonialist and racist minority régimes in southern Africa, and requested all States to cease all such collaboration. It also condemned the continued recruitment by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia of foreign mercenaries for its war against the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement and demanded that all States concerned take steps to prohibit the recruitment of their nationals for that purpose. In reiterating its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, the Committee again requested the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In that connexion, the Committee deplored, in particular, the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations and considered that the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such installations diverted resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned.

153. 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 review of the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. The Committee again stressed the need to mobilize world public opinion to assist effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle being waged by those peoples and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom and independence.

In that context, and bearing in mind the important role played during the past several years by a number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, the Committee remained of the view that because such 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, they should be urged to intensify their work in that field. In the same context, the Committee considered it essential that concrete measures be taken to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues, particularly by placing special emphasis on the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the activities of the national liberation movements concerned; publicizing the activities of the United Nations organs in the field of decolonization; establishing a closer working relationship with the national liberation movements through OAU; and intensifying the relevant activities of all information centres, particularly in Western Europe and the Americas. The Committee further considered that the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat should undertake an all-out effort to obtain a more sympathetic response on the part of the major information organs in those areas and to provide the Committee with an analysis of the causes for the limited coverage of decolonization issues in the mass media.

154. During the year under review, 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 thirty-third session, to continue consideration of the question at its next session. As regards its decision of 2 September 1977 concerning Puerto Rico, the Committee heard a number of individuals or representatives of organizations concerned and adopted a further resolution on the matter which is set out in paragraph 73 of the present chapter.

P. Future work

155. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's thirty-third session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 32/42, the Special Committee intends during 1979 to pursue 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 Powers with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. 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, the Committee will submit conclusions and recommendations as to the specific measures necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

156. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 13 (b) of resolution 32/42, 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.

157. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite 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 also continue to 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 in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to secure otherwise.

158. In line with the express wish of the General 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 13 (d) of resolution 32/42, will continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations concerned to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Committee also intends to continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion.

159. Taking into account the provisions of resolution 32/35 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 consideration of the matter in 1978, as reflected in chapter V of the present report (see p. 136 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 2 and 11 of resolution 32/42 and paragraph 5 of resolution 32/28.

160. As regards the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee plans to continue its consideration of the question during 1979. In doing so, the Committee will once again review 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 will, as appropriate, hold further consultations and contacts with these organizations. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations to be held in 1979 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 32/36, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, as well as 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.

161. In paragraph 14 of resolution 32/42, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. A similar provision is contained in a number of other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning specific Territories. As reflected 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 related resolution of 15 August 1978 (chap. III, para. 11, of the present report, (see p. 80 below)), 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 Africa. In that regard, the Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish to appeal once again 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 such other decisions as it might take in 1979.

162. Conscious as it is of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the need for a continuous world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the provisions of

resolution 32/43 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, again intends to give the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization its continuous attention during the coming year. In particular, 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 of the Secretariat. In this regard, the Committee, in close co-operation with the Secretariat, will again make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. In addition, the officers of the Committee will continue to maintain regular and close contact with the appropriate offices within the Secretariat with a view to the implementation of paragraph 4 of resolution 32/43, by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the 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. In this connexion, the 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.

163. 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, it is the Committee's intention to continue to dispatch groups of its members to hold consultations with the organizations concerned and to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by those 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 of 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.

164. In the light of the provisions of the 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 1979-1980 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 1979 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.

165. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its thirty-third 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 it envisages for 1979. In addition, the Committee recommends that the 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 peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connexion, the Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation by the administering Powers concerned in its work, recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to co-operate, or continue 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 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 States Members 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 the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the 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 Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

166. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should also make adequate provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1979. The Committee was informed that the financial implications of visiting groups as envisaged in paragraph 161 above would be of the order of \$US 122,000. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 164 above) within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), the expenditure would total about \$US 300,000.

167. The additional programme of widespread and continuous publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization for 1979 (see para. 162 above), would, it is estimated, give rise to an additional expenditure of some \$US 60,000. Further consultations and contacts envisaged with the specialized agencies and the United Nations system of organizations (see para. 160 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$US 12,000. 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 \$US 6,500. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 160 above) would entail a further expenditure of \$US 15,000. The consultations and contacts with non-governmental organizations (see para. 163 above) would amount to some \$US 20,500. Further, the participation of the representatives of the national liberation movements in the Committee's work (see para. 157 above) would give rise to an expenditure of the order of \$US 5,000. The arrangements, in consultation with OAU and the national liberation movements, for securing information from individuals (see para. 157 above) would entail an expenditure

of \$US 24,500. 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.

Q. Adoption of the report

168. At its 1117th meeting, on 15 August, the Special Committee decided without objection to authorize its Rapporteur to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

169. At the 1133rd meeting, on 12 September, the Chairman made a statement on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1978 session (A/AC.109/PV.1133).

CHAPTER II*

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February 1978, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. At the same time, the Special Committee also decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1107th, 1116th and 1131st meetings, between 13 April and 7 September.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 32/43 of 7 December 1977 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization. By paragraph 4 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee and of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, 1/ "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". The Committee was also guided by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/42 of the same date. By paragraph 13 (e) of that resolution the Assembly requested the Committee "To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as 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, particularly as concerns the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe". In addition, the 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 had appeared before it during the year.
4. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee also took into account the following reports:
 - (a) Report of Miss Tatu Nuru (United Republic of Tanzania) on her participation, on behalf of the Committee, in a symposium organized by the Commission on Human Rights, held at Maseru from 17 to 22 July (A/AC.109/PV.1131);

* Previously issued as part of document A/33/23 (Part II).

1/ See A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.

(b) Report of Mr. Neytcho Neytchev (Bulgaria), Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee, on his participation, on behalf of the Committee, in the International NGO Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Geneva from 28 to 31 August (A/AC.109/PV.1131):

(c) Report of the Chairman on his participation, on behalf of the Committee, in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August (A/AC.109/PV.1131).

An account of the Special Committee's co-operation with the above-mentioned organizations is set out in chapter I of the present report (see p. 1 above).

5. At the 1107th meeting, on 13 April, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1107), introduced the 202nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1217), which included suggestions concerning the observance in 1978 of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the Sub-Committee's 202nd report.

6. An account of the activities of the Special Committee in observance of the Week of Solidarity is set out in chapter I of the present report (see p. 1 above).

7. At the 1116th meeting, on 14 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1116), introduced the 203rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1257), which included an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat concerning the latter's activities relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization (see annex to the present chapter).

8. At the 1131st meeting, on 7 September, the Under-Secretary-General for the Office of Public Information made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1131). The Chairman also made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1131).

B. Decisions of the Special Committee

9. During the year under review, the Special Committee took decisions relating to publicity in connexion with specific items on its agenda, as follows:

(a) In a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, adopted at its 1115th meeting, on 10 August (see chap. VII, para. 13, of the present report), 2/ the Special Committee invited "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 on the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime";

(b) In a consensus on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1122nd meeting, on 23 August (see chap. V, para. 10, of the present report (p. 137 below)), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. II.

"through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake an intensified publicity campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples";

(c) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1124th meeting, on 28 August (see chap. IV, para. 15, of the present report (p. 91 below)), the Special Committee, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General "to undertake, through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and wide publicity campaign aimed at informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to colonialist and racist régimes".

10. At its 1116th meeting, on 14 August, following a statement by the representative of Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1116), the Special Committee adopted the 203rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see para. 7 above). In so doing, the Committee endorsed in principle the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report (see below), it being understood that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-third session, consultations would be held subsequently, as appropriate, as regards the implementation of the specific suggestions of the Sub-Committee.

Conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on
Petitions, Information and Assistance

11. The text of the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, to which reference is made in paragraphs 7 and 10 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Sub-Committee reiterates the importance of the United Nations effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on all aspects of the decolonization process as a means of furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of mobilizing world public opinion in support of the struggle of the peoples of the Territories under colonial rule to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

(2) The Sub-Committee reiterates the appeal to the mass media, contained in the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, 1/ to join in the campaign in support of the peoples of those Territories. To this end, it considers it necessary for the United Nations to strengthen and intensify the dissemination of information on the struggle for self-determination and independence in Zimbabwe and Namibia and recommends that the General Assembly should allocate the necessary resources to intensify its public information activities.

(3) The Sub-Committee attaches great value to the monographs published in the Decolonization series by the Unit on Studies and Information on

Decolonization set up within the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973. It considers that the work of the Unit should focus not only on the situation in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia but should also cover developments in the small Territories as well. To this end it recommends that the Unit should be strengthened in order to enable it to discharge effectively the functions for which it was established.

(4) The Sub-Committee is appreciative of the work being carried out by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization. It believes, however, that the press releases, publications, audio-visual programmes and materials of the Office of Public Information should reflect more adequately the full range of the Special Committee's activities, particularly with regard to the struggle for liberation of the peoples of the colonial Territories of southern Africa under the leadership of their national liberation movements.

(5) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Office of Public Information, in close consultation with the Unit on Decolonization should take concrete measures to intensify through all the media at its disposal its work of publicity in the field of decolonization. In particular, the Sub-Committee recommends that the Office of Public Information should:

(a) Place special emphasis on the struggle for liberation in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and the activities of the national liberation movements of those Territories, namely the Patriotic Front and the South West Africa People's Organization;

(b) Give wider dissemination in a form accessible to the public, of basic texts and resolutions adopted by the various United Nations organs in the field of decolonization as well as other basic materials concerning the decolonization process;

(c) Establish closer co-operation with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia through the OAU /Organization of African Unity/ Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the United Nations information centres at Lusaka and elsewhere, as appropriate, with a view to developing a prompt and systematic exchange of information and publicity materials;

(d) Intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in certain countries in Western Europe and in the Americas. In this connexion, the Sub-Committee requests authorization from the Special Committee to conduct, beginning in 1979, a study to evaluate the effectiveness of information centres in Western Europe and the Americas in the dissemination of information on decolonization.

(6) The Sub-Committee regrets that the information supplied by the Office of Public Information covering decolonization should continue to receive such limited coverage in the mass media, particularly in certain countries in Western Europe and in the Americas. In the light of this, the Sub-Committee reiterates its belief that the Office of Public Information

should be urged to undertake an all-out effort to obtain a more sympathetic response on the part of the major information organs in those areas and to provide the Special Committee with an analysis of the causes for the limited coverage.

(7) The Sub-Committee is of the view that a number of non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the widespread dissemination of information on decolonization. It reiterates the appeal to all non-governmental organizations contained in the Maputo Declaration and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia to intensify their campaigns in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements in their struggle to attain self-determination and independence. In particular, it calls upon them to alert public opinion to the manoeuvres by the South African occupation authorities and by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to impose so-called "internal settlements" in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

(8) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to prepare an up-to-date list of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in order to enable the Sub-Committee to initiate or intensify contacts with them in the course of 1979.

ANNEX*

Dissemination of information on decolonization by the
Office of Public Information of the Secretariat

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 31/144 of 17 December 1976 and 32/43 of 7 December 1977, the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat has continued and will continue to carry out information activities on the question of decolonization, including coverage of meetings of the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other United Nations bodies, as well as to disseminate information through United Nations media services and the network of information centres. In this work, divisions of the Office are assisted by the OPI Thematic Task Force on Decolonization which maintains close working contact with the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, and with the secretariat of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

2. Following is an outline of information work on decolonization and related matters carried out by the respective divisions and sections of the Office of Public Information.

1. PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

3. The Press Section of the Press and Publications Division provides regular coverage of the work of the Special Committee 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 are 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. More than 338 press releases on these subjects were issued in 1977.

4. Press officers also cover meetings held away from Headquarters and promote the interest of the news media in decolonization activities. During 1977, a team of press officers was sent to Maputo to cover the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia a/ held there from 16 to 21 May. Another team of press officers was sent from Headquarters to cover the meetings of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August. b/ For both of these conferences, press releases were issued after each meeting and cabled to Headquarters for redissemination. In addition, press conferences were held to provide in-depth briefing to correspondents. Where it is not possible, for budgetary reasons, to

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1257.

a/ For the report of the Conference, see A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.

b/ For the report of the Conference, see A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum).

send press officers to cover meetings on decolonization away from Headquarters, the Press Section extends its co-operation in issuing press releases based on materials received from the committees concerned or the information centres in the cities visited.

5. Announcements of contributions and pledges to the various funds established by the General Assembly in support of the struggle against colonialism, as well as the texts of messages or statements by the United Nations bodies on decolonization, or their officers, are also issued as press releases.

6. Apart from the press releases, information on decolonization is provided orally to the news media at the daily briefings conducted by the Director, the Deputy Director and other officials of the Press and Publications Division. Press conferences are arranged for delegations on decolonization subjects. The attention of the news media is also drawn, on an individual basis, to items of particular interest to their region or special field.

7. The Publications Service will continue to give the widest possible publicity to United Nations work for decolonization, especially through its quarterly publication Objective: Justice and its monthly bulletin United Nations and Southern Africa. It will also, whenever possible, give special attention to activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This subject is also dealt with in the UN Monthly Chronicle as well as in Basic Facts about the United Nations, UN in Brief and Everyone's United Nations, general reference publications of the Office.

8. United Nations work for the freedom and independence of Namibia will continue to be covered in Objective: Justice and United Nations and Southern Africa. Coverage will include both the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Lusaka in March 1978 (A/AC.131/SR.274-277) and the ninth special session of the General Assembly, c/ as well as other developments.

9. A basic brochure on Namibia will be updated with the inclusion of a new map. A pamphlet describing the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and a special publication in connexion with the Council's session at Lusaka are in production.

2. RADIO AND VISUAL SERVICES

10. The Radio and Visual Services Division gave intensive coverage to decolonization and related subjects during the past year. The following is a breakdown of the various activities:

11. The Radio Service will continue to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. The intensity and scope of these efforts will be considerably increased over the levels achieved in previous years as a result of the launching in 1978 of a daily radio programme directed at southern Africa.

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4).

12. Accordingly, during 1978 the work of the Radio Service in the field of decolonization will consist of the following components:

A. News coverage

13. The work of the Special Committee and its sub-committees as well as of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies in the area of decolonization will continue to be covered in the regular news bulletins and news programmes of the Radio Service in a variety of languages.

B. Short-wave broadcasts of meetings of the General Assembly and the Security Council

14. The effectiveness of this particular area of activity has been re-evaluated with the result that short-wave broadcasts of entire meetings are being replaced by telephone and radio feeds of major statements to national broadcasting organizations for rebroadcast by them.

C. Weekly feature programmes

15. The Radio Service will continue to produce several series of weekly programmes, a number of which will be devoted entirely or in part to decolonization issues. These programmes include "Perspective", used by broadcasting organizations in 142 countries in a great number of languages; "Puntos Cardinales", a Spanish programme distributed throughout Latin America; "L'Afrique à l'ONU", used by 30 stations in French-speaking Africa; UN Africa, a monthly half-hour radio magazine used by 20 African broadcasting organizations; "A Vitrina do Mundo", a Portuguese weekly used by 17 stations in Africa and elsewhere; "Prospects", an Arabic weekly widely used in the Middle East; and "Asian Spotlight" and "Caribbean Echo", monthly programmes regularly broadcast in Asia and the Caribbean, respectively.

D. Special observances

16. On the occasion of special observances such as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights, Namibia Day, United Nations Day and the Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Radio Service will provide broadcasting organizations in all regions of the world with relevant material.

E. Radio programmes directed at southern Africa

17. In its resolution 32/105 H of 14 December 1977, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with Member States whose transmitters can be heard in southern Africa, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa and concerned with United Nations efforts against apartheid and in support of the right of self-determination, as well as

with related matters of interest to the peoples of southern Africa. In response to this mandate, the Radio Service is providing daily programme material, in several of the languages spoken in southern Africa, to broadcasting organizations whose medium-wave or short-wave transmissions can be heard in South Africa and adjacent territories. In addition to representing a major new component in the work of the Radio Service in the area of publicity for decolonization, the production of these broadcasts also generates significant amounts of new material for use in the established news and feature programmes.

18. The various sections of the Visual Service continued to devote a large share of their activities to decolonization issues during the past year. A number of visual information activities are planned for this year (see below).

19. In accordance with normal practice, the Visual Service will cover on video/film, meetings, briefings and other events of news value pertaining to decolonization which are held at United Nations Headquarters, and will offer the material to syndicators and interested producers.

20. In terms of features, the Office of Public Information plans to distribute extensively the latest production of "Free Namibia" in Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish versions. A one-minute television spot scheduled for release on Namibia Day is also included in the work programme.

21. The Radio and Visual Services Division is sending a field team to Lusaka to cover the meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and this material will also be made available to news agencies.

22. The Photographs and Exhibits Section is attempting to put together a small exhibit on refugee camps for Southern Rhodesians.

3. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

23. The Information Support Section plans to keep all information centres and other United Nations offices in the field fully briefed on developments and actions relating to decolonization. Circulars will be sent to all information centres and services and other outlets, requesting them to devote special efforts in giving widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Background notes will also be prepared by the section during the year. When deemed necessary, briefing cables will be sent to information outlets in the field.

24. In order to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations, local and regional media and educational institutions, the possibility of increasing the quantity of publications on decolonization sent to information centres is being examined.

25. As requested in resolution 32/43 of 7 December 1977, special efforts will be made to support the activities of the information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe. Special articles and studies to be prepared in the course of the year by the Press and Publications Division will be distributed to information centres in the appropriate language(s) and in quantities compatible with their requirements.

26. During the 1978 Summer Student Internship Programme, a briefing and discussion, entitled "The United Nations and Decolonization", will be held with a speaker from the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization.
27. This topic is also covered in the annual publication The UN Today (Suggestions for Speakers), in a special chapter entitled "Decolonization, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination".
28. The coming to independence of a number of nations under the aegis of the United Nations - one of the primary achievements of the Organization - was dealt with in the 1977 Triangular Fellowship Programme (lectures, films and discussions) and will also be discussed in the 1978 Triangular Fellowship Programme. It will also be a major theme in the teachers' edition of Basic Facts about the United Nations planned for 1979. The treatment of the theme in both the seminar and the publication will include the question of the remaining Territories yet to achieve independence.
29. The Visitors' Section and the Public Inquiries Unit will continue to treat the issue of decolonization as a priority item in the information activities of the Office.
30. The Visitors' Section will deal with the theme in tours and briefings to promote better understanding and to acquaint the public with United Nations activities in this field. Films emphasizing this subject and related matters will continue to be shown whenever possible. Efforts will be made to arrange for speakers from the Organization to brief groups on decolonization.
31. A concise explanation of the subject will be included in the one-hour lecture tour for visitors at Headquarters. All tour guides will be instructed to draw the attention of the public to the Organization's concern in this matter.
32. The Public Inquiries Unit will continue to provide and disseminate available material on decolonization prepared by the Office of Public Information as well as informative material prepared by the Special Committee on its activities.
33. The Non-Governmental Organizations Section will continue to hold periodic briefings on the topic of decolonization; screen Office of Public Information films (when available) for representatives of non-governmental organizations; prominently display all documents, press releases, publications, posters and pamphlets in their lounge; encourage representatives to discuss the subject in their conventions and meetings; and encourage contributions to liberation forces from non-governmental organizations.
34. As in the past, the Policy and Programme Section will continue to monitor the work and activities of all United Nations information centres and services in this field. In this connexion, the section will provide the centres, particularly those located in Western Europe, with guidelines and instructions on information coverage. This will be done through special circulars.
35. The section will also evaluate the information activities of the centres, collectively and individually, on the basis of their monthly, quarterly and other special reports.

4. CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

36. Although the Centre is not directly involved in the over-all activities of the Office concerning the political aspects of decolonization, it has contributed to, and will continue to disseminate information on, decolonization through its publications (press releases, fact-sheets, features) on subjects such as the new international economic order, apartheid, transnational corporations, natural resources and similar relevant questions.

CHAPTER III*

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1102nd meeting, on 1 February 1978, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided 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 on Small Territories in connexion with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1109th, 1116th and 1117th meetings, between 29 June and 15 August.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 32/42 of 7 December 1977 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 14 of this resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Powers "to continue to co-operate 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". In addition, the Special Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 32/23, 32/24, 32/26, 32/28, 32/29, 32/30, 32/31 and 32/34 of 28 November 1977, relating respectively to the Gilbert Islands, American Samoa, the New Hebrides, Guam, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, the United States Virgin Islands and East Timor, and General Assembly decisions 32/408, 32/409 and 32/410 of the same date, relating respectively to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Tokelau and St. Helena.
4. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (see annex to the present chapter) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1087th meeting on 2 August 1977. 1/
5. As indicated in paragraph 5 of the report referred to above, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, in a letter dated 24 May 1978, addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/561), invited the Special Committee, on behalf of his Government, to dispatch a visiting mission to Guam in November 1978. An account of the Committee's consideration of the matter is set out in chapter XXVII of the present report. 2/

* Previously issued as part of document A/33/23 (Part II).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. III, para. 11.

2/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. IV.

6. At its 1116th meeting, on 14 August, the Special Committee considered a draft resolution on the item submitted by the Chairman on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1263).

7. At its 1117th meeting, on 15 August, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 11 below).

8. On 17 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/565) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

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

10. Subsequently, by approving the relevant reports of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, the Special Committee endorsed a number of conclusions, recommendations and consensuses concerning the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as reflected in the following chapters of the present report: 3/

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Territory</u>
XII	Cocos (Keeling Islands)
XIII	New Hebrides
XIV	Tokelau
XVIII	St. Helena
XIX	American Samoa
XXI	Bermuda
XXII	British Virgin Islands
XXIII	Montserrat
XXIV	Turks and Caicos Islands
XXV	Cayman Islands
XXVI	United States Virgin Islands
XXVII	Guam

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/565) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1117th meeting, on 15 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

3/ Ibid., vol. III (for chaps. XII-XIV, XVIII, XIX and XXI-XXVI) and vol. IV (for chap. XXVII).

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

Having examined the report of the Chairman on the question, 4/

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 about the Territories concerned and ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of their peoples regarding 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,

Taking note with appreciation of the invitation extended to the Special Committee by the Government of the United States of America to send a visiting mission to Guam in November 1978, 5/

1. Stresses the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to these Territories;
2. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate 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.

4/ See annex to the present chapter.

5/ A/AC.109/561.

ANNEX*

Report of the Chairman

1. At its 1087th meeting, on 2 August 1977, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. a/ The operative paragraphs of the resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

...

"1. Stresses the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to these Territories, and calls upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the co-operation extended to the United Nations by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America concerning the receiving of visiting missions in the Territories under their administration;

"3. Requests its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned regarding the implementation of paragraph 1 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, in identical letters dated 30 January 1978 addressed to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, France, Portugal, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States, requested the views of their Governments regarding the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution of the Special Committee, as well as those related resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

3. In response to his request, the Chairman received a letter dated 9 February 1978 from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, which read as follows:

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1262.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. III, para. 11.

"As you will recall, a mission comprising three members of the Special Committee, led by Mr. Nimrod Lugoe of the United Republic of Tanzania, visited Tokelau in mid-1976 at the invitation of the New Zealand Government. The mission produced a comprehensive and useful report b/ and, as administering Power, New Zealand has borne the mission's recommendations firmly in mind in the development, in consultation with the people, of policies with regard to Tokelau.

"In these circumstances, there would not seem to be a need for a further visiting mission at this stage. The situation will be kept under review, however, and the Special Committee may be assured of New Zealand's continued co-operation in the fulfilment of the important responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly."

4. In a letter dated 13 February 1978, addressed to the Chairman, the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations stated that "the Portuguese Government is ready to provide the Special Committee with all its possible co-operation in discharging its important functions".

5. In a letter dated 13 February 1978, addressed to the Chairman, the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations stated:

"... The United States was pleased that the Special Committee was able to accept its invitation to send a mission to visit the United States Virgin Islands in 1977 and attaches particular importance to the report prepared by that visiting mission c/ as well as the Special Committee's recommendations and conclusions concerning the Territory. d/

"Although no decision has yet been taken, the United States is actively considering inviting a visiting mission to another United States Territory during 1978. I realize the complexity of the task of planning the Special Committee's work for the year and hope to be able to inform you of whatever decision my Government takes at an early juncture.

"I wish to assure you of the continued co-operation of the United States in the important work of the Special Committee and of the continued dedication of my Government to the principles concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories contained in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations."

Subsequently, in a letter dated 24 May 1978 (A/AC.109/561), the Permanent Representative of the United States confirmed the invitation of his Government to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to Guam in November 1978.

6. On 15 February 1978, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations advised the Chairman as follows:

b/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. III, chap. XVII, annex.

c/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXVII, annex.

d/ Ibid., chap. XXVII, para. 12.

"... When we talked about this question recently I indicated that my Government was unlikely to be able to invite a visiting mission to a United Kingdom dependency during 1978. As I explained, this decision is based solely on practical considerations.

"My Government's policy is, as you know, one of co-operation with the Special Committee and my Mission will be participating fully in the work of the Committee during the session which has just started. We look forward to working closely with you and with the other officers of the Committee."

7. In a letter dated 1 March 1978, the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations informed the Chairman as follows:

"The Australian Government has given close consideration to the terms of this resolution and welcomes the opportunity to respond to your request for views regarding the implementation of the resolution. In so far as the Australian Government's continuing responsibility for Cocos Island is concerned, I have to inform you that the Government sees no need at the present time for a further United Nations visiting mission to be sent to Cocos, but we would of course keep the matter under continuous review."

8. At its 1109th meeting, on 29 June, the Special Committee decided without objection that the invitation of the United States referred to in paragraph 5 above should be accepted and that the mission should consist of three members, to be appointed on the basis of consultations to be held by the Chairman.

9. The Chairman will keep the Special Committee apprised of any further developments in his consultations with the administering Powers concerned on this question.

CHAPTER IV*

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPLYING 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. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1116th to 1124th meetings, between 14 and 28 August 1978.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 32/35 of 28 November 1977 relating to foreign economic interests in colonial Territories and resolution 32/42 of 7 December 1977 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as those resolutions relating to colonial Territories in Africa.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions with particular reference to foreign economic interests in the following Territories: Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands (see annexes I-V to the present chapter).
4. The general debate on the item took place at the 1118th to 1120th meetings, between 16 and 18 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Bulgaria at the 1118th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1118); Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Congo at the 1119th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1119); and the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Ethiopia and India at the 1120th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1120).
5. At the 1121st meeting, on 22 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1269), prepared on the basis of related consultations. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having considered the item entitled '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',

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/23 (Part III).

Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

"Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

"Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is detrimental to the rights and interests of the inhabitants and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

"Reaffirming that the natural resources of Zimbabwe and Namibia are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests in association with the illegal minority régimes is a direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants, as well as of the principles of the Charter and of all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

"Reaffirming also that the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants, as well as of the principles of the Charter and of all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978,

"Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities relating to the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions in regard to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 32/35 of 28 November 1977, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which /whenever such enterprises/ are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

"Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

"Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority régime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), as well as in the perpetuation of their illegal and racist domination over those Territories,

"Deeply concerned that the growing investment of foreign capital in the production of nuclear materials and the continued collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field enable that régime to develop a nuclear weapons capability and thereby promote its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its growth as a nuclear Power,

"Concerned also about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of administering Powers to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

"Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories, particularly in Africa,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

"2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Reaffirms that by exploiting and depleting the natural resources of Zimbabwe and Namibia in association with the illegal racist minority régimes, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests violate the rights of the peoples of those Territories, contribute to the strengthening of the racist minority régimes and to their continued colonialist domination over those Territories and constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

"4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

"5. Condemns the policies of Governments which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, which are violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and which are obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

"6. Strongly condemns the continuing /all/ collaboration of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in the nuclear field which, by supplying the racist régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to increase its nuclear capability, and calls upon all Governments to refrain from any collaboration with that régime which may enable it to produce nuclear materials and to develop nuclear weapons;

"7. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, which /whenever such enterprises/ are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants;

"8. Requests all States to refrain from any investments in, or loans to, the minority racist régimes in southern Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with them;

"9. Condemns all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

"10. Reiterates 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 expresses the hope that the Security Council will consider adopting appropriate measures in that regard;

"11. Requests all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

"12. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

"13. Strongly condemns the policy of the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, continues to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to cease immediately all such collaboration;

"14. Invites all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

"15. Calls upon the administering and occupying Powers to review the wage system prevailing in the Territories under their administration with a view to eliminating any discrimination in wages and conditions of work and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages and working conditions without discrimination;

"16. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and wide publicity campaign aimed at informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to colonialist and racist régimes;

"17. Decides to keep the item under continual review."

6. At the 1122nd meeting, on 23 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, on the basis of consultations, the words placed in brackets in the eighth preambular paragraph and in operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1269) should be deleted (A/AC.109/PV.1122).

7. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Mali, Bulgaria, Cuba, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ivory Coast, Tunisia and India, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1122).

8. At the 1123rd meeting, on 25 August, following a statement by the representative of Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1123), the representative of Iraq submitted amendments (A/AC.109/L.1274) to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1269), referred to in paragraph 5 above, by which:

(a) Operative paragraph 4 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"4. Condemns the activities 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, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;"

(b) Operative paragraph 5 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"5. Condemns the policies of Governments which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;"

(c) Operative paragraph 7 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"7. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, as they are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants;"

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Mali also submitted amendments (A/AC.109/L.1275) to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1269, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 5 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"5. Condemns the policies of Governments which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, and which are violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples, thereby obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;"

(b) Operative paragraph 9 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"9. Condemns the policies of States which violate the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), as being contrary to the obligations, assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;"

(c) Operative paragraph 10 would be replaced by the following paragraph:

"10. Reiterates 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 invites the Security Council to consider the adoption of appropriate measures in that regard;"

10. At the 1124th meeting, on 28 August, statements were made by the representatives of the Congo and Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1124).

11. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq informed the Committee that the delegations of Mali and Iraq had agreed to replace their respective amendments to operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1269 (see paras. 8 (b) and 9 (a) above) by the following:

"5. Condemns the policies of Governments which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;"

12. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Sweden stated that they would not participate in the voting on the amendments to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1269 (A/AC.109/PV.1124).

13. The Special Committee then took action on draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1269 and on the amendments thereto, as follows:

(a) The amendment by Iraq to operative paragraph 4 was adopted without objection (see para. 8 (a) above);

(b) The oral amendment by Iraq and Mali to operative paragraph 5 was adopted without objection (see para. 11 above);

(c) The amendment by Iraq to operative paragraph 7 was adopted without objection (see para. 8 (c) above);

(d) The amendment by Mali to operative paragraph 9 was adopted without objection (see para. 9 (b) above);

(e) The amendment by Mali to operative paragraph 10 was adopted without objection (see para. 9 (c) above);

(f) Draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1269, as amended, as a whole, was adopted by a vote of 22 to none, with 2 abstentions (A/AC.109/572). The representatives of Sweden, the Ivory Coast, Chile and Fiji made statements in explanation of vote (A/AC.109/PV.1124).

14. On 30 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/572) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/12831). On the same date, copies of the resolution were transmitted to all States, to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

15. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/572) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1124th meeting, on 28 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 13 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the item entitled "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",

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is detrimental to the rights and interests of the inhabitants and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Zimbabwe and Namibia are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests in association with the illegal minority régimes is a direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants, as well as of the principles of the Charter and of all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also that the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants, as well as of the principles of the Charter and of all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978, 1/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities relating to the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions in regard to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 32/35 of 28 November 1977, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

1/ A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex II, resolutions AHG/Res.86 (XV) and AHG/Res.89 (XV).

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority régime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), as well as in the perpetuation of their illegal and racist domination over those Territories,

Deeply concerned that the growing investment of foreign capital in the production of nuclear materials and the continued collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field enable that régime to develop a nuclear-weapons capability and thereby promote its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its growth as a nuclear Power,

Concerned also about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories, particularly in Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations:

3. Reaffirms that by exploiting and depleting the natural resources of Zimbabwe and Namibia in association with the illegal racist minority régimes, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests violate the rights of the peoples of those Territories, contribute to the strengthening of the racist minority régimes and to their continued colonialist domination over those Territories and constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns the activities 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, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in the nuclear field which, by supplying the racist régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to increase its nuclear capability, and calls upon all Governments to refrain from any collaboration with that régime which may enable it to produce nuclear materials and to develop nuclear weapons;

7. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, as they are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants;

8. Requests all States to refrain from any investments in, or loans to, the minority racist régimes in southern Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with them;

9. Condemns the policies of States which violate the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), as being contrary to the obligation assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

10. Reiterates 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 invites the Security Council to consider the adoption of appropriate measures in that regard;

11. Requests all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

12. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

13. Strongly condemns the policy of the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of its specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, continues to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to cease immediately all such collaboration;

14. Invites all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

15. Calls upon the administering and occupying Powers to review the wage system prevailing in the Territories under their administration with a view to eliminating any discrimination in wages and conditions of work and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages and working conditions without discrimination;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and wide publicity campaign aimed at informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to colonialist and racist régimes;

17. Decides to keep the item under continued review.

ANNEX I*

Southern Rhodesia

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1233.

INTRODUCTION

1. Information on the economy of Southern Rhodesia is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee to the General Assembly. 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 (see chap. VII of the present report). c/

2. Since the unilateral 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 through the introduction of the Emergency Powers Regulations (1969) d/ 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 little if any diminution of the role of foreign economic and other interests and that the economy continues to be dominated by these interests acting in co-operation with, and supported by, the illegal régime.

3. Among foreign economic interests participating in the economy of Southern Rhodesia, there were more than 190 of United Kingdom origin in the Territory in 1967, at least 56 of United States origin in 1969 and at least 47 of South African origin in 1970. e/

a/ For the most recent see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex, appendix I; ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex I; and ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex I.

b/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Special Supplement No. 2 (S/12529).

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. II.

d/ The use, without quotation marks, of some terms commonly used by the illegal régime, as well as references to legislation, parts of the governmental structure and/or the titles of various members of the régime in Southern Rhodesia does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of the illegal régime.

e/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), vol. II, chap. IV, annex, appendix III, tables 12-14.

4. In the last few years, because of sanctions and the war, many companies operating in Southern Rhodesia have experienced a drop in profits and capitalization. Nevertheless, a number of interests are reportedly preparing to expand their activities into new areas of investment in the Territory once sanctions are lifted.

5. This paper briefly examines a study conducted by the International Labour Office f/ on Southern Rhodesia in so far as it relates to foreign economic interests, summarizes the performance of some of the companies operating in the Territory and reviews the new areas of investment which are being considered by both the illegal régime and the companies.

1. STUDY ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

6. In its recent study on Southern Rhodesia, the International Labour Office confirms what many reports of the Special Committee have stated for a number of years: "Foreign capital and multinational enterprises continue to play a major role in the economy /of Southern Rhodesia/ despite mandatory sanctions". g/ The study similarly concludes that "Although details of country of origin of shareholders were not available, most were located in South Africa, Britain and the United States". h/

7. The report states that because of an interpenetration of capital holdings by a number of multinational corporations, the sources of capital formation in Southern Rhodesia are complex and not easy to determine. Funds flow into the economy, but are also exported in dividends and profits. These relationships affect the size and significance of the foreign investment component of the economy.

8. The study also corroborates the reports of the Special Committee that a very small but powerful group of corporate producers, largely multinationals with South African, United Kingdom and United States parent companies, control the mining sector of the Southern Rhodesian economy. These corporate producers dominate the Chamber of Mines, the key employer which determines labour conditions in the industry.

9. The study points out that because of the guerrilla war in the Territory and the constraints imposed by the foreign exchange situation, many companies are facing a shortage of skilled manpower and are burdened with aging capital stock. Funds for replacements are limited and are rationed through a quota system.

10. The study also states that the investment in the infrastructure of the economy (especially roads, power and electricity, irrigation and water services) has proven to be an important factor affecting output and returns, especially in the white-dominated agricultural sector.

f/ Labour Conditions and Discrimination in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)
(Geneva, International Labour Office, 1978).

g/ Ibid., p. 30.

h/ Ibid.

11. Although most of the white farms are owned by individuals, a number of large farms, such as the Nuanetsi Ranch, Liebig's, Ltd., Triangle Sugar Estates, Ltd. and Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd., are owned by large companies. The farms are thus controlled by both the companies and the illegal régime, making it possible to direct investments to corporate farms and white areas in complete disregard of African agricultural units. Under the illegal régime, the non-African farming sector employs some 360,000 African workers. Africans in the Territory are poorly paid and most of them receive wages below the level of the poverty datum line. The report also points out that the exploitation of African workers, whose wages do not meet the costs of subsistence for themselves and their families, has helped provide a higher rate of profits and/or capital formation. Such profits, in turn, attract further new investments.

2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCES OF LEADING COMPANIES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

12. As stated above, some companies operating in the Territory have, in recent years, experienced financial difficulties or profit losses which, in some cases, has resulted in their being absorbed by other more successful companies. This tendency towards the concentration of business interests has affected the manufacturing and mining sectors, among others.

A. Manufacturing sector

TA Holdings, Ltd.

13. According to Business Herald, a publication of The Rhodesia Herald, TA Holdings, an investment company, has started to expand its operations by taking over companies with financial difficulties. The FREECOR Group of companies, the first to be taken over, manufactures various products and, in terms of gross tangible assets, had previously been one of the leading enterprises in the Territory. In 1974, its gross tangible assets amounted to \$R 25.6 million. i/

14. TA Holdings has acquired a 51 per cent controlling share in FREECOR, and increased its share capital from \$R 5.0 million to \$R 10.0 million. Business Herald reports that, in the company's view, a huge, soundly based, diversified group has far greater financial and managerial strength and is less vulnerable than a company with limited fields of activity. The two companies now have a combined capital of \$R 70.8 million which is large by Southern Rhodesian standards, and TA Holdings expects to build up the total earnings of FREECOR to \$R 1.6 million by 31 May 1978 with a dividend of not less than 10 cents (Southern Rhodesian) a share.

15. It has not been possible to trace the foreign connexions of TA Holdings, aside from the fact that FREECOR was originally a subsidiary of Unilever, Ltd., of the United Kingdom.

i/ One Southern Rhodesian dollar (\$R 1.00) equals \$US 1.60.

Rhodesia Iron and Steel Corporation (RISCO)

16. As noted in the previous report of the Special Committee, j/ the foreign investment connexions of RISCO include the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.; British South Africa Investments, Ltd.; Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd.; the Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd.; the Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Ltd.; the Roan Selection Trust, Ltd. (RST); and Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd. All of the above are subsidiaries of companies originally registered in the United Kingdom, the United States and South Africa. Business Herald states that, despite those connexions, RISCO began experiencing financial and production problems in 1977 which, according to the company's chairman, were due mainly to the world economic situation and the political problems of the Territory.

17. Business Herald notes that in 1977, despite previously negotiated new investments, the company's difficulties prompted the illegal régime to provide it with a grant of \$R 11.0 million for the 1977/78 fiscal year. RISCO had already received a government loan of \$R 5.0 million in 1976, repayable over the period 1981-1983, as well as a grant of \$R 7.5 million to solve its cash flow problems. It has also obtained other loans from banking institutions within the Territory.

Plate Glass Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.

18. Plate Glass Industries, a subsidiary of the Plate Glass Company of South Africa, is one of the leading commercial and industrial companies in Southern Rhodesia in terms of gross tangible assets, which in 1974 amounted to \$R 9.0 million. According to Business Herald, however, general economic difficulties in the Territory have affected the company, whose recent annual report cites 1976/77 as "the most difficult year", particularly with regard to earnings, although the company expects this decline to be reversed in the coming years. In 1976/77, its profits amounted to \$R 2.5 million, which represented a drop of 18.3 per cent from 1975/76 and a consequent reduction of 18.5 per cent in dividends.

19. Business Herald states that the company attributes its difficulties to the rise in emigration, resulting in a declining market and a slump in the building industry. Moreover, overhead operating costs have continued to rise.

20. According to Business Herald, the company believes, nevertheless, that its strong liquidity and sound finances will enable it to face an uncertain future, and that it is "in a good position to take advantage of any upturn arising from eventual political stability and a peaceful transition to majority rule". Its net asset value per share (i.e., the share/equity ratio) has continued to rise; in 1969 it amounted to 55.2 cents (Southern Rhodesian); in 1973 to 77.2 cents; and in 1977 to 139.9 cents. Further, the ratio of long-term liabilities to equity and reserves, which stood at 16 per cent in 1977, is adequate to uphold the share price of 140 cents and an expected yield of 7.6 per cent per share. Thus, the company remains hopeful that a political settlement in the Territory will enable it to regain a high level of profitability.

j/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex I, paras. 19-23.

CAPS (Rhodesia)

21. CAPS (Rhodesia) operates a diversified business ranging from cosmetics and drugs to furniture. Business Herald reports that 1976/77 was a difficult year for the company, owing to political uncertainty, the depressed local market, a decline in exports and the demands of the security situation. QV Pharmacies, one of the subsidiaries of CAPS, increased its profits despite the depressed retail market, although the veterinary division of CAPS just managed to maintain its market position and the company's agribusiness suffered setbacks.

22. According to Business Herald, the consumer products division of CAPS reported profits during the year, as well as a deeper penetration of the South African market and success in establishing other foreign operations. Despite the success of its consumer products division, however, there was a decline in the over-all profit of CAPS. Sales increased by 8 per cent (to \$R 9.4 million), but the trading profit dropped from \$R 625,000 to \$R 465,000.

23. Although Business Herald refers to CAPS as a fallen star, it states that "there is no reason to doubt, on past performance, that profits will again resume their upward trend". The company's report states that it is well placed to forge ahead once the Territory's political problems have been solved. Owing to the strong liquidity of CAPS, its shares have remained in the blue chip ratings, although the price per share has dropped from 275 cents (Rhodesian) to about 200 cents.

Mashonaland Holdings

24. Mashonaland Holdings is involved in electrical equipment as well as in the motor business and building industry. According to Business Herald, the company operated at slightly reduced levels in 1977/78 and saw little hope of improvement in the immediate future, especially in the electrical trading, motor, brick-making and building divisions of the company. The company had to abandon the manufacture of motors below the 0.75 kW range in Bulawayo and resume manufacture in Salisbury where closer supervision of the work was possible.

25. Noting that it was using mainly borrowed money for trading operations, the company observed that "during reasonable conditions the relationship between borrowing and turnover was sound and made good profits", the turnover being large enough to meet the cost of the borrowing and to provide the company with large profits. It claims however that, under present circumstances, trading conditions have changed, bringing about a reduction in profits. Nevertheless, profits for 1976/77 were reported as satisfactory although the level of borrowing was described as "too high for comfort". The company claims to have taken appropriate control measures to maintain and strengthen its financial resources. Although its net profit amounted to \$R 503,000, derived mainly from the motor division and, to a lesser extent, from the electrical wholesaling and retailing division, no dividend was declared for the year because of depressed conditions. Instead, \$R 500,000 was transferred to the general reserve.

Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and its subsidiaries

26. IDC is a conglomerate which holds shares in a number of companies, such as Berkshire International (Rhodesia); Central Film Laboratories (Pvt.), Ltd.;

DSO Asbestos (Pvt.), Ltd.; Empress Nickel Mining Company, Ltd.; Industrial Assets Corporation (Pvt.), Ltd.; Aluminum Industries, Ltd.; David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.; and Kamativi Tin Mines, Ltd. (See below).

27. According to Business Herald, in the year ended 30 June 1977, IDC and its subsidiaries registered profits and expanded operations while many other companies in the Territory faced diminishing profits and economic stagnation. That year, in fact, IDC reported a record net profit of \$R 1.2 million (\$R 1.1 million in 1976), representing a return of 8.2 per cent on capital employed in that financial year.

28. IDC claims that these results were achieved without investment from abroad, the company having met its investment requirements by utilizing \$R 600,000 from its profits and \$R 400,000 from its investment reserve of \$R 4.5 million. The IDC report notes that "the present high liquidity in Rhodesia indicated the availability of local funds for further investment but they had to be matched by adequate allocations of foreign currency to provide further investment for development". In this connexion, the company states that it utilized part of its finances during the year to sustain its faltering subsidiaries; to expand those that were performing well, and to initiate investments in new areas. Some of the IDC subsidiaries are discussed below.

(a) Berkshire International (Rhodesia)

29. In 1976/77, this textile-manufacturing company purchased a plant which converts inexpensive flat yarn into the expensive crimped variety necessary for production of hosiery. According to Business Herald, this plant will enable the company not only to cope with the increased volume of business but also to reduce its foreign currency expenditure.

(b) Central Film Laboratories (Pvt.), Ltd.

30. This company caters mainly to the local and South African film markets. According to Business Herald, despite the imposition of a 15 per cent surcharge on goods imported into South Africa, the company not only maintained the same level of profits in 1976/77 as in the previous year, but also expanded its laboratory facilities.

(c) Industrial Assets Corporation (Pvt.), Ltd.

31. An investment holding company of IDC, Industrial Assets Corporation handles the investments of IDC subsidiaries involved in the aluminum and manufacturing business. These subsidiaries include Aluminum Industries, Ltd. and David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd. Aluminum Industries did not appear to fare well in 1976/77, and consequently, issued 945,000 shares (at \$R 1 each), 338,339 of which were acquired by IDC to capitalize reserves for reinvestment. IDC thus increased its shares to 689,339 out of a total of 1,950,500 outstanding shares. In its report for 1976/77, IDC does not include the performance of David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.

B. Mining sector

Lonrho, Ltd.

32. Lonrho owns a number of mines in Southern Rhodesia from which it extracts a variety of ores, including gold and copper. Business Herald states that the long period of decline in world copper prices, among other things, has adversely affected production levels in the Lonrho mines. In 1977, for example, the Inyati copper mine in the Headlands area decided to cut its monthly milling rate from 27,400 to 13,200 metric tons, thus reducing the mine's cash flow. The move also affected its labour force which was reduced by 50 per cent, causing the dismissal of 900 employees.

33. The Shamrock mine, located east of Karoi, is also in the process of reviewing its production level. Compared with the Inyati mine, its milling rate is higher but the copper it produces is of a lower grade and its production process is not as labour-intensive. A decision to reduce production would not be expected to bring about the same percentage of labour cutbacks as that experienced by the Inyati mine.

Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Ltd.

34. Messina (Transvaal) which owns the Mangula copper mine, the largest in Southern Rhodesia, is one of the leading copper mining companies in the Territory. Business Herald states that the company has no intention of introducing any production cutbacks, despite its acknowledgement that "things are obviously tight because of the low copper price".

Kamativi Tin Mines, Ltd.

35. This company's operations in the remote areas of the Territory have been plagued by unforeseen delays as well as water seepages in some of its mines. According to Business Herald, however, Kamativi claims to have overcome most of its problems and anticipates a profitable year in 1978/79. In 1975/76, it is reported to have earned a net profit of \$R 693,390 (\$R 521,481 in the previous year); no profit data are available for 1976/77. The company is a subsidiary of IDC (see paras. 26-31 above).

DSO Asbestos, (Pvt.), Ltd.

36. DSO Asbestos, also a subsidiary of IDC, is a mining company whose profits for 1976 amounted to \$R 492,597 (\$R 282,135 for the previous year). For investment purposes, it was granted an unspecified loan by the parent corporation in 1977, a year which it claims was profitable for the company.

Empress Nickel Mining Company, Ltd.

37. In its report for 1976/77, IDC does not give any information on the performance of Empress Nickel which is one of its subsidiaries. In that year, however, IDC increased its holding in this company by 70,000 shares.

3. NEW AREAS OF EXPLOITATION BY FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

38. After the repeal on 16 March 1977 of the Byrd Amendment (Sect. 503 of the United States Military Procurement Act of 1971), which had allowed United States interests to import chrome from Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations sanctions against the Territory, it was believed that some chrome companies in Southern Rhodesia would close down. Rio Tinto (Rhodesia) Ltd. subsequently terminated its chrome operations.

39. Since mid-1977, however, the illegal régime has been interested in attracting new foreign economic investment to the Territory. In August, Mr. Ian Dillon, Minister of Mines, announced that Southern Rhodesia had the largest known reserves of lithium group metals as well as potential reserves of platinum group minerals which could be greater than those of South Africa, the world's leading producer. He said that the reserves were awaiting exploitation.

40. It is anticipated that the illegal régime and its business partners will continue to make determined efforts to persuade Western economic interests to explore those resources. Through its public relations media, the illegal régime has been emphasizing the availability of its mineral resources which it believes are in great demand by the military-industrial complex of the Western Powers. One of the first areas of investment of the illegal régime will be the establishment, together with its corporate allies, of a plant to extract oil from coal.

41. According to Business Herald, IDC has announced that it plans to establish a \$R 100 million petro-chemical plant which would convert 355 million metric tons of coal and shale to fuel oils and a variety of chemical by-products using one of the three major processes of oil conversion, namely pyrolysis, hydrogenation and masification or a combination of the three. These methods have been tested with some success by South Africa. The company expects to produce enough liquid fuels from coal **deposits** to supply Southern Rhodesia's total petroleum needs for the next 25 years at its present rate of consumption.

42. The type of coal needed is reported to have been found in the Lubimbi/Gwai area about 75 kilometres south-east of Wankie where it forms part of the reserves (about 710 million metric tons) of coal and shale of varying quality.

43. IDC expects the venture to be a profitable one, bearing in mind that the Territory possesses cheap coal in vast quantities. In its view, the main economic criterion of a profitable operation of an oil-from-coal plant in this country is not the efficiency of conversion from coal to oil, but rather the output of the fuel per unit of capital invested. The company plans to exploit these vast coal resources as soon as Southern Rhodesia receives some measure of recognition in the international community and thus can be assured of the foreign currency needed to establish the plant.

44. Because of foreign exchange problems in the establishment of its plant, IDC would prefer that local resources be utilized to set up the bulk of the plant, although foreign currency would still be needed to import steel plates, specialized machinery and instrumentation. Inasmuch as it controls a number of subsidiaries in the Territory, however, IDC would appear to have little problem in obtaining the local finances needed for this project.

45. Emphasizing that the importation of oil is draining the foreign reserves of the country, IDC believes that the successful establishment of the plant would adequately solve many economic problems of the local companies, such as the high cost of fuel and the drain on foreign exchange needed to import fuel. Thus IDC intends to mobilize its subsidiaries and other companies to support the venture and views a settlement of the Territory's political problem as an "opening" towards securing the foreign financing needed for the project.

46. From reports of companies operating in Southern Rhodesia, it now appears that foreign economic interests are eager to expand their role in the Territory once independence has been attained, and that a number of these interests are drawing up plans for expansion which include new areas for foreign investment.

ANNEX II*

Namibia

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1222 and Corr.1.

1. ECONOMIC EXPANSION AS COLONIAL EXPLOITATION

1. South Africa's economic policy in Namibia is directed towards the development of an export-oriented monetary sector based on the exploitation of raw materials, principally gem diamonds and unprocessed base metals, followed by fish, karakul lamb pelts, sheep and cattle. Diamonds, base metals and fish are exploited by South Africa and other foreign interests, while sheep and cattle are under the control of the local white population. Africans, a large proportion of whom are restricted to subsistence agriculture by the repressive apartheid régime, are excluded from participating in these areas except as a reservoir of labour. Although no accurate labour statistics are available, a study indicated that in 1970/71, of the 225,000 economically active non-white population, 20,000 were unemployed and 87,500 were engaged in subsistence agriculture, whereas only 30,000 were in commercial agriculture, 7,000 in fishing and 15,000 in mining, which alone accounts for 30 per cent of the gross domestic product.

2. As reflected in the gross domestic product, the commercial sector has expanded rapidly since 1960 with the help of foreign investment. According to one study, the gross domestic product increased from R 141.6 million a/ in 1960 to R 379.4 million in 1970 and R 455.5 million in 1972, or at an average annual rate over the 12-year period of 10 per cent at current prices (4 to 5 per cent at constant prices). The study estimated that if this rate of growth continued through 1974 the real per capita gross domestic product for that year would amount to R 687.5, compared with R 270.0 in 1960, representing an increase of about 50 per cent over the 14-year period.

3. The export of the Territory's natural resources has been a major contributory factor in the growth of the gross domestic product. In 1975, the export of mineral, fishing and agricultural products by foreign investors and white residents of the Territory accounted for 62 per cent of the entire gross domestic product.

4. In keeping with South Africa's policy of exploitation, Africans have been deprived of any meaningful benefits despite the rapid growth of the commercial sector. Although one third to one half of the gross domestic product is repatriated annually in the form of profits and dividends accruing to foreign shareholders in South Africa, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and elsewhere, African wages have remained depressed (amounting to as little as R 10.25 per month in the agricultural sector in 1971/72) and account for only a small percentage of the total output. In August 1977, The Washington Post reported that, according to the United States Department of State, non-white income in Namibia averaged only \$US 325 per year, whereas white income averaged more than \$US 5,000.

5. As will be discussed below, available information shows that the bulk of Namibia's wealth accrues to South Africa which the Territory serves as: (a) a source of base metals, particularly zinc and tin, which are in short supply in

a/ One rand (R 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.15 or £0.58.

South Africa itself; (b) a captive market for its own exports, especially food and manufactured goods, at prices well above those prevailing on the world market; and (c) a source of revenue in the form of taxes. Additionally, the Territory provides South Africa with foreign exchange earnings from exports amounting to about R 400.0 million annually, thereby easing South Africa's own balance-of-payments deficit. According to one source, South Africa's net gain amounts to at least \$ 220.0 million annually in foreign exchange, after subtracting an estimated R 80.0 million per annum for goods and services exported by South Africa to Namibia and an estimated R 100.0 million released annually by the South Africa Reserve Bank to pay for the remainder of Namibia's imports (mainly capital) obtained elsewhere. Although these foreign exchange reserves are often held in gold in foreign banks, neither the interest earned nor the increase in the price of gold is credited to Namibia in any way.

6. The present report considers South Africa's exploitation of Namibia's resources and identifies some of the more important financial groups involved from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

2. EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

A. General

7. Namibia's mineral reserves are the focus of foreign investment in the Territory. In 1972, 18 companies from South Africa and elsewhere were engaged in mining production, some of them operating in the so-called homelands b/ set aside for the African population. According to the South West Africa Chamber of Mines, in 1977, an additional 35 major mining houses were prospecting in the Territory. Other companies also continued to investigate the possibilities for investment. Mr. Des Mathews, Chairman of the South West Africa Chamber of Mines, noted in October 1977 that political developments in pre-independent Namibia had encouraged a wave of investment by large international companies, despite the risks involved, because of the opportunities for large profits.

8. Foreign interests exploiting the mining sector increased the value of their output from R 47.9 million in 1960 to R 115.1 million in 1970 and R 230.0 million in 1973. In the latter year, diamonds earned R 147.0 million and base metals R 83.0 million, with copper contributing R 34.2 million and lead R 17.0 million.

9. As noted in paragraph 4 above, the increase in the profits of the mining interests has not been accompanied by a commensurate improvement in non-white wages. According to a study prepared in 1974, remuneration to employees of mining companies accounted for only 15 to 25 per cent of the latter's total income, compared with 30 to 40 per cent in South Africa, thus ensuring those companies a higher gross operating surplus and a higher return on invested capital. The study further observed that the trend was even more significant because of the lower tax rates in Namibia. c/ The study concluded that only an extremely small

b/ The use of official titles or such terms as "ethnic group" (based on South African classifications), "homeland", "bantustan", "homeland government", etc., without quotation marks does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of the status quo.

c/ For 1976/77, the income tax rate for all companies, except those engaged in gold or diamond mining or oil production, was 49.0 per cent of taxable income in South Africa and 42.9 per cent in Namibia; in past years both rates were lower.

share of the gross production value was actually earned by the non-white population in the form of wages and salary income.

10. As shown in table 1 below, during 1976 there was no significant increase in the output of any base metal except copper. During that year, the last for which detailed information is available, the sector was affected by low prices on the world market which led to the temporary closing of a number of operations. It was generally accepted, however, that production would increase and new mines would open once prices improved and the political situation in the Territory was resolved. In a survey of investments by mining groups in the Territory, published by The Financial Mail (Johannesburg) in 1977, it was concluded that mining would continue to form the backbone of the economy in the foreseeable future and that the existing mines should be able to generate enough foreign exchange for the country to pay its own way even without other exports.

Table 1
Namibia: mineral production, 1972-1976
(Metric tons)

Metal	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cadmium	142	104	114	100	118
Copper (mine production)	21,500	28,300	26,100	25,300	39,300
Copper (smelted)	26,100	35,400	45,800	35,700	36,100
Lead (mine production)	59,000	61,700	47,600	51,900	42,200
Lead (refined)	64,700	66,700	64,200	44,300	39,600
Tin (mine production)	900	700	700	700	700
Zinc (mine production)	41,900	33,900	44,900	45,600	45,500

Source: Metallgesellschaft AG, Metal Statistics, 1966-1977, 64th edition (Frankfurt Am Main).

B. South African interests

11. Until recently, Namibia's major mineral attraction for South Africa lay in the diamond reserves along the south-west coast around Oranjemund forming the largest source of gemstones in the world. The deposits are exploited exclusively by Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM), a wholly owned subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of South Africa. Since the late 1950s, South African parastatal organizations and Afrikaner financial interests have become increasingly involved in the base metal sector, and more recently in uranium. These companies include the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (JCI), the General Mining and Finance Corporation, Kiln Products, Ltd., the government-owned Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa (ISCOR) and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. (IDC). One source reports

that, where possible, South African interests have been attempting to gain direct control of Namibian resources, fearing that overseas firms may yield to international pressure and withhold their investments.

12. Following is a summary of available information on the main private and parastatal companies in South Africa, involved in exploiting the Territory's base metal and diamond reserves.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

13. De Beers is the largest producer of diamonds in the world and is closely associated with the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., which owns 30 per cent of the company's shares, the rest being held by various South African and overseas shareholders. De Beers conducts active prospecting operations for diamonds in South Africa as well as in Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia, and markets its production through the Central Selling Organization, another subsidiary, which handles the diamond production of almost the whole of the Western world. Owing to the price-support policies of the Central Selling Organization, world market prices for diamonds have risen considerably in the long term, despite occasional upsets.

14. In 1975, De Beers acquired complete control of CDM, its Namibian subsidiary, through cancellation of the shares (1.57 per cent) not held within the De Beers group. Following its absorption by De Beers, CDM became a private company and its accounts are no longer published separately. Although the diamond production of CDM in Namibia accounts for only 10 per cent of De Beers' total output by weight, owing to the higher value of Namibian gem diamonds (compared with industrial diamonds), it is known that CDM normally contributes from 25 to 40 per cent to the over-all annual profits of De Beers, notwithstanding the payment of 60 per cent of its mining profits for royalties, taxation and special diamond levies. In 1974, the last year for which information is available, CDM reported a net profit of R 80.6 million after paying R 32.8 million in taxes to the South African Government, or 40 per cent of De Beers' net earnings of R 201.3 million. In 1976, when De Beers' earnings amounted to R 220.6 million, it was estimated that earnings from CDM amounted to about R 140.0 million, representing 63 per cent of the total earnings of De Beers.

15. Despite the continued profitability of Namibian diamonds both to De Beers and the South African Government, it was reported in 1977 that the gems were beginning to lose ground to base metals and uranium and that, in terms of De Beers' own output, the importance of CDM was gradually declining. There have been indications, however, that plans were being made to accelerate diamond production in Namibia in anticipation of the Territory's independence. It has been reported, for instance, that although the CDM deposits (which occur on marine terraces both inland and in the surf zone of the coast), have a probable life expectancy of 10 to 15 years, most of the more valuable large stones may be extracted over a far shorter period. During 1976, De Beers reported that "changes in the areas mined in accordance with the medium-term mining plan", had resulted in a marked shift in production to larger and more valuable gemstones, although output for the year totalled 1.69 million carats, compared with 1.75 million carats in 1975.

16. In 1977, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, Chairman of De Beers (also Chairman of the Anglo American Corporation), made known his company's intention to continue its operations in Namibia. He indicated that in order to secure greater acceptance of

the company's operations, De Beers was planning to set up a subsidiary in the Territory, financed partially by diamond profits, to undertake new projects, with mining ventures having priority. If the subsidiary prospered, attempts would be made to interest local residents in becoming shareholders; the future of the venture, however, would depend heavily on the political system under which it would operate. In August 1977, Mr. Oppenheimer declared that CDM would be an important pillar of the Namibian economy after independence; in anticipation of that event, CDM was moving its head office from Kimberly to Windhoek.

17. The intention of CDM to continue its exploitation of the Territory's mineral resources was highlighted by an announcement in December 1977 that it would undertake a five-year comprehensive mineral survey, at an estimated cost of R 5.0 million, to supplement the work carried out by the South African Government's Geological Survey. The CDM survey, which was scheduled to begin in January 1978, would concentrate on the areas east of Windhoek, north of Lüderitz, south of Keetmanshoop and north of Tsumeb, which have a combined surface area of 110,000 square kilometres. According to the announcement, CDM hoped that the survey would stimulate mineral exploration and ultimately result in the discovery of new mines of benefit to "the whole community".

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (JCI)

18. JCI specializes in the exploitation of gold, platinum and diamonds, mainly in South Africa. It has a substantial interest in De Beers and owns and operates a nickel mine in Southern Rhodesia. For the financial year ending 30 June 1976, JCI reported assets of R 433.6 million and declared a consolidated net profit of R 30.9 million.

19. In addition to the Otjihase copper mine, its main interest in Namibia, JCI is prospecting for uranium and is reported to have an area of 1.3 million hectares under option, mainly in the name of a Namibian subsidiary known as the B and O Mineral Exploration Company (Pty.), Ltd., B and O is prospecting chiefly for copper.

20. The Otjihase copper mine which was developed at a cost of R 40.0 million, has authorized capital valued at R 12.0 million and issued capital valued at almost R 5.8 million. It was originally expected to produce about 30,480 metric tons of copper concentrate per annum, thus making it the largest copper producer in the Territory. JCI holds a 67 per cent interest in the mine; Federale Volksbeleggings (Edms.) (Bpk.) (FVB), also of South Africa owns the balance, having acquired the shares for R 3.1 million.

21. The Otjihase mine began trial milling in October 1975 and officially went into operation in June 1976. Owing to technical problems, however, the tonnage milled during the first year of operation amounted to only two thirds of the target rate of about 100,000 metric tons per month. In December 1977, JCI reported that due to continuing production problems, aggravated by low prices for copper on the world market, Otjihase had suffered a loss of R 9.7 million during its first full year of operation ending 30 June 1977; on 1 January 1978, the mine would be closed and put on a care and maintenance basis until conditions improved. According to JCI officials, an increase in the price of copper to £900 per metric ton would enable the mine to break even with expenses; at the end of 1977, however, the price per ton remained at £680. Closure of the mine would involve the dismissal of 1,026 Africans, 68 Coloureds and 110 whites.

General Mining and Finance Corporation of South Africa

22. General Mining is one of the major mining finance houses in South Africa and has interests in 32 companies dealing with gold and uranium. The company is controlled (59.4 per cent) by the Afrikaner financial interests of Federale Mynbou (Bpk.), which is itself an associated company of FVB. In 1975, General Mining reported current net assets of R 164.2 million and consolidated net profits of R 32.5 million.

23. General Mining's oldest interest in Namibia is the Klein Aub Copper Mine (Klein Aub Copper Company, Ltd., of South Africa), a relatively small venture, which in 1977 was producing about 9,144 metric tons of copper per annum. It is reported, however, that General Mining holds other extensive concessions variously estimated to be from 22,015 to 101,010 square kilometres, and is also actively prospecting for copper at several other locations, principally near Witvlei. More importantly, General Mining is becoming heavily involved in the exploitation of uranium. Apart from holding a 6.8 per cent interest in the Rössing uranium mine (see para. 50 below), the company claims to have discovered a major uranium find of its own in the Langer Heinrich Mountains near Swakopmund. Owing to the difficulty of raising capital during the present period of uncertainty, however, the company intends to postpone development of the project until the political future of the Territory has been settled. The Namibian uranium project is said to be indicative of a broader trend within the General Mining group to concentrate on energy resources. It was reported, for example, that General Mining had increased its uranium output in South Africa by 26 per cent in 1976, accounting for just under 4 per cent of the total output in the Western world.

Kiln Products, Ltd.

24. Kiln Products is a consortium of South African companies, including the Anglo American Corporation, which was formed in 1969 to acquire and process into zinc oxide the zinc output of the Berg Aukas mine, then owned by the South West Africa Company, Ltd. (SWACO) of the United Kingdom. Kiln Products sells its entire output of zinc oxide exclusively to the Zinc Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. (ZINCOR), a parastatal organization, which in turn has a contract to supply the entire zinc requirements of ISCOR.

25. In 1976, Kiln Products expanded its interests in Namibia by acquiring 2,052,827 shares of SWACO's issued share capital (2,127,278 shares) and was reported to be ready to acquire compulsorily any outstanding shares in due course. Apart from the Berg Aukas mine, Kiln Products now controls SWACO's tin/wolfram mine at Brandberg West and, presumably, ACO's 25 per cent interest in the Tsumeb Exploration Company (Pty.), Ltd. and a 2.4 per cent interest (95,000 shares) in Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. SWACO also has 285 square kilometres of freehold property in the Grootfontein district, as well as additional mining areas and prospecting claims throughout the Territory.

26. In 1975, SWACO produced a total of 36,578 metric tons of zinc/lead concentrate, most of which was presumably exported to South Africa, and 5,863 metric tons of lead vanadate concentrates, of which SWACO is the only source in the Territory. SWACO reported net profits of £758,151, from which it paid £380,242 dividends to its shareholders.

South African parastatal organizations

27. The two South African parastatal organizations involved in the exploitation of base metals are ISCOR and IDC.

28. ISCOR owns and operates the Rosh Pinah zinc mine near Lüderitz and the Uis tin mine located in Damaraland. Rosh Pinah is the major zinc producer in the Territory and in 1972 produced 23,572 metric tons of zinc concentrates, all of which were delivered to South Africa, reportedly saving South Africa R 7.0 million in foreign exchange. Together with the output of the Berg Aukas mine (see para. 24 above), this production satisfied all of South Africa's zinc requirements. Uis is said to supply about 63 per cent of ISCOR's annual tin requirements. In 1970/1971, the company exported 1,278 metric tons of tin concentrates to South Africa.

29. IDC has a 25 per cent interest in the Canadian-controlled Oamites copper mine and a 13.2 per cent holding in Rössing Uranium, Ltd. Available information about the Oamites venture, the largest base metal enterprise to be undertaken in the Territory in recent years, is summarized below.

C. Canadian interests

30. In recent years, Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd. of Canada has become one of the largest exploiters of Namibia's mineral resources. It owns and operates the Oamites copper mine and is also reported to be prospecting for uranium.

31. Falconbridge was incorporated in Canada in 1928. Apart from its extensive Canadian interests, the company has investments in the Dominican Republic, South Africa and Namibia and participates in exploratory activities in Australia, South America, the Caribbean and elsewhere. In 1975, the company reported current assets amounting to \$US 263.0 million and investments in associated and other companies totalling \$US 38.2 million; its net earnings amounted to \$US 3.2 million.

32. Available information on the Oamites copper mine is contained in the previous report of the Special Committee. d/ The mine was brought into production in 1971 at a cost of \$US 7.0 million and is the second largest source of copper in the Territory. In 1976, production amounted to 7,000 metric tons of recoverable copper and annual revenue was unofficially reported to be about R 10.0 million. One report estimated that its copper reserves of 4.7 million metric tons would be exhausted in eight to nine years.

33. Because Oamites is one of the most mechanized base mineral mines in southern Africa, it pays a relatively low percentage of its income in wages, even by local standards, thus making a negligible contribution to the well-being of the African population.

34. A second Canadian company, Rio Algom, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Rio Tinto

d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex II, para. 37.

Zinc Corporation, Ltd. (RTZ) of the United Kingdom, holds a 10 per cent equity interest in Rössing Uranium (see para. 50 below). It is engaged principally in exploration for and mining of uranium and the production of stainless steel.

D. United States interests

35. AMAX and the Newmont Mining Corporation are the major United States companies engaged in mining in Namibia, each owning 29.6 per cent of the shares in the Tsumeb Corporation. AMAX, which was incorporated in 1887 as the American Metal Climax Company, Ltd., has extensive interests throughout the United States, Canada, Africa, including South Africa, and Australia. In 1975, its net income amounted to \$US 134.4 million. Newmont also has world-wide interests in gold, uranium, copper and zinc. In 1975, it declared a consolidated net income of \$US 52.9 million after paying \$US 22.2 million in taxes in the United States and elsewhere.

36. Tsumeb owns and operates four mines in the Territory (one in conjunction with SWACO) and accounts for over 80 per cent of Namibia's base metal production and over 20 per cent of its total annual exports. It is also the largest employer of African labour (3,900 men) and the second largest taxpayer after CDM. Tsumeb produces cadmium, copper, lead, silver and zinc and operates the only smelter in Namibia, which also processes concentrates from outside sources. At present, the mine's remaining life expectancy is estimated to be 15 years.

37. Over the past few years, Tsumeb's financial statements have fluctuated considerably, having been affected by low metal prices. In 1974, revenue amounted to R 73.0 million and net income to R 14.5 million, but in 1975, owing to lower metal prices, the comparable figures were R 55.0 million and a net loss of R 158,000. In 1976, revenue declined further to R 45.0 million, but there was a recovery in net income which rose to R 40,000. According to the company's 1976 report, revenue had declined owing to the temporary suspension of operations at the Kombat and Asis Ost mines which had been unprofitable at market prices. Although detailed sales figures were not reported by Tsumeb for 1976, combined lead, copper and zinc sales were 35 per cent lower than in the previous year. Refined lead sold amounted to 34,292 metric tons (52,618 in 1975); blister copper to 19,868 metric tons (31,026 in 1975) and zinc (in concentrate) to 1,814 metric tons (1,542 in 1975).

38. During 1976, despite the decline in its earnings, Tsumeb continued to develop the high-grade base metal reserves at Asis West, an extension of the Kombat mine scheduled to come into operation in 1978. The reopening of the Asis Ost and Kombat mines is also planned for 1978. Asis West has estimated ore reserves of 1.4 million metric tons at 7.78 per cent copper and 4.33 per cent lead. Tsumeb also reported that it had allocated R 6.5 million for its 1977 expenditure and that it was proceeding with exploration in other areas of the Territory, mainly in the Otavi Mountains. During 1976, Tsumeb also entered into a joint venture with the Anglo-American Prospecting Services (Pty.), Ltd. of South Africa to explore the Otjosondu area.

39. Since 1976, Tsumeb has been attempting to change its image as an exploiter of African labour by modifying its employment practices and increasing the wages of its African workers. According to the 1976 annual report, Tsumeb was granted certain exemptions from the Mining Regulations, whereby it was allowed to give

Africans more responsible work underground and train African artisans. Tsumeb also increased the minimum starting wage for Africans by 49 per cent and contributed R 30,000 for the construction of an improved sport facility for Africans, as well as R 20,000 for the construction of three classrooms at Tsumeb which will form part of the first secondary school for Africans in the northern part of the Territory. These expenditures which total R 50,000, are the only capital expenses reported for Africans and amounted to less than 1 per cent of the total capital expenditure of Tsumeb for the year (R 5.6 million).

40. Other United States companies with interests in Namibia are the Nord Resources Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Zapata Corporation. In 1972, Nord Resources and Bethlehem Steel (which operates in the Territory through a local subsidiary known as the Ebco Mining Company), agreed on a joint venture (60 and 40 per cent respectively) to develop and mine tungsten reserves on the Krantzberg property. In 1976, tungsten was being mined at the rate of 305 metric tons per day.

41. Nord Resources was incorporated in 1971 and is involved principally in mineral exploitation elsewhere in Africa as well as in North and South America. For the year ending 31 December 1975, the company's revenues from its various holdings, including those in Namibia, amounted to \$US 2.2 million and its net income to \$US 531,255, reducing its deficit to \$US 867,811.

42. Bethlehem Steel's other operations in Namibia include an iron ore and copper concession in the Kaokoveld which it has abandoned as uneconomical and a fluorspar prospecting concession at Grootfontein which it acquired in 1971. The exploitable deposits of the latter concession, which is reported to be a joint venture with Tsumeb, are to be mined by Bethlehem Steel.

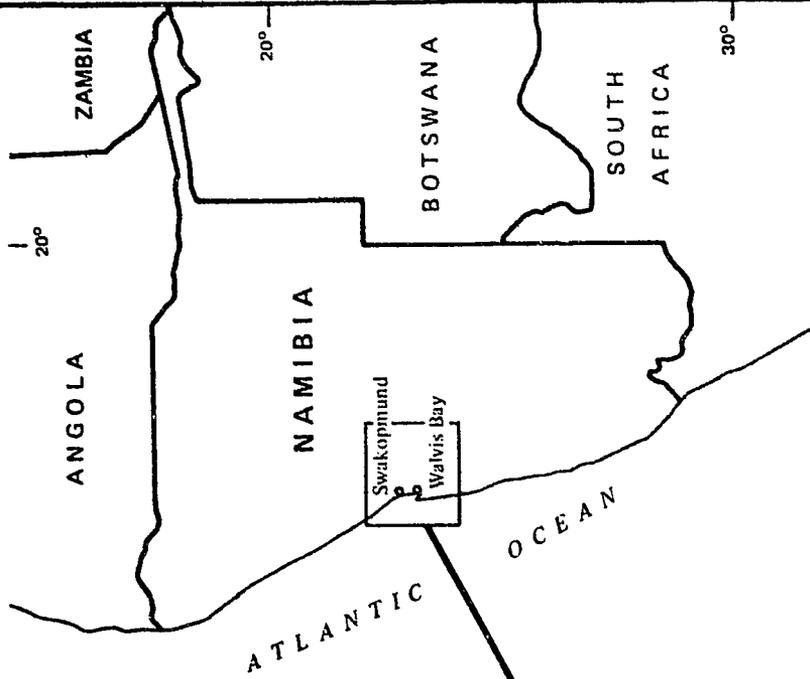
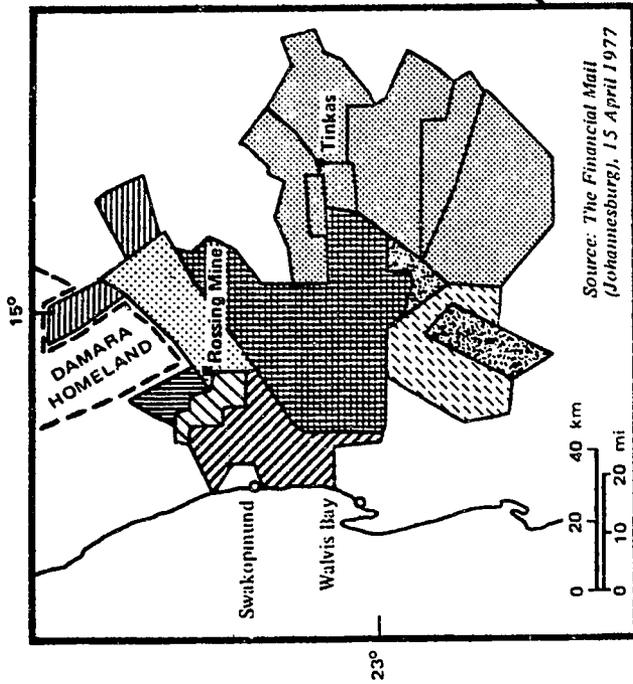
43. The Zapata Corporation operates in Namibia through a Canadian subsidiary known as the Granby Mining Corporation, which acquired an underground copper mining operation at Onganja in 1973. In 1976, after having been on a care and maintenance basis, Onganja is said to have produced 2,000 metric tons of copper.

44. The Zapata Corporation was formed in 1954 as an off-shore drilling concern and has since branched out into various areas, including coal and copper mining and fishing. The company has corporate headquarters in Houston (Texas) and major subsidiary offices, bases or plants in 16 countries. In 1977, the company reported revenues of \$US 436.0 million, an increase of 11 per cent over 1976, a net income of \$US 5.0 million and total assets of over \$US 1 billion. The 1977 annual report made no mention of the company's Namibian interests.

E. Multinational uranium interests

45. Uranium, Namibia's single most sought-after mineral, is attracting the largest number of new investors. Aside from RTZ of the United Kingdom, which began developing the Rössing deposits in 1966 and by 1977 had invested a total of £250.0 million in the Territory, reports indicate that most South African mining companies, as well as those from Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States are prospecting for uranium in an area roughly estimated at 11,500 square kilometres (see map) in the Namib Desert behind Walvis Bay and Swakopmund. Geologists believe that there are also potential uranium deposits within the proposed Damara homeland. Although South Africa has prohibited the

NAMIBIA - SEARCH FOR URANIUM



-  *General Mining and Finance Corporation, Ltd.*
-  *Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.*
-  *Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company Ltd.*
-  *Société nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine*
-  *Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.*
-  *Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd.*
-  *Union Corporation, Ltd.*
-  *Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Ltd.*
-  *Westwind Ventures*

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

publication of any information on the size of the Territory's uranium deposits, reserves at Rössing alone are said to exceed 100,000 metric tons. If sizable new reserves are proven, Namibia will rank behind the United States and Canada as the third largest source of uranium in the Western world.

46. Exploration for and exploitation of the Territory's uranium deposits have been accelerated by a variety of factors, including the fivefold rise in the price of uranium over the past few years; the global trend towards nuclear power and weapons; and the hope of the international business community that Namibia's political future will be linked to the Western world. It is generally considered that Western efforts to install a "moderate" Government, as a solution to the political situation in Namibia, are motivated mainly by the Territory's mineral wealth, particularly its uranium reserves. In addition, South Africa is believed to be encouraging foreign investment in Namibia by offering favourable tax arrangements and substantial financing through IDC, as well as three-year capital write-off provisions. Details of these arrangements are a closely guarded secret.

47. Apart from their economic significance, the Namibian uranium deposits are widely considered to be of special importance to South Africa. It has been suggested that South Africa not only hopes to take advantage of its position as a major source of uranium to involve nuclear-capable countries more closely in the apartheid economy and to become self-sufficient in energy production (thus lessening the impact of a possible oil embargo), but also intends to use these reserves for the manufacture of enriched uranium which could be used in nuclear weapons. In this regard, SWAPO has charged that 50 per cent of the uranium to be enriched at South Africa's pilot enrichment plant at Pelabinda, scheduled to begin operation in 1986, is expected to come from Rössing.

48. As in the case of base metals and diamonds, the present plans for the exploitation of uranium do not take into account the future interests of the Territory and its peoples. An article in the June-July 1977 issue of Southern Africa (New York) noted, for example, that: (a) water for the Rössing project is being brought to the mine from an underground lake in such quantities that conservationists fear Namibia's valuable water reserves may disappear within a few years; (b) the radio-active wastes pose a serious danger to the population; and (c) the canals being built to transport water from the Cunene River dam complex to the uranium-producing areas will virtually wipe out the Ethosha Pan game reserve, one of the three finest in Africa.

Prospecting and mining activities

49. Among the large number of South African companies prospecting for uranium in Namibia, are the Anglo American Corporation; General Mining; Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd.; JCI; Union Corporation, Ltd.; and Westwind Ventures. Other foreign companies involved are the Société nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine; Minatome S.A., a subsidiary of the Compagnie française des pétroles; and Falconbridge Nickel Mines. One of the South African companies, General Mining, has already announced that it has proven feasible ore reserves at the Langer Heinrich deposits near Swakopmund. It is reported that the reserves grade up to 2 pounds per ton of uranium, far richer than the average grade of 0.8 pound per ton at Rössing.

Rössing Uranium, Ltd.

50. Rössing Uranium is the only company already producing uranium in Namibia. Its shareholders include RTZ; General Mining; IDC; Rio Algom, the Canadian subsidiary of RTZ; and Total Compagnie minière et nucléaire (CMN) of France. According to one source, Minatome S.A., is also involved. In 1975, in order to complete the financing of the Rössing mine, RTZ reduced its original 53.6 per cent interest in the company to 45.2 per cent, thus limiting its voting rights to only 25.7 per cent. As a consequence, RTZ can be outvoted by the South African interests and, for all intents and purposes, by the South African Government.

51. As noted above, available information has revealed that reserves at Rössing amount to 100,000 metric tons of low-grade uranium ore (0.03 per cent) which would give the mine a life-span of 25 to 80 years. It was originally planned that full-scale operations would begin in 1976 and by the 1980s, production would amount to 121,920 metric tons of ore, yielding 5,080 metric tons of uranium oxide a year, valued at about £100 million annually. Production estimates were subsequently revised upwards to about 8,000 to 10,000 metric tons per year which would make Rössing the world's single largest producer of uranium oxide by 1980. In 1977, however, owing to technical difficulties, production only reached 75 per cent of the full target. It was reported that open pit mining would continue as scheduled, but that commencement of the underground mining operations, which would yield higher grade ore, had been delayed by some 18 months. The shortfall was reported to be of particular consequence to the United Kingdom, whose agency, British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., was to buy 7,620 metric tons of uranium oxide with an estimated value of R 40.0 million between 1976 and 1982. The delay, which is said to have required the United Kingdom to use its own stockpile and to import uranium oxide from Niger to meet its commitments, is also believed to be affecting France and Japan, the two other known purchasers. Japan had contracted to buy 8,463 metric tons over the next few years. In 1977, however, Japan stated in the General Assembly e/ that the Japanese company involved had decided to hold the contract to ensure that the importation of uranium would not take place in the prevailing circumstances. It was reported that the shortfall could also force a rise in the free market price which at the end of 1977 had risen to \$US 40.00 per pound.

52. The failure of Rössing to reach full production on schedule and the need for technical rectification have had only temporary financial repercussions on the shareholders. Although it had originally been estimated that low production costs, partly attributable to the exploitation of African labour, would enable RTZ to recover its original investment within two or three years after the start of full production, by September 1977, the mine had not yet achieved a positive cash flow and was considered unlikely to make a significant contribution to RTZ group earnings in the near future. One report suggested that the profits from two continuous years of full production would enable Rössing to clear its interest burden, especially since the mine had originally been considered viable at the price of \$US 5 to 8 per pound in effect until the energy crisis of 1973.

53. In 1975, the sales revenue of the RTZ group amounted to £1,184.0 million while its group profit, after tax, totalled £85.0 million. It was reported that

e/ Ibid., Plenary Meetings, 42nd meeting, para. 36.

uranium made up 5 per cent of the product assets and that Rio Algom, Ltd., its Canadian subsidiary, was the sole producing company within the group. With its newly opened Australian mine and its share in Rössing, RTZ could, within a few years, become the largest single source of uranium in the Western world, producing 30 million pounds per annum by the 1980s.

54. Reports indicate that the mine is expected to employ only 900 Africans, 350 Coloureds and 350 whites. The whites are to be given housing facilities in a new residential quarter of Swakopmund; the black workers are to be housed in a development at Arandis township, 9 kilometres from the mine; and the Coloureds are to be given housing quarters in Tsmariska township. Most of the African workers are Ovambo migrant labourers.

3. EXPLOITATION OF FISHERY RESOURCES

55. Fishing is the other major sector of the Namibian economy dominated by South African financial interests. With the exception of one factory controlled by white Namibians, all the fish-canning and fish-processing factories in Walvis Bay, the centre of the industry, are branches or subsidiaries of South African companies, notably Marine Products, Ltd., which controls three factories. Apart from the wages of the 7,000 Ovambo migrant labourers employed in low-paying jobs in the fish-processing factories or on the fishing boats, all the profits earned are repatriated to South Africa. From 1972 through 1976, when marine resources were exhausted owing to their systematic abuse by these companies, the annual earnings of the industry averaged R 100.0 to R 120.0 million a year. There is no small-scale fishing by either whites or Africans and no fresh fish is available for sale in Windhoek.

56. In August 1977, for political and strategic, as well as economic reasons, the South African Government took steps to gain control of Walvis Bay prior to Namibia's independence. It enacted legislation purporting to detach Walvis Bay from the Territory and to incorporate it into South Africa's Cape Province. This move was denounced by the international community, particularly by the United Nations Council for Namibia, which said that the independence of Namibia could not be complete without the recovery of Walvis Bay from South African control (A/AC.131/67).

57. South Africa's disregard of the interests of the Namibian people which it has systematically exhibited during its illegal occupation of the Territory, is clearly illustrated in the exploitation of the fishery resources. As in the case of South Africa itself, where the off-shore waters are considerably less rich in marine life, the industry is regulated by the South African Ministry of Economic Affairs in Pretoria, one of whose aims is to ensure that South Africa's own needs are met before Namibian fish may be exported. Thus, until the end of the 1960s, when the Namibian fishing industry experienced its first crisis, the Ministry regularly raised quotas until overfishing led to a drop in the amount of fish landed. The subsequent reduction in quotas during the next few years was insufficient to allow regeneration of the overfished varieties, particularly pilchards; hence, in the 1970s the catches of pilchards never reached the allowable quota (see table 2 below).

58. In 1977, it was reported that, owing to renewed overfishing, the marine balance had been disrupted and the entire industry was in danger of imminent

collapse. In a drastic and belated move to redress the situation, the pilchard quota was reduced to 203,200 metric tons, compared with 477,520 metric tons in the preceding three years, and seven of the nine Walvis Bay canneries stopped production as a conservation measure. The cutback seriously affected the earnings of the factories whose total income was expected to drop by 50 per cent from the previous year (R 88.8 million). More importantly, a large percentage of the Ovambo labour force was laid off and presumably returned to Ovamboland where few chances of paid employment exist.

59. The shortfall in fish landed has affected the output of canned pilchards, 45 per cent of which is exported to South Africa, as well as that of fish oil and fishmeal. In 1977, as a result of the drop in Namibian output, South Africa had to import at least 14,000 metric tons of fishmeal from non-Namibian sources at much higher prices.

60. In November 1977, the South African Government extended its territorial waters to 200 miles, affecting Walvis Bay as well as the 13 Penguin Islands, which are still undeveloped. This area is the richest part of Namibia's off-shore fishing grounds.

Table 2

Namibia: pelagic fish landings, 1972-1977
(Metric tons)

Year	Pilchards	Anchovy	Maasbanker	Red eye/mackerel	Total
1972	363,706	144,558	16,016	564	524,844
1973	395,989	301,746	6,895	2,345	706,975
1974	556,812	254,607	25,115	942	837,476
1975	545,425	194,367	8,909	10,524	759,225
1976	447,300	94,122	19,572	11,535	572,529
1977	194,275	124,526	82,513	1,008	402,322

Source: Namib Times, Walvis Bay, 8 November 1977.

ANNEX III*

Bermuda

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1223.

INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on economic conditions in Bermuda, with particular reference to foreign economic interests, is contained in the previous report of the Special Committee. a/ The latest working paper for the current session of the Special Committee also provides recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (see chap. XXI of the present report) b/ referring in particular to that part of the Green Paper on independence for Bermuda dealing with economic matters, and giving an account of the effects of certain local disturbances in 1977 on the main economic sectors in which foreign economic interests are active. Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in Bermuda is set out below.

1. GENERAL

2. At the last census, taken in 1970, the resident civil population of the Territory comprised 30,897 non-whites and 21,433 whites and others. Of the 52,330 inhabitants, 37,834 were Bermuda-born and 14,496 foreign-born (including 10,438 immigrants without Bermudian status). The resident civil population at the end of 1976 was officially estimated at 56,432, or 472 more than in the previous year.

3. The Bermuda Immigration and Protection Act, 1956, defines Bermudian status and sets out how this may be obtained or lost. In order to be Bermudian, one must be a British subject or a citizen of a Commonwealth country, including Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration. The granting of such citizenship is subject to the terms of the United Kingdom Nationality Act of 1948 as amended. Under these terms, citizenship of the United Kingdom and its Territories is obtained by birth, descent, registration or naturalization. In early 1974, c/ a numerical point system was established by the territorial Government for status applications. Under this system, the number of persons to receive Bermudian status is limited to 38 annually. Anyone who stays abroad for more than five years loses Bermudian status.

4. On 14 March 1977, a debate was held in the House of Assembly on the 1977/78 budget estimates of the Ministry of Labour and Immigration, which was later reorganized and retitled the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the debate, Ms. Barbara B. Ball, a member of the opposition Progressive Labour Party (PLP) responsible for matters relating to labour and immigration, stated that according to the 1970 census, the white population had increased twice as fast as the non-whites. The white minority was overrepresented in the higher paying, white

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex III.

b/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. III.

c/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), vol. II, chap. IV, annex, appendix V, paras. 3-5.

collar categories and under-represented in blue collar occupations. Conversely, the non-white majority was overrepresented in blue collar work and under-represented in white collar jobs. From 1960 to 1970, such jobs had increased by 81 per cent, whereas blue collar employment had risen by only 9 per cent.

5. Ms. Ball therefore called for a moratorium on the granting of Bermudian status until certain issues had been clarified. To that end, she recommended a manpower survey, the collection of economic data, including material for the development of a national accounts system; assessment of employment trends; and the development of an educational system geared towards guiding local-born Bermudians to jobs leading to executive positions. She stressed that the Government should grant Bermudian status only after such steps had been taken.

6. Statements made by three government leaders (Mr. C. V. Woolridge, Deputy Premier and Minister of Tourism; Mr. F. W. Trimmingham, former Minister of Tourism; and Mr. John W. D. Swan, Minister of Home Affairs) contained the following main points:

(a) The white population of the Territory had diminished considerably in recent years and the number of non-white Bermudians holding positions of responsibility in the civil service had increased. In the private sector, despite some resistance, Bermudians were moving in the same direction. Discrimination in employment still existed, but it was hoped that all concerned would work together to remove it.

(b) There was no indigenous population in Bermuda at the time of its discovery. The Territory would continue to be dependent on certain outside experts in business and other areas. Although it was considered unlikely that Bermudians could fill all executive posts in the community in the near future, steps were being taken to ensure that qualified people would be offered suitable job opportunities. It was not true that "bermudianization" of the local labour force was not working.

(c) One indication of "bermudianization" was the reduction in the number of persons awarded Bermudian status each year. From 1970 to 1976, 434 persons had been granted Bermudian status, but the number had decreased substantially following implementation of the numerical point system (see para. 3 above), as follows: 84 in 1974; 43 in 1975; and 24 in 1976.

2. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

A. General

7. The period from 1966 to 1971 saw a rapid expansion of building activity, spurred mainly 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 largely to a slowdown in the tourist trade and restrictions imposed by the territorial Government on the sale of local real estate to non-Bermudians. The slump in building activity continued in 1974. However, the Government anticipated an over-all increase in construction activity during 1975 and 1976.

8. In a budget speech delivered to the House of Assembly on 25 February 1977, Mr. J. D. Gibbons, then Minister of Finance (who became the Premier on 26 August of that year and is still responsible for finance), said that modest but significant increases in imports of building materials during 1976 appeared to indicate a minor upward trend in construction activity. A steady flow of building applications received during that year tended to support that belief. Currently, several small but impressive construction projects were under way in the private sector, and several other projects were under preparation. Other projects in the planning stage included a bus garage, an extension to the Post Office building, the hotel training college, a new prison, improved facilities at St. Brendan's Hospital and possibly a sports complex. Mr. Gibbons emphasized that the projects would be phased in order to provide a steady flow of work for the construction industry without subjecting its manpower resources to wide fluctuations in demand.

9. On 6 December 1977, Mr. Swan, Minister of Home Affairs, stated that the Government might have to review the capital projects recently announced by the Governor so that the Territory's limited labour force could first be employed on the rebuilding of private businesses damaged in the recent disturbances.

10. In July 1977, the Government released the results of the housing census conducted in October 1976. Findings indicated that a significant number of one-bedroom apartments were unoccupied. As a consequence, the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council passed, on 14 and 23 December 1977 respectively, a bill extending for six months the Rent Increases (Domestic Premises) Control Act of 1971 while a new one was under preparation. In the preceding month, the House of Assembly had authorized the Bermuda Housing Corporation (BHC) to issue \$B 2.0 million d/ in capital notes for financing new housing schemes.

B. Land and property policy

11. On 23 December 1975, e/ the Government adopted a policy aimed at significantly increasing the minimum annual rental value for property and houses available to non-Bermudians, which would have the effect of preserving low-cost to medium-cost houses and land exclusively for Bermudians.

12. Opening the debate held recently in the House of Assembly on the 1977/78 budget estimates of the Ministry of Labour and Immigration (see para. 4 above), Mr. Swan, the Minister at that time said that the Immigration Department controlled the acquisition of land by non-Bermudians. Among other things, purchase by non-Bermudians was restricted to land containing a house with a **minimum annual** rental value of \$B 5,000 and a condominium with a minimum annual rental value of \$B 3,000. In 1976, foreigners had purchased 14 properties from Bermudians (22 the previous year); sales between non-Bermudians totalled 11 (20 the previous year). Between 1974 and 1976, 13 hectares of land had been bought by non-Bermudians from Bermudians. A "substantial amount" of property was now being passed from non-Bermudians to Bermudians.

13. During the debate on the Governor's speech to the legislature on

d/ One Bermuda dollar (\$B 1.00) is equivalent to \$US 1.00.

e/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex III, paras. 6-9.

28 October 1977, Mr. Woolridge said that as a result of the Government's land and property policy, 38 homes had been returned to Bermudian ownership in 1976.

14. In a prepared reply to the Governor's speech, Opposition Leader Mrs. Lois Browne-Evans declared that "A PLP government would immediately impose a prohibition on the purchase of land by non-Bermudians, while at the same time conducting an in-depth study of the present living spaces available to Bermudians, and forecasting our future needs in relation to expectation of our population growth".

15. In a general comment on Mrs. Browne-Evans' reply, Premier Gibbons said that "the fact that it has little of any substance does not matter".

3. TOURISM

16. In his budget speech (see para. 8 above), Mr. Gibbons stated that 1976 had been a record year for tourism. The number of visitors arriving in Bermuda by air, the principal source of the industry's income, had risen by 9.3 per cent over the 1975 total to exceed 450,000, while cruise visitors had increased by the same percentage to nearly 109,000. More important was the fact that the grand total for 1976 had surpassed the peak established in 1974 by 5.1 per cent. During this period, the average length of stay of visitors, had increased marginally from 5.2 to 5.3 nights, while the average hotel occupancy rate had risen from 70.4 to 75.3 per cent. The record total was primarily attributed to the improvement in the economy of the United States (origin of the majority of the tourists).

17. Mr. Gibbons said that prospects for 1977 were good, and that early season bookings were encouraging. The Department of Tourism had succeeded in obtaining a much improved cruise ship schedule for St. George's, and over-all indications for the cruise business were excellent. Nevertheless, the industry was concerned about the threat to its convention business as a result of the tax legislation recently passed by the United States Congress which limited the amount of income tax deductions for expenses incurred at business conventions.

18. In presenting his Ministry's budget estimates to the House of Assembly on 7 March 1977, Mr. Trimingham, who was then Minister of Tourism, stated that although tourist arrivals had increased by 9.3 per cent, in 1976, "it was probably the last big banner year of growth we will see for some time unless we change our policy".

19. The Minister said that a decision concerning the moratorium on construction of large hotels, due to expire in 1978, was now under consideration. He noted that the 25 large hotels situated in Bermuda represented a basic investment of \$B 117.0 million; however, he foresaw that any building of large hotels in future would be confined to the replacement of a structure of similar size. He said that relaxation of the building restrictions on small, locally owned hotels had added 131 beds to tourist accommodation, with 185 more soon to become available. The Minister indicated that he would favour the construction of additional hotel facilities through expansion of the smaller hotels. The Minister also referred to the foreign ownership of some of the larger hotels in Bermuda, noting that non-Bermudians were not permitted to own hotels with accommodations of fewer than 50 persons. Finally, he pointed out that government ownership of hotels in two Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean had been a "disaster".

20. Commenting on Mr. Trimingham's statement, Mr. Walter C. Roberts of PLP, a member of the House Assembly, responsible for tourism, called, inter alia, for restrictions on the number and type of expatriates brought in to work in local hotels. In his view, the present restrictions on the expansion of Bermudian-owned properties was unfair, and he suggested that the accommodation for such properties should be raised from 50 to 100 beds, and that the Government should vigorously encourage local ownership. Mr. Roberts referred to a transaction, in which a local concern had bid \$B 1.0 million for the Mermaid Beach Club, about \$B 60,000 less than the sum offered by the successful foreign bidder. He considered that the Government should provide assistance to local bidders in such cases.

21. During the debate on the Governor's speech of 28 October, Mr. Roberts accused the Government of procrastinating over the expansion and development of Bermudian-owned properties. It was his understanding that nearly 100 development applications had been received from local people since the imposition of the building moratorium in 1967, and that there was to be a new hotel policy, expected to come into effect in 1978, about which the Governor should have provided information. He also criticized the Government for the delay in the construction of the hotel training college (see also para. 8 above), as well as in the improvement of certain basic facilities such as parks and public beaches.

22. In response, Mr. Woolridge said that a new policy on hotel expansion would soon be submitted. The Ministry of Tourism had received requests for expansion involving 3,183 beds, but in his view, "this community cannot afford to have that extra number". He did not consider it wise to increase the number of beds (totalling just over 9,000 in 1975, of which 2,489 were owned by Bermudians), by more than 3 per cent annually for the next three years.

23. On 8 December, he announced that a revised hotel policy for 1978-1982 would be presented after June 1978 in conjunction with a report on Bermuda's over-all economic standing and future development to be submitted by a consultant engaged by the Government.

4. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. General

24. In his budget speech of 25 February 1977, Mr. Gibbons stated that there had been a substantial increase in liquidity during 1976. In the 12-month period ending in September of that year, Bermuda dollar deposits in banks and licensed deposit companies had risen by roughly 20 per cent, from \$B 200.0 million to over \$B 240.0 million.

25. Mr. Gibbons further stated that during the calendar year 1976, there had been an increase in the number of incorporations of international companies and almost 500 new exempted companies had been formed. Some international companies had been dissolved during the year, however, leaving the number of active companies on the register at the year-end at just over 3,650. Most of the growth had been in insurance companies, consultancy and personal investment companies. Local banks had also handled important international business in the investment and trust fields. The consultant who had been engaged to make an independent economic survey

(see also para. 23 above), would also review the effects of the possible expansion of international business in the financial sector. f/

26. In 1972, the Government had given an undertaking that the annual fees payable by international companies would not be raised for five years. Accordingly, it proposed that, effective 1 January 1978, fees should be increased from \$B 650 to \$B 800 for ordinary exempted companies and from \$B 1,000 to \$B 1,500 for insurance and finance companies. At present, there were 3,162 ordinary exempted companies and 555 insurance and finance companies on Bermuda's register.

27. According to Mr. William S. Masters, President of the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce, the companies in the Territory had shown generally higher profits in 1977 than during the previous three years. He drew particular attention to the greatly strengthened position of the two largest banks in the Territory (the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd.).

28. Mr. Masters said that in its annual report for 1976/77, the Bank of Bermuda reported assets of \$B 712.0 million, an increase of about 20 per cent over the previous year, with an increase in net income of 38 per cent, to \$B 4.4 million. The growth in international business was cited as a direct contributory factor in the bank's general prosperity as well as that of Bermuda. The bank pointed out, however, that sustained growth depended on Bermuda's ability to offer stability and services equal in quality to those available at other financial centres, particularly London and New York.

29. Similarly, the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son had reported net earnings for 1976/77 of almost \$B 2.5 million, a record high, representing an increase of 32 per cent over the previous year. During that period, its assets had risen from \$B 409.0 million to \$B 453.4 million. In reference to statements made by certain Opposition leaders in the House of Assembly (see below), the Bank had declared that:

"This business' high quality makes it even more essential that political and social stability be maintained in Bermuda. Some of the loose and ill-informed statements which have been so casually made by aspiring politicians have no constructive value but can be used in a damaging way."

B. New legislation

30. On 19 June 1977, Mr. Gibbons moved the second reading of a bill entitled Exempted and External Companies and Exempted Partnerships (Increase of Fees) Act, 1977, which would give effect to the Government's proposals referred to in paragraph 26 above. In doing so, he said that the over-all benefit to Bermuda of the international companies was "very considerable indeed, and on the increase". A recent survey had shown that off-shore businesses based in the Territory were contributing some \$B 50.0 million a year to the local economy. The new fees were expected to bring in an estimated \$B 3.8 million in government revenue in 1977/78, representing an increase of approximately \$B 900,000. A further review of those

f/ Ibid., vol. III, chap. XXIV, annex, paras. 49 and 53.

fees was not anticipated during the current term of the House, i.e., three to four more years. However, should failure on the part of such businesses require the setting up of a regulating agency, which would have to be at government expense, the possibility of a revision of fees would be considered.

31. Mr. Gibbons also said that exempted companies provided almost 1,000 jobs locally as well as diversity in employment, which was of great advantage to Bermuda's youth. He concluded by saying, "I do feel we cannot stress often enough that they are vitally important to all Bermudians" and that "they must be made welcome".

32. During the debate on the proposed legislation, Mr. L. Frederick Wade, Acting Opposition Leader, referring to the 1,000 jobs mentioned above, stated that Bermudians were probably holding positions only at the bottom of the ladder. Among other things, he requested a classified list of the jobs available and a description of the courses being offered to Bermudians to enable them to fill senior posts. He alleged that most of the internal companies registered in Bermuda were linked with the two major law firms in the Territory which in turn had connexions with the two largest banks. He said that those four local institutions "corner the business in a way that would make hungry sharks look like children".

33. Mr. Sydney R. Stallard, a member of the ruling United Bermuda Party (UBP) observed among other things, that the four institutions were doing a tremendous amount of business thanks to the presence of exempted companies. Bermudians comprised the great majority of their work force and the money brought in by the companies filtered down to the rest of the community. Commenting on his statement Mr. Gilbert O. Darrell, a member of PLP, wondered at Mr. Stallard's satisfaction that those institutions should control most of the business in the Territory. He warned that legislators in the United States of America and Canada were concerned about the operations of companies in tax havens.

34. Mr. Gibbons also stated that the two big law firms were not controlling all the business. An increasing number of exempted companies were being formed through smaller firms. In a private enterprise system, it would be difficult for the Government to regulate their activities. Companies would go to the firm with the necessary experience and offering the best service. In this connexion, he also mentioned that 23 students were currently taking a course to qualify them for more responsible positions in international insurance companies.

35. Mr. Wade responded by saying that PLP was not opposed to the above proposed measure, if the Government was satisfied that it would not drive business away.

ANNEX IV*

Turks and Caicos Islands

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1220.

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 the Special Committee. a/ The working paper prepared for the current session of the Special Committee also contains recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (see chap. XXIV of the present report). b/ Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in the islands is set out below.

1. ROLE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE ECONOMY

2. Foreign investors, mainly from Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, have played a dominant role in the economic life of the Turks and Caicos Islands. Since the 1960s, the overseas investors have concentrated on the three main sectors: property development, tourism and commercial fishing. The fishing industry is concentrated mainly in the hands of three partly foreign-owned companies (Butterfield Fisheries, Ltd., Atlantic Gold and Routh Fisheries). In the past few years, their products (mainly crayfish and conch) have accounted for the major portion of the Territory's exports, mainly to the United States, the British Virgin Islands and Haiti. Fish processing is the most important manufacturing activity of the Territory.

3. By the passage of the Companies Ordinance, 1970, the Government initiated efforts to increase the rate of economic growth through the provision of fiscal and other incentives for private investors. Under this Ordinance, no corporation, personal or withholding tax may be imposed in the Territory for 20 years. By the end of 1973, the last year for which data are available, more than 20 foreign-owned financial institutions had been established in the Territory to take advantage of the incentives. Their principal activities include banking, insurance, investment and the management of trust funds.

4. The Government's next major step was the enactment of the Encouragement of Development Ordinance, 1972, to stimulate both local and foreign investment. However, owing to uncertain economic conditions in the developed countries, no significant new investments have so far been made. The present Government is, nevertheless, actively pursuing discussions with foreign companies for investments in projects identified under the development plan of the Territory. These companies include the International Salt Company of Pennsylvania, concerning the revival of the salt industry on a large scale and Marcona Industries of Fort Lauderdale (Florida) for the dredging of Cockburn Harbour and the subsequent development of a sea-bed aragonite industry.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex IV.

b/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. III.

2. REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

5. The majority of the land in the Territory is Crown land, the remainder being freehold. The policy in respect of Crown land is to retain freehold title until the land has been developed according to agreed terms and conditions. The purchase of private land is not subject to any restriction. It was reported that after March 1977, the price of Crown land subdivisions for residential purposes increased from \$US 440 c/ to \$US 1,050 per acre, and to \$US 1,500 per acre where electricity was available.
6. Progress continued on the two major development projects located on Providenciales and North Caicos. As previously noted, d/ Seven Keys, Ltd., completed a 25-bedroom hotel and 17 kilometres of roads. Excavation of the marina on North Caicos continued; it was to have been completed by the end of 1976.
7. The 1974 agreement between the Government and Mr. Jack Gold e/ and his company (Sunshine Development Company, Turks, Ltd.) for the construction of a hotel and related facilities on Salt Cay failed to materialize; the option granted to the company therefore expired in October 1976.
8. The Government is currently negotiating with a number of foreign companies on the expansion of the tourist industry and land development. Among the largest developments is that proposed by Alexis Nikon II on Providenciales which would comprise a deep water harbour, a casino and hotels in a freeport area. The Government has reportedly been offered a 20 per cent equity in this project, and is awaiting further details from the company.
9. Another scheme under consideration is a 200-room resort on 25 hectares of land, to be constructed by a concern called White Sands. Holiday Inns is reported to be interested in establishing a 200-room complex with a casino on North Caicos and developers from Texas have submitted plans for another resort complex.

3. OIL INDUSTRY

10. The option on land on West Caicos, granted to ESSO Inter-America in 1972 by the United Kingdom and the territorial Government, f/ lapsed on 30 June 1976. ESSO Inter-America was considering the establishment of an oil refinery on West Caicos, and had paid the territorial Government \$US 600,000 for planning costs and the option.

c/ The legal currency of the Territory is the United States dollar.

d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXVII, annex, sect. C, para. 33.

e/ Ibid., paras. 34-35.

f/ Ibid., vol. I and corrigendum, chap. V, annex, appendix V, paras. 8-9.

ANNEX V*

Cayman Islands

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1. Financial developments	2 - 5
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* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1211.

INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on economic conditions in the Cayman Islands, with particular reference to foreign economic interests, is contained in the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Cayman Islands, 1977. a/ The working paper prepared for the current session of the Special Committee also contains recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (see chap. XXV of the present report). b/ Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests is set out below.

1. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. The international finance institutions situated in the Cayman Islands constitute one of the mainstays of the economy of the Territory, and are dominated by foreign companies, in particular those owned by interests from Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Factors contributing to the development of a financial industry in the Territory are its stability, accessibility, strict bank secrecy laws and reliable service.

3. Financial activities expanded rapidly in the Territory during the period 1969-1973, when the number of registered international companies rose from 1,800 to more than 5,000. Despite a decline in the rate of growth during 1974 and the removal of a number of companies from the register, at the end of 1976, 7,521 companies, 218 banks and trust companies were registered in the Territory. During January-June 1977, 859 new companies were registered and 20 new bank licences were issued.

4. The financial industry contributes some 25 per cent of the Government's recurrent revenue, and makes a substantial, indirect contribution to the economy through wage payments, rent and other local expenditure. During the budget session of the Legislative Assembly in November 1977, Mr. Vassal G. Johnson, the Financial Secretary, announced modest increases in the licensing fees for companies registered in the Territory, stating, "while there is no intention to shift the burden of tax responsibility to this area, the Cayman Islands do provide a fairly attractive base for international finance operation for which a reasonable contribution is expected".

5. In November 1977, a bill to amend the Local Companies Control Law was laid before the Legislative Assembly. Under the proposed law, it would be necessary to report changes in company shareholders to the Caymanian Protection Board. In those cases where such a change would increase the foreign holdings of a company to more than 40 per cent of the total, the allocation or transfer of shares would require the authorization of the Board.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXVI, annex.

b/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. III.

2. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

6. The period 1966-1974 saw a rapid expansion in the construction industry, brought about primarily by the demand for tourist accommodations, office and bank buildings and housing both for expatriates and Caymanians. During this time the price of land increased substantially. In 1975, however, the effects of the recession in the industrial countries began to make an impact and, coupled with a degree of saturation in the construction sector, led to a decline in this activity.
7. The year under review, however, witnessed many construction activities. On 1 December 1977, the Brac Reef Hotel, a new 33-room hotel, was opened on Cayman Brac; later that month an additional 16 luxury rooms were put into service at the Beach Club Colony. On 12 November, construction began on the 152-room Grand Hotel on Seven-Mile Beach, which is expected to become part of the Ramada Inns chain. Twelve new apartments are under construction at Spanish Bay Reef, at a cost of some \$CI 250,000, c/ and are expected to be completed by 1978. The Central Planning Committee has also given approval in principle for the development of a condominium hotel complex at West Bay. The project would require an investment of \$CI 5 million.
8. On 24 May 1977, the Legislative Assembly approved the development plan for the Territory. d/ Specific policies are put forward to attain the stated objective of the plan, which is "to maintain and enhance the environmental character of the Cayman Islands and the well-being and prosperity of its people". It contains recommendations for land use and zoning on Grand Cayman and suggests guidelines for the Development Control Board in respect of Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. There are no restrictions on foreign ownership of land in the Territory.

3. TURTLE FARMING

9. As previously reported, e/ Mariculture, Ltd., owner of the green turtle farm, ran into financial difficulties following the collapse of the Interbank House Group in 1974, and in 1976 its assets were purchased by Cayman Turtle Farm, Ltd., for \$CI 2.2 million. Cayman Turtle Farm is a consortium of the Mittag firm of Dusseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany (70 per cent interest), the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, Ltd., of the United Kingdom (25 per cent interest) and the Cayman Islands Government (5 per cent interest). The Cayman Islands Government took a stock position in the company in lieu of taxes and duties on the transfer.
10. The turtle population of the farm is reported to be 50,000; 1,000 four-year old turtles are available for processing each month. Major expansion was scheduled for 1977, involving a new breeding pond and more tanks. One of the immediate aims is to achieve self-sufficiency in the replacement of turtles, which is presently affected by a high rate of failure in the hatching of eggs. No details are available on revenue obtained from the sale of turtle steak, stew/soup products or shell and leather goods. Some 80 persons are employed in the turtle farm operations.

c/ One Cayman Islands dollar (\$CI 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.20.

d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXIX, annex, sect. A, paras. 10-17; and ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXVI, annex, paras. 57-78, 94-96.

e/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex V, para. 11.

4. OIL INDUSTRY

11. As previously reported, f/ interest in Little Cayman as a site for oil-storage facilities was first shown in 1974, when representatives of the Boeing Aerospace Company, a United States concern, held discussions on the question with Caymanian representatives. Nothing developed from these talks, but in December 1976, a new proposal was submitted to the Government by a group comprising individuals and several oil companies. The proposal entailed the establishment of storage facilities for 10 million barrels of oil on Little Cayman.

12. On 16 March 1977, an exclusive one-year franchise agreement was signed between the Cayman Islands Government and Cayman Energy, Ltd., giving that company the right to engage in ship-to-ship oil transfer in the waters off Little Cayman. The agreement bound the two parties to work out a long-range agreement for a franchise to discharge oil from tankers to a land-based storage facility. The Cayman Islands Government was advised by two United Kingdom consultants, one dealing with the technical arrangements, the other with the ecological effects and the controls necessary to ensure that the operations will be clean, safe and present no dangers to marine life, the beaches or the tourist industry.

13. Cayman Energy, owned by Mr. Harold van der Linde and a United States senator, is a subsidiary of Transportation Concepts and Techniques (TC and T), with headquarters in New York. TC and T is reportedly a holding company for world-wide marine operations involving bulk transshipment of grain, petroleum and other commodities. Investment bankers for the entire project are Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc., a securities firm with headquarters in New York. Cayman Energy plans to invest a total of \$US 100 million in the project.

14. The first phase of the project, the ship-to-ship oil transfer, began on 24 June 1977 and involved an investment of \$US 2.5 million. On 25 November, talks were concluded on phase II which will involve the ship-to-shore transfer of oil with provision for the storage of 10 days' through-put. i.e., 10 million barrels. The Government receives royalties on a per-barrel basis which amounted to \$US 33,000 per month for November and December 1977, as well as income from the oil-transfer activity, reported to be some \$US 15,000 per month.

f/ Ibid., para. 12.

CHAPTER V*

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. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1116th, 1117th and 1119th to 1122nd meetings between 14 and 23 August 1978.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular paragraph 11 of resolution 32/42 of 7 December 1977 which called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones".
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Belize, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands and Guam (see annexes I-IV to the present chapter).
4. The general debate on the item took place at the 1119th and 1120th meetings, on 17 and 18 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Chile, the Congo and Bulgaria at the 1119th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1119); Czechoslovakia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Cuba, Ethiopia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India and China at the 1120th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1120).
5. At the 1121st meeting, on 22 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus on the item (A/AC.109/L.1270), prepared on the basis of related consultations.
6. At the 1122nd meeting, on 23 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, in paragraph 9 of the draft consensus (A/AC.109/L.1270), the word "all", placed in brackets between the words "continued" and "nuclear co-operation", should be deleted (A/AC.109/PV.1122).
7. At the same meeting, following an exchange of views in which the representatives of Ethiopia, the Ivory Coast, Australia and Sweden participated (A/AC.109/PV.1122), the Special Committee adopted draft consensus A/C.109/L.1270.
8. At the same meeting, further statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Bulgaria and the Congo (A/AC.109/PV.1122).
9. On 30 August, copies of the consensus (A/AC.109/569) were transmitted to all States.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/23 (Part IV).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/569) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1122nd meeting, on 23 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

- (1) Having 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", and recalling its decision of 3 August 1977 on the item, 1/ the Special Committee deplores that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request which the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 11 of its resolution 32/42 of 7 December 1977, "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones", and also in paragraph 3 (5) of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the Programme of Action for the full implementation of the Declaration.
- (2) In reaffirming the inalienable right of the peoples in all colonial and dependent Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, set out in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the Special Committee reiterates its conviction that military activities and arrangements in the Territories concerned constitute in a number of instances a serious impediment to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories.
- (3) A particularly critical situation prevails in southern Africa, owing to the efforts of the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury to perpetuate their illegal occupation of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The situation is especially grave in Zimbabwe, where the illegal minority régime has resorted to desperate measures in its efforts to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and thus maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the Zimbabwean people and their national liberation movement, struggling for freedom and independence, the illegal racist minority régime has continued to commit repeated acts of aggression against the neighbouring States of Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, including, most recently, the armed invasion of Mozambique. In order to strengthen its military machine by all available means, the Salisbury régime has recruited mercenaries from certain Western countries for service in combat units and as technicians.
- (4) In Namibia, the Government of South Africa has continued to expand its network of military bases and has carried out a massive build-up of its military forces in the Territory, the aim of which is to suppress the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people for liberation and perpetuate its illegal occupation of that Territory. In this connexion, the Special Committee condemns any continuing co-operation of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in supplying that Government with arms and other

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, para. 11.

military equipment as well as technology, including technological assistance and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes.

(5) The Special Committee condemns all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which have as their purpose to deny to the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence. It condemns in particular the use of massive armed force by the illegal racist régimes in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, in their efforts to suppress the struggle for freedom of the oppressed peoples of those Territories, and condemns also the military and political collaboration of South Africa with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as reinforcement of the military presence of South Africa in Namibia as a means of consolidating its illegal occupation of that Territory.

(6) The Special Committee, accordingly, demands the immediate cessation of the wars of oppression waged by colonialist and racist régimes against the peoples of the colonial Territories in southern Africa and their national liberation movements, as well as the urgent dismantling of all military bases in those Territories. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appeals to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the oppressed colonial peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements.

(7) The Special Committee condemns any continued military collaboration and support which certain Western countries and other States render to the colonialist and racist minority régimes in southern Africa, and calls upon all States to cease all such collaboration and support, particularly the sale of weapons and other matériel, to the racist régimes which increases their capacity to wage wars of colonialist oppression and aggression against neighbouring African States. In particular, the Committee calls upon all Governments to comply strictly with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to apply specific sanctions against South Africa.

(8) The Special Committee condemns the continued recruitment by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia of foreign mercenaries for its war against the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement and its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States. It demands once again that all States concerned take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of their nationals as mercenaries by the illegal racist minority régime.

(9) The Special Committee also condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western countries and other States with South Africa. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation and in particular to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability. The Committee is particularly mindful in this regard of the relevant resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African

Unity at its fifteenth ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978 (A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex II, resolution A/NG/Res.86 (XV)).

(10) The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, in which it "requests the Security Council to take appropriate, effective and urgent steps to prevent South Africa from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons and from exploding nuclear devices, and to ensure the dismantling of the nuclear-test installations in the Kalahari Desert, all of which endanger international peace and security".

(11) The Special Committee deplures the establishment and maintenance by colonial Powers and their allies of military bases and other installations in the colonial Territories under their administration which impede the implementation of the Declaration and which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of resolution 1514 (XV).

(12) The Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In this connexion, the Committee draws particular attention to paragraph 11 of resolution 32/42.

(13) The Special Committee deplures, in particular, the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. Although it has been argued that the servicing of such installations creates employment, nevertheless the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of the population concerned.

(14) The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General, through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake an intensified publicity campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

ANNEX I*

Southern Rhodesia

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1235.

INTRODUCTION

1. In the struggle for majority rule and independence, the Territory of Southern Rhodesia has gradually become the scene of intensifying warfare pitting nationalist guerrilla forces against the forces of the illegal régime. In the face of this development, the illegal régime has resorted to harsh measures to repress the legitimate aspirations of the people and to prolong white domination of the Territory in defiance of the international community and United Nations resolutions.

2. The present paper reviews the measures taken by the illegal régime to retain control in the Territory by military means. The paper stresses in particular the strengthening of the armed forces, the reorganization of command, the organization of operations and the increase in military expenditure.

1. STRENGTHENING OF THE ARMED FORCES

A. Recruitment in the Territory

3. Under the illegal régime blacks were not subject to military service until recently (see para. 7 below). All white, Asian and Coloured males between the ages of 16 and 50 years, however, are liable for service. Between the ages of 16 and 18 years, they must put in 18 months of full-time military service. Between the ages of 18 and 38 years they are liable for 120 days of military service a year. Those between the ages of 38 and 50 years are liable for 70 days of military service a year.

4. Faced with the growing struggle for national liberation, the illegal régime has had to find ways of strengthening its armed forces. In May 1976 the period of national service was increased from 12 to 18 months for all white, Asian and Coloured national service recruits. At that time, the illegal régime also announced that some persons would be called up for continuous service in active units of the army, air force, police and territorial forces.

5. In September 1977, the illegal régime introduced other measures to increase the regular armed forces. Some persons originally recruited for a 12-month period already had served or were serving an additional 6-month period. Instead of further extending their mandatory military service to two years, the illegal régime introduced a bonus scheme mainly to encourage young conscripts assigned to "operational combat" duty to extend their period of service beyond 18 months. Under this scheme, those continuing in service are to receive \$R 200 a/ for each extra month served up to a maximum of a year; those who have already completed their mandatory national service and wish to return to full-time service may do so for a period from 4 to 10 months at the same rate.

6. At the same time, two further changes were introduced. First, all current and intending university and college white, Asian and Coloured students now have

a/ Until June 1978, \$R 1.00 was equal to approximately \$US 1.40.

to serve two years' conscription. They will then be exempt from any further call-up until after they have completed their studies. Second, all men who previously had been granted continuous exemption from national service will in the future be inducted on a part-time basis into either the police reserve or the special urban constabulary. All of these new measures are aimed at mobilizing the non-African population to meet the manpower requirements of the war.

7. The illegal régime also decided to seek additional manpower sources from the African population which had hitherto been excluded from any national service. In 1976, as a first step towards introducing recruitment of Africans to fight in the war, the illegal régime began encouraging Africans to volunteer for service in the elitist Rhodesian African Rifles (RAR). b/ Newspaper reports suggested that many Africans volunteered to join RAR because of the high rate of African unemployment resulting from the policies of the illegal régime. In 1977, all African doctors became liable to be called for service at military hospitals and clinics.

8. These measures nevertheless failed to provide the illegal régime with enough manpower resources to deal with the spreading guerrilla warfare, and in February 1978, the illegal régime decided to draft young blacks into the army.

B. Recruitment of mercenaries

9. The illegal régime has continued to recruit white mercenaries into its armed forces. c/ According to an article in The Guardian (London), in February 1978, 100 former members of the French Foreign Legion were believed to be fighting with the Southern Rhodesian army. These reports indicate that the mercenaries are paid standard Southern Rhodesian army rates with an added bonus credited to foreign bank accounts. Another 200 to 300 former legionnaires are expected to join the illegal régime's army.

10. The article reported that most of the recruitment of former legionnaires is being done at Lyons. Advertisements are placed in French newspapers, giving a box number but no clear indication of the type of job advertised. Because of language problems, the former legionnaires are organized as separate units of the Rhodesia Light Infantry which operates as a specialized front-line commando force.

11. An organization in Belgium called Aktiekomitee Zuidelijk Afrika (AKZA) has conducted a number of investigations of clandestine recruitment of mercenaries for service in southern Africa, including Southern Rhodesia. These investigations, it was claimed, revealed that a cleverly worked out system involving former

b/ Reference throughout this paper to legislation, parts of the governmental structure and to the titles of various members of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and the use of such terms as "republic", "constitution", "minister" etc., without quotation marks does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of the illegal régime, or of any of its officials.

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex I, paras. 8-12.

mercenaries in the Congo and Southern Rhodesian agents was in operation in Belgium, offering young men an opportunity to make money quickly in Southern Rhodesia.

12. The report of AKZA does not indicate the number of mercenaries said to have been recruited from Belgium, but suggests that the system being used in Belgium could be in operation in other European countries.

2. REORGANIZATION OF THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY COMMAND

13. In March 1977, the illegal régime decided to reorganize the command of its armed forces. The War Council, composed of Mr. Ian Smith and his senior ministers and the security chiefs, had been set up in 1976 to oversee the illegal régime's so-called defense establishment. d/ In March 1977, the Ministry of Combined Operations was set up under Mr. Roger Hawkins (who has come to be known as the "supremo" of the war), to co-ordinate all military and civilian efforts. In view of this development, the functions of the Ministry of Defence, whose portfolio is held by Mr. Mark Partridge, remain undefined.

14. The actual conduct of the war has been assigned to Lieutenant-General Peter Walls who was originally the Commander of the Army. He has been given command over all elements of the security forces, as well as civil agencies directly involved in the prosecution of operations. For the purpose of co-ordinating the war effort, General Walls has also been given authority over some functions under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as over the construction of roads in the operational areas.

15. Following the formation of the so-called transitional administration, Mr. Ian Smith is reported to have reorganized the War Council by removing all non-military personnel from it. Press reports suggest that this was done to deprive the African members of the illegal régime of any voice in the conduct of the war. Some reports indicate, however, that the African members have nevertheless insisted on having a major voice in the conduct of the war and other military matters.

16. On 2 May 1978, the Executive Council formed under the terms of the internal settlement of 3 March 1978 (see chap. VII of the present report) e/ urged all the guerrillas "to bring an end to the fighting". The Executive Council, in its declaration of amnesty for the guerrillas, stated that those who wished to join the government forces would be free to do so and those who did not wish to go would be rehabilitated at government expense.

3. OPERATIONS

17. In 1977, the illegal régime continued to conduct the war with brutality. In December 1977, an eyewitness account of the illegal régime's conduct of the war was published in the press in many countries. This account referred to a 25-man cavalry unit of the Grey Scouts of the Southern Rhodesian army, the members of which are said to have looted and burnt African huts, beaten local African politicians and tortured their wives and children. Photographs showing black prisoners being tortured at gunpoint were published. One of the photographs showed an African

d/ Ibid., para. 14.

e/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. II.

with a rope tied around his neck being dragged alive by a horse. The illegal régime is reported to have acknowledged that 75 per cent of the account was accurate and to have undertaken an investigation of the account.

18. Reports published in Southern Rhodesian papers in July 1977 indicated that some specialized units of the Southern Rhodesian army were competing to obtain the highest "kill" rate. Members of the Lima Troop, the Delta Troop and the Grey Scouts were reported to be "one mass of smiles" as they recounted to each other how many "guerrillas" they had killed. The reports suggested that because of such competition these units were murdering innocent African civilians in cold blood and then claiming that their victims were guerrillas.

4. MILITARY CENSORSHIP

19. Since the publication of a number of the above-mentioned atrocities in the press, the illegal régime has sought ways of stifling news of what it regards as military secrets. Thus, in January 1978 the illegal régime imposed new censorship regulations prohibiting foreign and local journalists from reporting anything but the official version of the war progress.

20. The new censorship orders were issued under the emergency powers of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act of 1960. Although these powers have been invoked from time to time since 1964, journalists state that the orders issued in January were the most stringent yet. In the past, journalists were required to have their reports cleared by military censors. Under the new regulations, however, the only legal source for reporting military events is the illegal régime's own press statements, evidence presented in the courts, discussions in Parliament or other authorized statements from the illegal régime. Journalists who violate the regulations are liable to a year's imprisonment and a \$R 1,500 fine.

5. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

21. Since 1964, Southern Rhodesian military expenditure has steadily increased. Appropriations for the military services through 1978 are shown in table 1 below. In the 1977/1978 budget, the illegal régime increased its defence budget by almost 75 per cent and its police budget by almost 30 per cent over the 1976/1977 levels. It is believed that the illegal régime is now spending \$US 1 million a day on its military operations.

Table 1

Southern Rhodesia: annual appropriations for the
armed forces and police, 1964-1978

(Thousands of Southern Rhodesian dollars)

Year	Army	Air force	Police	Total
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	25 186
1967/68	8 590	5 994	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
1975/76	57 014 <u>a/</u>		33 328	90 342
1976/77	84 427 <u>a/</u>		44 117	128 544
1977/78	141 837 <u>a/</u>		55 631	197 468

Source: Southern Rhodesia, Budget statements by the Minister of Finance and Estimates of Expenditures for the years indicated.

a/ Combined estimates for army and air force.

ANNEX II*

Namibia

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1238.

INTRODUCTION

1. During 1977 and early 1978, reports indicated that South Africa was expanding its military occupation of Namibia, continuing to increase its military arsenal both by local production and imports, and proceeding with the development of its nuclear capability, including nuclear weapons. To finance these efforts, South Africa was allocating a larger share of its budget to defence appropriations than to any other single category of expenditure.
2. In his statement of 20 March 1978, at the first extraordinary plenary meeting (274th meeting) of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Lusaka, Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), reported that South Africa had over the past few months embarked on further reinforcement of its already huge army of occupation in preparation for a military "big push" against SWAPO in order to create conditions for the imposition of a "Turnhalle puppet régime" and prevent the Namibian people from achieving genuine national independence. Mr. Nujoma also said that the military build-up was accompanied by widespread violence against SWAPO and constant harassment and intimidation of SWAPO officials and militants. a/
3. Subsequently, on 28 April, in a statement at the ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, Mr. Nujoma said that the purpose of South Africa's military occupation of the Territory was to perpetuate its grip on Namibia in utter defiance of United Nations authority and in manifest aggression against the Namibian people. b/ Mr. Nujoma pointed out in this connexion that the existing reign of terror in the Territory had been compounded by new emergency measures; he informed the Assembly that, according to recent information, more than 32 SWAPO leaders had been arrested by the South African police in Namibia.

1. MILITARY OCCUPATION OF NAMIBIA

4. South Africa has continued to conceal the extent of its military presence in Namibia. The number of South African troops stationed in the Territory has thus been estimated to range from 20,000 to 53,000 troops, comprising infantry, armoured, mechanized and parachute battalions, police counter-insurgency battalions and combat support units. According to a report by SWAPO in 1977, three battalions belonging to the Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola/Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (FNLA/UNITA) and one Ovambo-Kavango battalion were also involved.
5. Most South Africa troops in Namibia are stationed at over 20 primary and secondary military bases strung along the Angola/Namibia border. According to SWAPO, such bases have been established, inter alia, at Grootfontein, Ondangua,

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4), para. 17.

b/ Ibid, Plenary Meetings, 10th meeting.

Ruacana Falls, Onunu, Oshkati, Oshikango, Enana, Nkongo, Runtu, Kuringkuru, Katima Mulilo and Andara. Some major bases such as Grootfontein, where more than 15 battalions and air support units are stationed, are reported to be equipped with air strips and underground facilities. In the so-called Police Zone, other troops are stationed at or near Outjo, Tsumeb, Keetmanshoop, Gobabis and Walvis Bay. Of these, the Rooikop base, just south of Walvis Bay, is reported to have a low-altitude airfield with a long runway used by South African aircraft for coastal reconnaissance and as a fighter-bomber and interceptor base. Rooikop is also reported to be a transmitting relay station forming part of a long-range communications system which conveys so-called counter-insurgency information from northern Namibia to South Africa. According to SWAPO, there is never less than one battalion stationed at Rooikop, supported by armoured car and tank squadrons.

6. SWAPO also reports that South Africa is stockpiling supplies at many depots and buildings throughout the Territory and that the two main centres in the north, Oshakati and Ondangua, have been turned into fortified towns surrounded by security fences.

7. In August 1977, South Africa reorganized its forces in Namibia by centralizing military authority in Windhoek under the command of Major-General J. J. Geldenhuys, whom it considers to be one of its military "geniuses". Major-General Geldenhuys was given command of all military bases in the Territory, including those at Grootfontein and Walvis Bay, and of the tribal armies (see paras. 21-22 below). Newspaper reports indicated that South Africa was continuing to consolidate and strengthen its military position. In December 1977, for example, The Financial Times (London) reported that plans were under way to expand military bases and airstrips in the north and to build new accommodations for senior military personnel at Windhoek.

8. In March 1978, Mr. Nujoma told the United Nations Council for Namibia (see para. 2 above) that since January 1978, South Africa had sent three additional battalions into the Territory, as well as large numbers of tanks and substantial quantities of ammunition. Mr. Nujoma said that new barracks were being built in key positions to accommodate the ever-increasing number of troops.

A. Military operations

9. Available information shows that South Africa has escalated its military operations in Namibia in response to an intensification of the armed struggle by SWAPO. In October 1977, Major-General Wally Black, Director-General of Operations of the South African Defence Force (SADF), revealed that South African troops had been involved in about 100 clashes a month with SWAPO forces and that South African Air Force pilots had flown 12,000 hours of direct support operations against SWAPO units. In December 1977, while reviewing South African military activities in the Territory, Major-General Geldenhuys acknowledged that the frontier war had been intensified and marked by a number of serious clashes resulting in losses to SADF.

10. Early in 1978, an article in Newsweek (New York), confirmed that SWAPO forces in groups of up to 60 men well-equipped with mortars, rocket launchers and

automatic rifles were attacking South African military installations. The article reported that SADF was engaged in almost constant search-and-destroy operations, but noted that, despite its efforts, the Defence Force had achieved a "kill ratio" of only 2 to 1.

B. Brutal treatment and torture of civilian population

11. South Africa's military apparatus in Namibia is directed not only against SWAPO, but also against the civilian population. According to SWAPO, South African aircraft bomb the countryside indiscriminately, while its troops mine footpaths, poison water supplies and plant poisonous vegetables.

12. During 1977, it was reported that torture by the police had become institutionalized in the Territory and that police routinely mistreated, assaulted and otherwise tortured detainees in order to elicit information about SWAPO activities. Torture was also said to be applied to persons suspected of ordinary offences such as theft. Information concerning the widespread use of torture is contained in a 62-page mimeographed report entitled "Torture - a cancer in our society", prepared in 1977 by two Namibian churchmen, Father Heinz Hunke and Mr. Justin Ellis, director of the Christian Centre at Windhoek. The report comprises 13 sworn affidavits by people reported to have seen or suffered torture at the hands of South African police, as well as 2 sworn affidavits from medical practitioners who examined the victims, and photographs. In the preface to the report, Father Hunke and Mr. Ellis stated that if what was alleged in the affidavits were true, the system of law and order in the Territory, which sought to legitimize itself as Western, democratic and Christian, was just another form of ill-concealed barbarism.

13. The report was banned in South Africa as well as Namibia.

2. DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

14. Starting in 1973/74, South Africa rapidly increased its military spending to meet the cost of expanded mobilization and to acquire additional military equipment. According to published sources, between 1973/74 and 1977/78 alone, South Africa increased its military appropriation by 235 per cent from R 493.0 million c/ to a record of R 1,654 million. For 1978/79, South Africa reduced its military appropriation for the first time in 10 years. News reports point out, however, that the reduction of R 100 million (6 per cent) compared with the previous year, would be compensated for by credits of R 128 million which would accrue to the special defence account due to the cancellation of overseas contracts.

15. In presenting the 1978/79 budget, Mr. Owen Horwood, the Finance Minister, said that the reduction was essential in view of "a new priority" being given to the civilian sector, which was as important as military spending from the standpoint

c/ One rand (R 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.15.

of global strategy and survival. He stressed that inference should not be drawn from the decrease that South Africa's defence efforts would be cut down, as military preparedness remained the country's first priority. Mr. Horwood also said that the programme of landward defence, which accounted for the bulk of South Africa's military operations in Namibia, still showed a meaningful increase.

16. No breakdown of the defence appropriations for 1978/79 has yet become available. As may be seen from table 1 below, however, funds for landward defence in 1977/78 accounted for over half the total military appropriations.

3. EXPANSION OF THE ARMED FORCES

17. During 1977, South Africa increased its army by 3,000 men over the previous year, bringing the total size of SADF (including permanent forces and national servicemen) to 55,000 men, more than double its size in 1972 (27,000). Taking into account the 165,500 members of the Citizen Force (white men who have completed their national service but who must attend annual training camps for eight years afterwards), the 90,000 white paramilitary commandos and the 54,500 South African Police, the total pool of available military manpower amounted to 365,000 men (see table 2 below) of whom (except in the police) the vast majority were white. As the potential pool of white manpower of military age is only a little over 1 million, it appears that during the year at least one out of every three eligible white men was directly involved in the military establishment.

18. During 1977, South African military leaders said that a serious problem existed because the "full-time" component comprised only 16 per cent of SADF, necessitating constant call-ups of units of the Citizen Force. In an attempt to reduce the number of short-term call-ups, the South African Government enacted a second Defence Amendment Act (No. 68 of 1977) which: (a) extended the maximum initial period of national service from 12 to 24 months; and (b) extended the maximum period of subsequent training camps from 95 to 240 days, to be served over an eight-year period. The Government also increased the number of white national servicemen recruited; offered a series of bonuses amounting to at least R 2,000 to those who volunteered to serve an additional year; and took steps to involve more white women as well as Coloureds and Indians, who are not subject to conscription, but may serve as volunteers in the military establishment. There were no plans, however, to involve greater numbers of Africans, who have been eligible for military training since 1974.

19. In March 1977, SADF headquarters announced that the number of white women to be trained at the Army Women's College was to be trebled and that after basic training and specialization women would be posted to units along the same lines as national servicemen. Under the new system the college would train about 300 volunteers a year, as well as 45 officers, 30 candidate officers, 160 commandos and 150 women in the Permanent Force.

20. In May 1977, the Minister of Defence said that SADF had approved a scheme which would increase the participation of Coloureds in the Force by 50 per cent and the participation of Indians by 200 per cent. In 1976, non-whites comprised only 2 per cent of the total strength of SADF.

Table 1

South Africa: military allocations, 1975/76-1977/78
(Millions of rand)

	1975/76 <u>a/</u>	1976/77 <u>a/</u>	1977/78 <u>b/</u>
Command and control	100.3	125.0	175.0
Landward defence	461.9	645.0	907.1
Air defence	63.0	71.8	125.7
Maritime defence	85.9	162.2	232.1
General training	64.4	71.8	68.2
Logistic support	238.1	297.0	388.3
Personnel support	27.2	31.1	39.4
General SADF support operating costs	2.7	3.7	4.6
Total requested	1 043.5	1 407.6	1 940.4
Cash voted (all departments)	1 043.5	1 407.6	1 711.7 <u>c/</u>
Estimated percentage of state expenditure	15.0	17.0	19.0
Estimated percentage of the gross national product	4.1	4.9	5.1

Source: Republic of South Africa, Department of Defence, White Paper on Defence, 1977.

a/ Final appropriation.

b/ First estimates.

c/ The final appropriation was subsequently reduced by R 57.7 million to R 1,654 million.

Table 2
 South Africa: military personnel, 1977
 (Thousands)

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
SADF				
Permanent Force	7.0 <u>a/</u>	4.1	5.5	16.6
National servicemen	34.0	1.4	3.0	38.4
Citizen Force	130.0	10.5	25.0	165.5
Commandos	-	-	-	90.0
South African Police				
Regulars	-	-	-	35.5
Reserves	-	-	-	19.0
Total				<u>365.0</u>

Source: The Military Balance 1977-1978 (London, The International Institute for Strategic Studies).

a/ Including 2,100 women.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRIBAL ARMIES

21. South Africa began to establish tribal armies in Namibia in 1975 when all-black battalions were formed in Ovamboland and Kavangoland. During 1976, it was announced that military units would also be established for non-whites living in the south of the Territory, each to consist largely, if not exclusively, of members of a single tribal group. Towards the end of 1977, it was reported that five units of 160 men each had been established in the south and formed into the 41st Battalion. The five units consisted of Coloureds, Bastards, Namas, Damaras, Hereros and Tswanas. Several hundred Bushmen were also being trained as scouts and guides to assist the South African army in tracking down SWAPO fighters. All non-white recruits were reported to be undergoing basic infantry and counter-insurgency training similar to that of whites and were to serve for two years, after which they might join the Permanent Force.

22. In September 1977, it was reported that four non-white units were already serving in the so-called operational area, under the direct command of Major-General Geldenhuys.

5. ACQUISITION OF ARMS AND ARMAMENTS

23. To support its aggressive position and retain control of Namibia, South Africa has steadily strengthened its military arsenal, with the help of arms and war matériel supplied by other countries. At the same time, it has been striving to attain military self-sufficiency to counteract the effect of the United Nations arms embargo (see para. 24 below). In 1977, it was reported that South Africa's military self-sufficiency had risen to between 70 and 90 per cent, largely because an increasing amount of equipment, including fighter aircraft, aero-engines, helicopters, rockets, missiles, large fighting ships, tanks, small weapons and ammunition, was being manufactured locally under licences granted by transnational corporations to South African companies. South Africa remained dependent on imports, however, for the more sophisticated equipment, such as electronic systems. Detailed information on the equipment available to all three branches of SADF, together with its country of origin or that of the licensor, is contained in the previous report of the Special Committee. d/

24. In November 1977, following the imposition by the Security Council of a mandatory arms embargo under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977), South Africa activated the wartime provisions of the National Supplies Procurement Act (No. 89 of 1970), which empower it to compel and control the production of strategic goods on a wartime basis. The provisions give the South African Government wide powers over the production of raw materials and finished products, provide for the inspection of premises and the seizure of goods and impose secrecy with respect to the production of strategic goods. In announcing the application of these measures, Mr. Chris Heunis, the South African Minister for Economic Affairs, made it clear

d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex II, paras. 21-32 and table 4.

that the aim of the Government was partly to prevent foreign companies from controlling the operation of their subsidiaries in South Africa, should they attempt to forbid local production of strategic equipment.

25. Another South African official, Commandant Pieter Marais, Chairman of the Armaments Development and Production of South Africa Corporation (ARMSCOR) (set up in 1968 specifically to counteract an embargo), stated that South Africa would continue to manufacture foreign weapons even if licences were withdrawn, since it was now in possession of blueprints and technological know-how.

26. In November 1977, the French Ministry of Defence announced that in observation of the United Nations arms embargo, it had decided to halt the delivery of two frigates of the D'Estienne D'Orves class and two submarines of the Agosta class which were being built for South Africa in French shipyards. France had theretofore been one of South Africa's major suppliers of war matériel. Following the French Government's announcement, the South African press quoted French officials and arms manufacturers as saying that the arms embargo had come too late as South Africa had been stockpiling arms and spare parts from France and had arranged to build Mirage aircraft, Panhard armoured cars and Crotale anti-aircraft missiles under licence.

27. During 1977, it was also reported that both the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America had authorized sales to South Africa of material of a potentially military character. According to available information, the sale by the Federal Republic of Germany comprised powerful marine engines for coastal patrol vessels and the sale by the United States involved six Cessna light aircraft. Although the latter sale was to a private company, Cessnas are flown by the South African Air Force and can be used in counter-insurgency operations. Statistics released by the United States Department of Commerce also indicated that between August 1974 and August 1976 South Africa had obtained R 3.8 million worth of equipment on the United States munitions list, including aircraft spare parts, an inertial navigation system, vehicle support equipment and aircraft support equipment. In this connexion, it was reported in March 1978 that the Olin Corporation of the United States had illegally sold 3,200 rifles to South Africa between 1971 and 1975 through its subsidiary, Winchester. Delivery of the rifles was effected through the Canary Islands, Greece, Austria and Mozambique. The Olin Corporation was fined \$US 510,000 by a United States federal court.

6. DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR CAPABILITY

28. During 1977, South Africa accelerated the pace of its nuclear development, including its ability to produce atomic weapons.

29. In August 1977, Tass reported that "work was nearing completion in the South African Republic for the creation of a nuclear weapon and preparations were being held for carrying out tests in the Kalahari desert". In response to representations from the United States which, along with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France and other countries, warned South Africa against carrying out a nuclear explosion, the Government of South Africa was reported to have assured President Jimmy Carter on 21 August that it did not possess a nuclear weapon and had no intention of obtaining one; that the installation in the Kalahari desert did not constitute a nuclear testing site; and that South Africa would not undertake a nuclear test. None the less, United States sources reported

in September that South Africa had not dismantled its Kalahari desert facility and could explode a nuclear device at any time. A United States government official was reported as saying that the South African Government might test a nuclear device as "an ultimate gesture of defiance" if the United Nations voted new sanctions against the régime, particularly as it had few international supporters.

30. In October 1977, in an apparent contradiction of its earlier statement, the South African Government declared that it had never given the United States any promise regarding its intentions in the field of nuclear energy. In a statement, Mr. P. W. Botha, Minister of Defence, said that South Africa was developing nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes and that this had been conveyed to the United States in August, but that the question of promises had never arisen.

31. At about the same time, South Africa published an agreement it had signed with the French Government and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) the previous December and January containing an undertaking on its part not to use its twin-reactor nuclear power station at Koeberg, which is being built by French companies, for making nuclear weapons for military purposes. The agreement is reported to stipulate that the co-operation between the French companies and South Africa is "exclusively for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy".

32. None the less, the United States Department of State declared in October that the United States Government was considering stopping supplies of low-grade uranium for the Koeberg station and that shipments of highly enriched uranium for the South African research reactor at Pelabinda had been halted. It was reported, however, that South Africa's contract with France to supply the station had also provided for supplies of low-grade uranium from France.

7. SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION AGAINST ANGOLA

33. On 3 February 1978, the Angolan Government sent a note verbale to the Secretary-General stating that South African troops had violated Angolan territory 14 times since October 1977. According to reports, South African troops had penetrated 20 kilometres into Angolan territory at the end of October in alleged pursuit of SWAPO fighters. Subsequently, on 9 February 1978, South African troops claimed to have killed 18 SWAPO members in another "hot pursuit" operation into Angola.

34. In a communiqué issued on 22 February 1978, the South African Government warned the Angolan Government "not to place its military bases in southern Angola at the disposal of SWAPO terrorists".

35. In a letter dated 5 May 1978 (S/12690), the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations informed the Security Council that South Africa had committed new acts of aggression against Angola launched from Namibia. In his letter, the Angolan representative said that on 4 May, at 6 a.m., troops of the regular South African army were parachuted into Angolan territory from South African planes after having violated Angolan air space and bombed the area of Kassinga, causing serious material damage and victimizing Namibian refugees camped there. Additional airborne forces were dropped during the same morning. The Government of Angola considered the situation created as a result of that new aggression to be extremely grave and appealed to the Security Council to take the necessary measures to repulse the attacks and prevent further deterioration of the security of the region.

36. The Security Council considered the complaint by Angola at its 2077th and 2078th meetings, on 5 and 6 May. Giving further details about the invasion, the representative of Angola said that the original focus of South Africa's invasion and aerial bombardment was a Namibian refugee camp in the vicinity of Kassinga, some 250 kilometres inside Angolan territory in the province of Cunene. Subsequently, the bombardment had been extended to Chitekera and Bombondola as well as the Kalueke Dam. Contrary to South Africa's assertion that the "limited operation had been completed", reinforcements were still being brought in and the troops showed no signs of withdrawing.

37. The representative of Angola noted that the latest aggression was aimed not only at attempting to destroy SWAPO and the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, but was also intended to destabilize the situation in Angola. He also said that the launching of the invasion just a few days after South Africa had appeared to accept the proposals for a peaceful settlement worked out by the five Western members of the Security Council showed that South Africa had no intention of giving up the Territory, but intended to continue to use it as a base for aggression. The representative of Angola appealed to the international community to condemn South Africa for the invasion, implement strictly United Nations embargoes on arms and oil and impose economic sanctions against South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, containing the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia.

38. Mr. Nujoma, the President of SWAPO, whom the Security Council had invited to participate in its discussions, said that the attack on Kassinga and the murder of refugees were intended to intimidate the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and to force them to succumb to South Africa's neo-colonial designs for imposition of a puppet régime on the Namibian people. Mr. Nujoma also said that the invasion testified to SWAPO's contention that, in refusing to withdraw troops from its numerous military bases in Namibia, including Rooikop, Grootfontein and Oshivelo, South Africa not only intended to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory, but also to use it as a springboard for acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States. In light of this, Mr. Nujoma, on behalf of SWAPO, called for the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa and a comprehensive oil and arms embargo provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter.

39. On 6 May, at its 2078th meeting, following further debate, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 428 (1978), in which it, inter alia, strongly condemned the latest armed invasion perpetrated by South Africa against Angola and condemned equally strongly South Africa's utilization of the international territory of Namibia as a springboard for the attack. The Security Council also demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola and an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia without further delay. The Security Council decided to meet again in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Angola by South Africa in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures.

40. Also on 6 May, South Africa sent a letter to the Secretary-General (S/12697), enclosing three documents relating to its invasion of Angola: the reply of the South African Government to the Governments of the five Western members of the Security Council in response to a request from the United States; and statements by Mr. Botha, Minister of Defence, and Mr. R. F. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

41. In these documents, South Africa claimed that the invasion was a limited military operation mainly directed against two SWAPO headquarters used for operations against "South West Africa" and that all South African forces had been completely withdrawn.

42. Further information concerning South Africa's attack on Kassinga was provided by SWAPO in a pamphlet entitled "Kassinga Massacre: Claims of Pretoria's All-Out Campaign Against the Namibian Resistance". A pre-publication summary of this document appeared in The Washington Post on 9 June. As reported in The Washington Post, the pamphlet states that 4,098 Namibians were living at Kassinga, including men, women, children, bed-ridden patients and aged people. Almost all of the 568 primary schoolchildren were killed in the attack and nearly 500 people were buried in two mass graves. In addition, the school, medical clinic, kindergarten, garage and storage building were destroyed and nearly all patients and medical personnel were killed. Some 300 soldiers who were stationed at Kassinga as a camp defence unit equipped with only two anti-aircraft guns put up a heroic resistance, killing 103 South African troops and shooting down three South African planes.

43. The pamphlet was reported to have stressed that the attack on Kassinga was not an isolated incident, but the climax to South Africa's recently stepped-up wave of repression designed to liquidate, or at least fatally weaken, SWAPO both politically and militarily so as to make way for a South African-imposed puppet régime in an independent Namibia.

44. In all, SWAPO estimated that 800 Namibians had been killed and 900 wounded in the attack.

45. The extent of the damage inflicted during the South African attack on Kassinga has been further documented by a joint delegation from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO) which visited Kassinga and other areas of southern Angola between 24 and 28 May. According to the Angolan news agency, ANGOP, in its report, the delegation concluded that Kassinga was in fact a refugee camp and condemned the "extreme barbarity and systematic spirit of extermination and destruction" used by the South African forces. The delegation was also reported to have quoted SWAPO sources as saying that there were about 18,000 Namibian refugees without food, shelter or medical resources dispersed over a vast area between Lubango and the Namibian border. The delegation was said to have called for increased assistance for the refugees and to have recommended that relief plans should be based on a figure of 30,000 people, as about 12,000 more Namibians were living in conditions of extreme poverty in sites around Lubango, placed at their disposal by Angolan authorities.

ANNEX III*

Belize, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States
Virgin Islands

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* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1237 and Corr.1.

1. GENERAL

1. Basic information on military activities and arrangements in Belize, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. a/ Supplementary information is set out below.

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. They are operated primarily by the authorities of the United States of America, although the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada each maintain a military facility in Bermuda.

3. In a statement on United Kingdom defence estimates for 1977, made in Parliament in February 1977, b/ the Secretary of State for Defence said that "the defence of the United Kingdom remains firmly based on the North Atlantic Alliance". He added that: "During 1976, commitments outside the Alliance have been reduced and the concentration of defence resources on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has continued".

2. BELIZE

A. United Kingdom military force

4. According to the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Defence, apart from their contribution to NATO, the armed forces had additional commitments. In the case of Belize, the United Kingdom had stationed a garrison there, providing a force for its external defence. The garrison included an infantry battalion, low-level air defence squadrons and a detachment of Puma helicopters.

5. In his statement before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly on 9 November 1977, c/ the representative of the United Kingdom said that in July, his Government had been obliged with the utmost reluctance to reinforce the British armed forces stationed in Belize in order to meet its obligation to provide for the security of the Territory. When he addressed the Fourth Committee on 11 November, d/ Mr. George Price, the Premier of Belize, pointed out that the United Kingdom Government had taken this action in response to a request from the territorial Government.

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex IV.

b/ Statement on the Defence Estimates, 1977, Cmnd. 6735 (London, HM Stationery Office, February 1977).

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Fourth Committee, 20th meeting, para. 7.

d/ Ibid.: 22nd meeting, paras. 4 and 13.

6. On 25 January 1978, in replying to questions on Belize raised in the United Kingdom House of Commons, e/ the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, stated that he had met with Premier Price and two other representatives of Belize regarding its problems on 24 and 25 January at London. During the discussions, he had said that negotiations recently held between the United Kingdom and Guatemala concerning the latter's claims to part of the Territory had been exploratory, and that "various proposals, including the possibility of territorial adjustments, had been discussed, but no agreements had been made or would be made which were not subject to the approval of the people of Belize".

7. The Secretary of State went on to say that Mr. Price had asked that "the issue should be put directly to the people of Belize and the Commonwealth should be associated with this process of consultation". The Secretary of State had readily agreed to those requests, emphasizing that the Governments of the United Kingdom and Belize had "no intention of agreeing to a sell-out" and that "if the people of Belize decide that they do not want a territorial adjustment, we shall then defend the territorial integrity of Belize as a Crown colony". He pointed out that "over the last two years, we have gone to the defence of the people of Belize and, if necessary, we shall do so again".

8. The Secretary of State declared that his Government would "continue its search for a negotiated settlement, which has not yet been achieved, in discussions with Guatemala and other interested Governments". He added:

"If a country becomes independent, it is difficult [for the United Kingdom Government] to give a firm defence commitment to it. One of the reasons we have been involved in these negotiations is to try to resolve this issue. I do not believe that our involvement in Belize would end precipitately at the beginning of independence. If there were a negotiated settlement we would phase out our involvement, but as a full member of the Commonwealth, Belize would be closely associated with this country."

B. Belize defence force

9. On 2 December 1977, the territorial House of Representatives passed a bill to provide for the defence and maintenance of order in Belize through the establishment of a Belize defence force. The bill, among other things, provides for setting up machinery for the functioning of the force, including enlistment of soldiers, commissioning of officers and disciplinary matters. The bill would provide for the calling up of men for national service, with the intention that, should response to recruitment be insufficient to meet the projected strength of the force in any phase of its development, provision would be made for achieving the projected numbers.

10. On the same day, in a statement to the House regarding the bill, Mr. Carl L. Rogers, Deputy Premier and Minister for Internal Affairs and Health, said that, towards the end of 1975, the territorial Government had decided to create the defence force. Subsequently, it had received technical advice from the

e/ United Kingdom: Parliamentary Debates (Hansard): House of Commons Official Report, vol. 942, No. 45, cols. 1384-1391, London, 1977.

United Kingdom Government on the form the force should take; the advice had confirmed the territorial Government's views on the matter. The stage of implementing the decision had only now been reached, because the resources required had just become available.

11. Mr. Rogers also said that the force would be a defensive one, and would be properly equipped, trained and led. He did not anticipate that the force could replace the United Kingdom forces in Belize, in size and effectiveness, for the next three or four years. Nevertheless, he believed that it would be able to play its envisaged role in defence once it had reached its projected strength. It would also grow in size and effectiveness as circumstances demanded.

12. The force, Mr. Rogers continued, would comprise an infantry battalion (normally made up of between 600 and 1,000 men), and would have a regular, a volunteer and a reserve element. Its nucleus would be formed by members of the Police Special Force and the Volunteer Guard (both of which were expected to be disbanded on 31 December 1977).

13. With reference to the raising of the force, Mr. Rogers reported that Commander Brian Ayres had been appointed to head the force and was in Belize with a military assistance team of seven other members of the United Kingdom Army. The terms and conditions of service of the members of the force had been issued to those affected. With regard to facilities, the contract for the barracks had been awarded and construction was under way; a substantial amount of weapons, transport and other materials were on order.

14. As regards financing, Mr. Rogers stated that the United Kingdom Government had agreed to provide about \$BZE 6.0 million f/ exclusively for financing the capital programme. Further financing was anticipated. The Belize Government had agreed to meet the recurrent expenses of the force, which would amount to approximately \$BZE 3.0 million per annum once the force was up to strength by 1981. With inflation and the possible need to enlarge and diversify the force, greater expenditure would be required, but it was intended that the expenditure and the force must be consonant with the financial resources generated by the local economy.

15. Mr. Rogers drew attention to the fact that the bill made practically no reference to the minister concerned except in the appointment of the commander of the force about which the Premier was required to be consulted. He pointed out that the bill had been written in that manner because of the constitutional circumstances under which the Territory was governed. He further pointed out that the United Kingdom Government had already agreed that certain responsibilities (including salaries, training, call-ups on service, etc.) would be delegated to the appropriate minister under the Belize Letters Patent, a step which would make it possible for him to inform the House of Assembly about the force from time to time.

f/ One Belize dollar (\$BZE 1.00) is equivalent to \$US 0.50.

3. BERMUDA

16. The working paper prepared for the current session of the Special Committee also provides information on military installations in the Territory (chap. XXI of the present report. g/ It also summarizes that part of the Green Paper on independence for Bermuda dealing with defence matters, which Sir John H. Sharpe, then Premier, issued on 15 July 1977, and the relevant opinions expressed by Government and Opposition leaders in the course of the debate held recently in the House of Assembly on the Paper.

A. United Kingdom naval presence

17. Since 31 March 1976, the representation of the United Kingdom Royal Navy in the Territory has taken the form of a Senior Resident Naval Officer (Commander David Aldrich) in charge of HMS Malabar. Among his responsibilities are co-ordination of NATO plans for the defence and support of the Territory and administration of the dockyard facilities on Ireland Island on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, Fleet, at Northwood, Middlesex, England.

18. Five warships from Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States were berthed at the dockyard in mid-January 1978 before starting their tour of duty. The ships were to form NATO's Standing Naval Force Atlantic for the next few months. This force is always under the command of a United States naval officer, operating from Norfolk, Virginia, but its composition changes every few months. Commander Aldrich told reporters that: "The standing force shows political will, and would also be used in the early stages of any operation. It is also very useful for getting NATO members accustomed to carrying out operations with each other".

B. United States military bases

19. The two United States military bases (the Naval Air Station and King's Point Naval Station) occupy 5.9 square kilometres, or about one tenth of the total area of the Territory.

20. Speaking at the change-of-command ceremony, held on 21 July 1977 at the Naval Air Station, Vice-Admiral Howard Earl Greer, Commander of the Naval Air Force of the United States Atlantic Fleet, said that Bermuda "occupies a strategic position as far as world security is concerned". He added that there was no operational plan involving a general war which did not place at the top of priorities the ability to move across the surfaces of the oceans of the world. The Atlantic basin was most important because it carried the largest percentage of world trade. He went on to say that:

"We are very fortunate in having islands such as Bermuda ... upon which to base such essential forces should we be engaged in the anti-submarine warfare portion of world conflict. We are also lucky to be able to take aviation to sea in other forms and cover those parts of the Atlantic beyond the reach of aircraft stationed at such places as Bermuda."

21. The only airport in Bermuda is at the Naval Air Station, and it is used by both military and civil aircraft. On 25 November 1977, the airport runway was

g/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. III.

briefly closed to civilian flights, because a Canadian F 101 Voodoo fighter jet was slightly damaged during landing and had to be towed away. According to press reports, the jet was taking part in an air-sea exercise in Bermuda waters at that time. No further details were given.

Space tracking facility

22. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States has established a station on Cooper's Island as part of its world-wide space flight tracking and data network. On 3 August 1977, it was reported that Bermuda would be involved on the fringes of the United States piggy-back space shuttle planned for 1979. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., the operator of Bermuda's overseas communications facilities, had applied to planners for permission to erect a small building on its communications complex in Devonshire, to be used on a satellite earth station for the space project. NASA would track capsules and information would be fed via microwave to the satellite earth station and back to the space centre in the United States.

4. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

23. The Government of the United States maintains a coast guard station on South Caicos. On Grand Turk, in an area of 233 hectares, it also has a naval facility, an Air Force base and a telemetry station.

24. Command of the Grand Turk Auxiliary Airfield changed hands in late June 1977. On handing it over to his successor, the commanding officer expressed the hope that there would be many more years of co-operation with the Government and people of the Turks and Caicos Islands and also wished the United States naval facility continuing success. In accepting the command, the new commanding officer said that Grand Turk had contributed much to the work in the Eastern Test Range. The major role played by the Grand Turk Base in the Range was also recognized by other officers, including the Vice-Commander of the Space and Missile Test Centre (SAMTAC) at Vandenburg, California (United States), who commented: "Vandenburg in the west is perhaps more active than Canaveral in the east, but they are very similar. There is now consolidation of the two ranges and we hope that you in Grand Turk will be operating with better equipment. There will be no diminishment of activity."

25. On 20 August, visitors were reported to be present at the telemetry station to watch the Voyager II leave for Saturn. The sighting was on radar at 480 kilometres range and the information received was immediately sent to the space centre operated by NASA in the United States.

26. As previously noted, the agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States concerning the latter's bases in the Territory, due to expire on 31 December 1977, had been under review since 1967. h/ According to reports in the Conch News, the local newspaper, a renegotiation of the agreement

h/ Annex, Annual Session, Supplement No. 22 (1/3/73/et.2), vol. 7, chap. 12, Annex, paragraph 14.

had been held in Washington, D.C. in October 1977. A delegation from the Turks and Caicos Islands consisting of the Chief Minister, the Minister of Works, the Minister of Education and Mr. William Herbert, a legal and constitutional adviser, was to attend the talks. The delegation intended to negotiate the following matters:

- (a) The extension of the runway at the Grand Turk Airport and the Pier at South Dock;
- (b) Job opportunities for Turks and Caicos Islanders in the United States;
- (c) Supplementary assistance for children born out of wedlock, whose father is a United States citizen and employed directly or indirectly by the United States Government;
- (d) A rental fee to be paid directly to the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

27. At the end of October, the delegation was reported to have declined an offer, made during the first round of negotiations, of \$US 125,000 annually for rental of each of the two bases on Grand Turk. Further negotiations were planned for later in 1977.

5. UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

28. Early in 1967, the United States transferred its former naval base on St. Thomas, covering an area of 80 hectares, to the territorial Government, but retained the right to reoccupy the facilities at the base. The United States Navy maintains a radar and sonar calibration station in the Territory.

A. Naval exercises

29. In mid-June 1977, Rear-Admiral William Robert Flanagan, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the Caribbean, announced that 13 ships of the United States Atlantic Fleet would conduct surface, amphibious and anti-air training (including missile-firing) operation in the Caribbean between 20 June and 22 July. The operations were to form part of an exercise known as Caribops 2-77. He added that marines attached to the Atlantic Fleet Readiness Group, and ships from the NATO Standing Naval Force Atlantic would also participate in the exercise.

B. Other developments

30. Since 1975, a sergeant of the United States Army has been in charge of enlisting United States Virgin Islanders. In August 1977, he was honoured at ceremonies at the Pineapple Beach Resort for being the best recruiter in the south-eastern region of the United States, its major recruiting area. His success was mainly attributed to a group of young recruits from the Territory currently serving in the Army, who had returned to the Territory on leave to help convince other persons to join it.

31. It will be recalled i/ that the United States Navy initiated its recruiting programme in the Territory during May 1976. In October 1977 eight recruiters from the south-eastern region of the United States visited St. Thomas and St. Croix. The Chief Warrant Officer who was co-ordinator of the group, said that the recruiters had come to the two islands to provide information to local inhabitants interested in securing employment and furthering their training. He added that more than 60 persons from the islands, all secondary-school graduates, had enlisted in the Navy in the past year. He went on to say that the recruiters would interview anyone desiring to join the Navy immediately and would talk to secondary-school students about the opportunities in the Navy, but would encourage them to postpone their enlistment until after completion of their secondary education.

i/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex IV, para. 20.

ANNEX IV*

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.
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. Units of four military services and the United States Coast Guard, in particular the United States Air Force and Navy, are stationed on Guam, where defence installations occupy a large portion of the available land (about 34 per cent). Approximately \$US 140.0 million is spent annually on these installations. The Andersen Air Force Base on the northern end of Guam is the most important of the bases of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) in the Pacific Far East area. At present there are 15 B-52 bombers at this installation. Located just south of Agaña, the Territory's capital, is the headquarters of the Commander of the Naval Forces of the Marianas, who is responsible for maintaining the security of 6.5 million square kilometres of ocean. A naval station situated on one of the promontories enclosing Apra Harbour is utilized for repair and maintenance of the United States Seventh Fleet. It also serves as a base for Polaris submarines, seven of which were operating in the Pacific Squadron out of Guam in 1977.
3. A total of 9,600 military troops and their dependants were stationed in the Territory in 1977. By comparison, in November 1975, United States Air Force personnel on Guam numbered 3,500 plus 5,000 dependants. In July of that year, United States naval personnel numbered 6,281, plus 5,266 dependants.
4. In his State of the Territory address of 6 February 1978, Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo, declared that he expected the military presence to continue at its present strength. He stated that while it was primarily on Guam as security for the nation "of which we are a part", the military presence was an important and steady base of economic support, generating a multimillion dollar industry for the Territory. The recent reduction in military forces, however, had had a deleterious effect on the Territory's economy, with the unemployment rate rising to 13 per cent.
5. In his statement, the Governor commended the Navy for transferring or making available for civilian use, several important parcels of land. He also thanked

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1236.

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex IV; and ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex III.

the Air Force for "its help to our communities" and for its sister village programme. Mr. Bordallo expressed his appreciation for the community services rendered by the military personnel, whom he considered as important partners in the Territory's progress.

6. Since 1964, the United States Navy has sought to transfer its present ammunition pier, Hotel Wharf, located in the heart of Commercial Port. Land within a two-mile radius of the wharf, which includes a large portion of Cabras Island, is closed to development because of restrictions associated with the handling of explosives. Sella Bay, the Navy's first choice for the project's new site, was also rejected by the Guam Legislature in 1973. The Navy therefore planned to put up its ammunition wharf near the entrance to Apra Harbor at Orote Point. The new facility would consist of two wharves, a bridge connecting Orote Point to Orote Island and a road leading from the docks through the naval station, expenses for which would amount to \$US 40.0 million. In January 1978, plans to build the new wharf were halted when President Jimmy Carter removed \$US 40.0 million from the 1979 fiscal budget of the Territory.

7. The use of Hotel Wharf is at present governed by a nine-year-old agreement between the Governments of the United States and of Guam, by which the Navy may load and unload high-powered explosives at the facility at Apra Harbour until the operation is relocated. A contract provision also absolves the Navy of liability for accidents to civilians and civilian facilities within the ammunition blast zone.

CHAPTER VI*

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 1102nd meeting, on 1 February 1978, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1205), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to refer it to its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1121st and 1123rd meetings, between 22 and 25 August.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/36 of 28 November 1977 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 17 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session". The Special Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 32/9 of 4 November 1977 concerning Namibia, and paragraph 13 of resolution 32/116 A of 16 December 1977 concerning Southern Rhodesia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1978/38 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 32nd plenary meeting, on 21 July 1978. By paragraph 10 of that resolution the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee ... to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the second regular session of 1978 of the Council" (E/1978/C.3/SR.1-3 and E/1978/SR.32). In addition, the Committee took into account the results of the consideration of the item by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/1978/43, para. 10).
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/33/109 and Add.1-3) in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 15 of resolution 32/36, 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 paragraph 3 above.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/23 (Part V).

6. 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 16 of resolution 32/36, between the Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council.

7. Further, the Special Committee took into consideration the views expressed by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories concerned who participated in its work during the year.

8. At its 1121st meeting, on 22 August, the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. James R. Morrell, Center for International Policy. Mr. Morrell made a statement at the 1122nd meeting, on 23 August (A/AC.109/PV.1122).

9. At the 1121st meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1121), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1265 and Add.1) containing its conclusions and recommendations on the item (see annex II to the present chapter). Also contained in the report was an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year with representatives of OAU, the national liberation movements concerned, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), 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 Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

10. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1121), introduced, on behalf of the Chairman, the report referred to in paragraph 6 above. The representatives of FAO and WHO also made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1121).

11. At the 1122nd meeting, on 23 August (A/AC.109/PV.1122), the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1271) which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia submitted an amendment (A/AC.109/L.1273) to the draft resolution, by which operative paragraph 6, which read:

"6. Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;"

would be replaced by:

"6. Deplores the fact that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;"

13. At its 1123rd meeting, on 25 August, the Special Committee took action on the draft resolution as follows:

- (a) The amendment by Ethiopia was adopted without objection;
- (b) The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted without objection.

14. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Yugoslavia and Ethiopia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1123).

15. On 30 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/571) was transmitted to all States, to OAU and to the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

16. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/571) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1123rd meeting, on 25 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 13 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ the report of the Chairman 2/ and the report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, 3/ concerning 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on this subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 32/36 of 28 November 1977,

Aware that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the attainment of this goal,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to consolidate their national independence,

1/ A/33/109 and Add.1-3.

2/ See annex I to the present chapter.

3/ See A/AC.109/L.1265 and annex II to the present chapter.

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all the necessary 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 those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements continue to remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of these peoples,

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

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 specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements concerned,

Noting also the support given by the organization within the United Nations system to the formation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia called for in General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

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. Takes note of the report of its Chairman and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;
2. Approves the report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance relating to the item;
3. Reaffirms that the 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 specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to certain 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 of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;
5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended so far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;
6. Déplores the fact that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;
7. 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;
8. Recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in those procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
9. Urges those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in their implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
10. Requests 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 in 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, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;
11. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and

calls upon those international institutions which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

12. Requests the General Assembly to recommend 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;

13. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 8 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

14. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its thirty-third session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

ANNEX I*

Report of the Chairman

1. At its sixty-third session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 2101 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, 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 13 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 and to report thereon to the Council.
2. At its 1090th meeting, on 8 August 1977, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question, by which it decided to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session. a/
3. At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/36 of 28 November 1977, by paragraph 16 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the 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 continued to give close attention to the question during the past year and most recently during its session held in London in April this year (E/1978/43, para. 10). The President of the Council also informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that, in accordance with paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1892 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, a further meeting of representatives of the agencies, the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was envisaged during the second regular session of 1978 of the Council. The two presiding officers noted that the meetings in the past had indeed provided useful guidance to the agencies as to the priorities and procedures of OAU with regard to assistance to the national liberation movements and, in that connexion, had clarified a number of issues of mutual concern, thereby strengthening the co-operation between the agencies and OAU. Accordingly, they considered it extremely useful and desirable that such consultations be continued on a regular basis.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1255.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. VI, para. 12.

6. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 12 of Council resolution 2101 (LXIII), the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution as well as to the discussions leading thereto during the Council's sixty-third session (E/AC.24/SR.607-610 and 615-617; E/SR.2084). He also informed the President of the Council that the Committee, at the beginning of its current session, had requested its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance to continue 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 32/36. Guided by the positive results of the contacts established in 1977 with representatives of a number of specialized agencies, the Special Committee, through the Sub-Committee, had continued similar consultations during its current session. During its examination of the question in August 1978, the Special Committee would take into account the results of those consultations, as well as the outcome of the Council's consideration of the item at its second regular session of 1978.

7. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, several agencies and organizations had expanded, in varying degrees, the volume and scope of their assistance to the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories. Nevertheless, the two presiding officers considered that the assistance extended so far to the peoples concerned, particularly to those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, fell far short of their pressing needs and, accordingly, the international community should enlist whatever resources were available in providing to them the assistance awaited. In that context, they were convinced that every effort must be made to secure an increased flow of funds required in the preparation of extended programmes of assistance and, to that end, that the support of the major financing institutions within the United Nations system was essential. They believed that, given the necessary commitment and determination, ways would be found to remove any existing constraints or difficulties, procedural or otherwise, so as to ensure the availability of the added resources required. The role to be played by the executive heads of the institutions concerned in that connexion, the two presiding officers agreed, was of particular importance and it was hoped that, in keeping with paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 32/36 and paragraph 11 of Council resolution 2101 (LXIII), specific proposals would be formulated by them without further delay for the consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. The two presiding officers also agreed that those agencies and organizations that had thus far depended mainly on extrabudgetary sources for the financing of assistance projects, should endeavour to find, in so far as possible, ways and means to include provision in their regular budgets for initiating and/or expanding projects supported by OAU and the national liberation movements. In the same context, they recalled the positive action taken by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by which a total of 34 projects had been financed from within the resources made available from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples and from the allocations made by the Governing Council under the indicative planning figure for assistance to the national liberation movements concerned, amounting respectively to \$US 4.2 million and \$US 6 million to date.

8. 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, OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia. They welcomed the arrangements made by the agencies and organizations to ensure the active and direct participation in their meetings of representatives of the

national liberation movements, thus contributing to the effective consideration by the organizations concerned of measures in support of the colonial peoples. They also noted that, in conformity with paragraph 6 of Council resolution 2015 (LXI), several agencies defrayed the cost of travel and other related expenses of representatives of national liberation movements invited to attend such meetings. Further, they noted that the United Nations Council for Namibia had been represented at many agency conferences and meetings and had been admitted to membership in some agencies.

9. The two presiding officers expressed confidence that these closer contacts and liaison would result in an increase in the volume and scope of assistance by the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system and would enhance the ability of the agencies and organizations to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs as they were identified. In that connexion, the two presiding officers hoped that the agencies and organizations would take full advantage of the existing measures of co-ordination, such as the arrangements recently effected by UNDP providing for regular meetings in the field of representatives of the agencies and the national liberation movements to exchange information on assistance projects, or the forum proposed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the effective interagency co-ordination of assistance for education and training to national liberation movements and refugees from the colonial Territories. The two presiding officers emphasized that not only was such an exchange of information necessary concerning the various activities undertaken within the United Nations family of organizations but that it was also essential to ensure that the **current** or proposed assistance projects by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated, as they believed that recourse should be had to such multidisciplinary approaches in order to achieve the maximum utilization of the limited resources available.

10. The two presiding officers noted that there had been a considerable influx of refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia seeking asylum in neighbouring States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. That had substantially increased the requirements for emergency and other forms of humanitarian assistance. In that context, they noted with satisfaction that there had been a considerable increase in international assistance extended through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in close co-operation with a number of organizations within the United Nations system and with OAU; as at the end of March 1978, the total number of refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia was estimated at over 112,000, for whom over \$US 4 million had been expended through UNHCR. The presiding officers also noted that in 1977/78 the World Food Programme (WFP) had committed over \$US 4 million in food aid to the peoples concerned. They expressed the hope that the agencies and organizations within the United Nations system would continue to do everything possible to assist the Governments concerned in providing emergency and other aid to the growing number of refugees. In that connexion, they noted with satisfaction that an interagency meeting had been held at Geneva in December 1977, under the auspices of UNHCR, for co-ordination of and exchange of data on assistance to southern African refugees and that, during the meeting, it had been decided that such meetings should be convened periodically by UNHCR.

11. 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. They agreed that the

United Nations system of organizations should strengthen such measures so as to bring about the maximum isolation of those régimes, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned.

12. Bearing in mind that the matters raised in the present report would require continuous review by the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, the two presiding officers agreed that, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give at its thirty-third 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 Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance*

Chairman: Mr. Neytcho NEYTCHEV (Bulgaria)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

72. The Sub-Committee held consultations with representatives of the specialized agencies and international organizations associated with the United Nations, as well as with the Organization of African Unity and representatives of national liberation movements, at a time when the liberation struggle was intensifying in southern Africa and world public opinion was becoming increasingly focused on the development of the liberation struggle in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

73. In the light of those consultations and in accordance with the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, a/ the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977, b/ the 1978 Lusaka Declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia, adopted on 23 March 1978, c/ and the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, the Sub-Committee submits to the Special Committee for adoption the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee notes that the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia has intensified as a consequence of the intransigence of the colonialist racist régimes in southern Africa. These régimes have also carried out acts of aggression against neighbouring African states.

(2) The Sub-Committee recognizes the important role of the front-line States in the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, economic and other assistance to the front-line States in

* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1265 and Add. 1.

a/ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.

b/ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2), vol. I, sect. X.

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4), para. 31.

order to enable them to support the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia more effectively and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the colonialist racist régimes in southern Africa.

(3) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system should continue to be guided in their efforts to contribute, within their sphere of competence, to the full and speedy 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.

(4) Once again, the Sub-Committee recommends that the attention of all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system should be drawn to the principle 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.

(5) The Sub-Committee continues to deem it necessary to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation. This requires that all organizations concerned should initiate, in the case of those which have not yet done so, or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples and their national liberation movements, directly or through the Organization of African Unity and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance for those peoples with the active collaboration of their national liberation movements.

(6) The Sub-Committee, while noting the increase in communications and the establishment of channels of communication between certain specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system and national liberation movements, continues to express concern at the lack of proper communication with some agencies and organizations which is a cause for legitimate worry, inasmuch as it delays much needed assistance from reaching the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in the most decisive stage of their struggle for freedom and independence.

(7) The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction the establishment of relations between the South West Africa People's Organization and the World Bank. The Sub-Committee strongly recommends that relations should also be established with the people of Zimbabwe through the intermediary of the Patriotic Front.

(8) The Sub-Committee considers that further efforts should be deployed by the World Bank to permit national liberation movements from Zimbabwe and Namibia to benefit from training programmes necessary to the development of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The President of the World Bank should undertake the necessary initiative in this regard.

(9) The Sub-Committee regrets that the International Monetary Fund has not yet taken any action to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), nor has it ceased to grant credit to the minority régime in South Africa which utilizes those credits to buy modern armaments to use against front-line African States.

(10) The Sub-Committee deplores the policy of the International Monetary Fund and calls upon this institution to conform to the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. In keeping with resolutions of the General Assembly, the Sub-Committee expresses the wish that the Managing Director of the Fund take positive initiatives by submitting assistance programmes for national liberation movements to the Board of Governors.

(11) The Sub-Committee commends those organizations which have taken steps to remove impediments in providing assistance to the national liberation movements.

(12) The Sub-Committee notes that with the intensification of the national liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, the increasing numbers of refugees seeking assistance from the Patriotic Front have placed excessive burdens and responsibilities on that national liberation movement. In keeping with General Assembly resolutions on the subject, the Sub-Committee continues to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to render greater assistance at this crucial time in the liberation of Zimbabwe.

(13) The Sub-Committee notes that the South West Africa People's Organization continued to be the recipient of a number of programmes established within the framework of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, continues to represent the peoples of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system. The Sub-Committee urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the Institute for Namibia and to the South West Africa People's Organization.

(14) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm view that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system should take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in 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 those two Territories by the racist, colonialist and illegal régimes. The Sub-Committee commends all those agencies and organizations which have terminated relations with the régimes and recommends that the Special Committee request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies and organizations which still continue to extend this kind of assistance to South Africa and the illegal minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

(15) The Sub-Committee expresses its concern that both the Organization of African Unity and the respective national liberation movements, which are best qualified to assess the effect of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, still regard that assistance as being far from sufficient to meet their specific requirements.

(16) The Sub-Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to focus their attention on the struggle being waged by the national liberation movements for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to establish concrete programmes of assistance for the peoples of those Territories in consultation with the Organization of African Unity.

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