



**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**

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**VOLUME I**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY - FIRST SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1)**

**UNITED NATIONS**



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**New York, 1977**

#### NOTE

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

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

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\* The present version of chaps. I to VI is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/31/23 (Part I) of 17 November and A/31/23 (Part I)/Corr.1 of 26 November 1976, A/31/23 (Part II) of 26 October 1976, A/31/23 (Part III) of 29 September 1976, A/31/23 (Part IV) of 12 October 1976 and A/31/23 (Part V) of 28 September 1976.

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\* Note by the Rapporteur: See chap. I, para. 8, foot-note 10, for the new designation of the Territory.

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## CHAPTER I

### (A/31/23 (Part I))

#### ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

15 November 1976

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 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1976.

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

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

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to thirtieth sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1); ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1).

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

7. At its thirtieth session, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, which, inter alia:

"...

"4. 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 1975; 5/ including the programme of work envisaged for 1976; 6/

"...

"11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of 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-first 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;

"(c) 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;

"(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 these Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence;

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

4/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1).

5/ Ibid.

6/ Ibid., chap. I, paras. 172-183.



"(e) 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;

"12. Calls upon the administering Powers to co-operate, or continue to co-operate, with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;"

8. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 24 resolutions, three consensuses and a decision which assigned specific tasks to the Special Committee as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions concerning specific Territories

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Southern Rhodesia	3396 (XXX)	21 November 1975
Southern Rhodesia	3397 (XXX)	21 November 1975
Namibia	3399 (XXX)	26 November 1975
United Nations Fund for Namibia	3400 (XXX)	26 November 1975
Brunei	3424 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Montserrat	3425 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Gilbert Islands	3426 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands	3427 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Tokelau Islands	3428 (XXX)	8 December 1975
American Samoa, Guam and United States Virgin Islands	3429 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Seychelles	3430 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Solomon Islands	3431 (XXX)	8 December 1975

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Belize	3432 (XXX)	8 December 1975
New Hebrides, Pitcairn and Tuvalu	3433 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Consensus <sup>7/</sup>	8 December 1975
St. Helena	Consensus <sup>8/</sup>	8 December 1975
Gibraltar	Consensus <sup>9/</sup>	8 December 1975
Spanish Sahara	3458 A (XXX)	10 December 1975
	3458 B (XXX)	10 December 1975
French Somaliland <sup>10/</sup>	3480 (XXX)	11 December 1975
Timor	3485 (XXX)	12 December 1975

With respect to the questions of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 11/ decided, without objection, on 8 December 1975, to defer consideration of these questions until its thirty-first session. 12/ In taking these decisions, the Assembly noted that the Special Committee had decided to give consideration to these questions at its 1976 session.

7/ Ibid., Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 119, item 23.

8/ Ibid.

9/ Ibid., p. 120.

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

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

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

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/10427, para. 74.

12/ Ibid., Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 120.

## 2. Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
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	3398 (XXX)	21 November 1975
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations	3420 (XXX)	8 December 1975
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	3421 (XXX)	8 December 1975
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	3422 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	3423 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Dissemination of information on decolonization	3482 (XXX)	11 December 1975

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

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	3377 (XXX)	10 November 1975

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
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	3382 (XXX)	10 November 1975
Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa	3383 (XXX)	10 November 1975
Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind	3384 (XXX)	10 November 1975
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	3389 (XXX)	18 November 1975
Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation	3391 (XXX)	19 November 1975
Effects of atomic radiation	3410 (XXX)	28 November 1975
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	3411 A (XXX)	28 November 1975
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	3412 (XXX)	28 November 1975
Meeting records of United Nations bodies	3415 (XXX)	8 December 1975
Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban	3466 (XXX)	11 December 1975
Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	3468 (XXX)	11 December 1975
Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	3486 (XXX)	12 December 1975
Pattern of conferences	3491 (XXX)	15 December 1975

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade	3517 (XXX)	15 December 1975
Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression, occupation and all forms of foreign domination	3519 (XXX)	15 December 1975

#### 4. Membership of the Special Committee

9. During its thirtieth session, the General Assembly had before it a communication dated 8 December 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/10457) stating that Denmark had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee.

10. At its 2437th meeting, on 11 December 1975, the General Assembly, on the nomination of its President, agreed to the appointment of Norway to fill the vacancy on the Special Committee.

11. As at 1 January 1976, the Special Committee was therefore composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan	Iran
Australia	Iraq
Bulgaria	Ivory Coast
Chile	Mali
China	Norway
Congo	Sierra Leone
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 the representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1976 appears in document A/AC.109/INF.14 and Add.1-3.

## B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1976

12. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1976 (1024th meeting), held on 30 January, was opened by the Secretary-General.

### 1. Opening statement by the Secretary-General

13. The Secretary-General said that, throughout his term of office, he had followed closely the work of the Special Committee and had been deeply impressed both by its important accomplishments and by the very great contribution which it continued to make to the cause of decolonization. He extended a warm welcome to all the members present, and especially to the representative of Norway, whose delegation was returning to the Committee after an absence of five years. He paid a special tribute to Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, who, as Chairman of the Special Committee, had contributed much to its success by his leadership and personal dedication.

14. The Secretary-General recalled that in his address to the General Assembly on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, <sup>13/</sup> he had drawn attention to the crucial role which the international community had played in hastening the process of decolonization. Much of the credit for what had been accomplished on the international level to bring about decolonization was due to the unremitting efforts of the Special Committee. He pointed out that, since the adoption of the Declaration, no fewer than 70 million people had emerged from dependent status.

15. The year 1975, in particular, had seen substantial progress towards the ending of colonialism. In Africa, due to the steadfast endeavours of their national liberation movements and the enlightened policies of the new Government of Portugal, the peoples of Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe had finally achieved independence and become Members of the United Nations. Elsewhere, Papua New Guinea, the Comoros and Surinam - which until 1953 had been a Non-Self-Governing Territory - had also emerged as fully independent States and joined the Organization. In all those countries the transition to independence had been accomplished peacefully and the Governments which had emerged were representative of, and supported by, the overwhelming majority of their peoples. The tragic exception was Angola, where independence had been achieved amid bitter fratricidal strife. He earnestly hoped that the people of Angola, who had struggled so long for their freedom, would find a way to restore peace and national unity so that they could turn their efforts to the urgent task of national reconstruction.

16. The emergence to independence of seven new States represented a great stride forward towards the final goal of complete decolonization. However, while the international community rejoiced at the progress which had so far been achieved, it should bear in mind that about 17 million people in various parts of the world were

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<sup>13/</sup> Ibid., Plenary Meetings, 2438th meeting.

still under alien rule, deprived of their right to self-determination and independence. Intensified efforts must be made to meet the challenge of the changing dimensions of some of the colonial problems.

17. For instance, the emergence to independence by the African Territories formerly administered by Portugal was bound to have a profound effect on the evolution of the situation in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. It had brought into existence new elements to which, he was confident, the Special Committee would give special attention when it reviewed the situation in these two Territories.

18. He regretted the continued absence of significant progress towards a settlement in Southern Rhodesia, especially since it was manifestly in the interests of all concerned, including the white minority régime. It was to be hoped that continued efforts would be made to bring about a desirable settlement which, of course, must be in accordance with resolution 3396 (XXX), in which the General Assembly had reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule.

19. In the case of Namibia, the international community was faced by the continued refusal of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 3399 (XXX), had reaffirmed that the Territory and people of Namibia were the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia. The Special Committee would no doubt continue to keep developments in Namibia under review in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, and seek ways and means of enabling the United Nations to discharge its responsibility towards Namibia and its people.

20. The question of Namibia was currently being discussed by the Security Council, and he was fully aware of the great efforts undertaken by many members of the Council, in particular by its President for the month, Mr. Salim. The world Organization welcomed those efforts, was grateful for them and sincerely hoped that they would lead finally to a just solution of that most important problem.

21. The Special Committee would doubtless also wish to give careful attention to the situation in the smaller Territories, many of which were moving closer to self-government or independence. As events in 1975 had shown, several of those Territories presented delicate and complex problems which required the Committee's most serious consideration. In that connexion, he emphasized that lack of economic development or the small size of a Territory and its population must not be used as a pretext to delay self-determination and independence.

22. The year 1975 had marked a major turning-point in the process of decolonization. It might well be that the final end of colonialism was at last in sight, but this did not mean that the work of the Special Committee would be any less difficult and arduous during the coming year. For the millions of people who still remained under colonial rule, the Declaration remained an unfulfilled promise which it was the world Organization's duty to realize.

## 2. Election of officers

23. The Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

At the 1024th meeting, on 30 January:

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

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Frank Owen Abdullah (Trinidad and Tobago)

Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)

Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)

At the 1026th meeting, on 13 February:

Rapporteur: Mr. Sami Glayel (Syrian Arab Republic)

## 3. Statement by the Chairman

24. The Chairman thanked the Secretary-General, on behalf of the Special Committee, for the sustained personal interest he had demonstrated in the cause of decolonization and for the dynamic role he had played in assisting the peoples of the colonial Territories in the fulfilment of their aspirations. In paying a tribute to the Secretary-General for his dedication and dynamism in support of the decolonization efforts of the United Nations, he did so equipped with the rich and rewarding experience of his close collaboration with the Secretary-General during the previous four years in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee. He had no doubt in his mind that the Committee could continue to depend on the Secretary-General's invaluable contribution.

25. The Chairman welcomed the delegation of Norway, which was rejoining the Special Committee after an absence of five years. While the Committee regretted the departure of the delegation of Denmark, whose representatives had worked extremely hard and actively in all aspects of the Committee's work, it was a source of satisfaction that Denmark's place was being taken by a member whose steadfast devotion to the cause of decolonization required no elaboration. The world Organization should look forward to working again very closely with the delegation of Norway.

26. The very real and visible progress that had taken place in the field of decolonization during 1975, particularly as regards a number of Territories in Africa, should not be taken to mean that the Special Committee's responsibility as guardian of the true interests of all dependent peoples had diminished in any way. A grave situation still prevailed in various areas around the world, including in particular the southern part of Africa, where some 7 million people continued to languish under an oppressive and inhuman colonial rule and were denied their fundamental human rights.



27. Although the victories recently scored by the liberation movements, and the resulting collapse of the world's oldest colonial empire, had enhanced the possibility for the early liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, it would be a tragic mistake to underestimate the magnitude of the task that still lay ahead and the obstacles that the world Organization had yet to overcome. As had been amply demonstrated during the recent past, it was clear that the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the South African authorities who illegally occupied Namibia still failed to grasp the inevitability of their downfall. The only conclusion that the Special Committee could draw from recent developments relating to those Territories was that neither the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia nor the Government of South Africa was interested in finding a satisfactory and peaceful solution to the problems which stood in the way of the speedy realization of independence by Zimbabwe and Namibia founded on the true wishes and aspirations of the populations as a whole. There was every indication that those régimes had become more repressive and arrogant. For example, the apartheid régime had assumed a more blatantly aggressive stance, by resorting to measures which directly threatened the sovereignty and national integrity of independent African States and by using the international Territory of Namibia for that purpose. This had been clearly evidenced by the apartheid régime's invasion of Angola, which threatened the independence and sovereignty of that newest African nation.

28. During 1976, the Special Committee must seek to focus the spotlight of international attention with increased intensity on the tragic injustices that continued to prevail in southern Africa. It must strive energetically and with determination to deprive the racist régimes of the support and assistance which they received and which enabled them to remain in power. It would not suffice merely to condemn those régimes and their practices. The Committee must continue to give priority to the provision of all material and moral assistance to the peoples of those Territories and their national liberation movements. It was his confident hope that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system would formulate new and much needed assistance projects for the peoples concerned. In that connexion, the Committee would no doubt wish to continue its review of the extent to which the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly were being implemented.

29. He was in full accord with the Secretary-General that in 1976 the Special Committee must give serious consideration to a number of other decolonization problems. Some of those problems were assuredly as serious as, and potentially more complex than, issues which had engaged the close attention of the Committee in the past. An essential requirement for the success of the Committee's work with regard to the problems affecting the remaining colonial Territories was the formulation of specific and realistic recommendations, suitable to the particular circumstances of each Territory, which would lead to the free exercise by their inhabitants of their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV).

30. In discharging the specific mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the Special Committee looked forward to receiving the continued co-operation of the administering Powers. In that connexion, he noted that during 1976, the Committee would, in close collaboration with the administering Powers concerned,

dispatch visiting missions to the Tokelau Islands under New Zealand administration and also to a Territory under United Kingdom administration. Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous missions, he hoped that other administering Powers, which had hitherto maintained a negative attitude in that respect, would reconsider their position and co-operate by receiving visiting missions in the Territories under their administration.

31. The Special Committee also needed to intensify its campaign of publicity with a view to enlisting public support, especially in the western world, for the cause of the colonial peoples and for the related endeavours being made on the international level. In that respect, the Committee should continue to bear in mind the importance of mobilizing to the fullest possible extent the potential for effective publicity offered by the non-governmental organizations, particularly those in the countries where the need for information on decolonization was greatest.

32. Those were some of his preliminary observations on the tasks which would need to engage the attention of the Special Committee during 1976, in keeping with the various related decisions of the General Assembly. As he had indicated at the beginning of his statement, the Committee's task had increased in complexity and magnitude, and, as a consequence, the Committee's agenda remained as heavy as ever. He was confident that, with the unreserved co-operation and collaboration of its members as well as with the continued active assistance of the Secretary-General and his staff, the Committee could, during its 1976 session, make another significant contribution towards the full and complete implementation of the Declaration, thereby bringing closer the day when the Committee would have fulfilled its role.

### C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

33. The Special Committee considered the organization of its work for the year at its 1024th and 1025th meetings, on 30 January and 10 February. Statements in that connexion were made at both meetings by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1024 and PV.1025).

34. At its 1025th meeting, on 10 February, the Special Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1025), decided to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee.

35. At the same meeting, the Special Committee requested the Working Group to consider and submit recommendations regarding the Committee's programme of work, including the order of priorities for the consideration of items. In taking that decision, the Committee also requested the Working Group to take into account the various tasks assigned to the Committee in the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, as well as the tasks envisaged by the Committee itself for 1976, an outline of which was contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/L.1065).

36. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, the Special Committee, by adopting the seventy-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), decided to maintain two sub-committees, namely Sub-Committee II and the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, and to discontinue Sub-Committee I. On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group, the Committee decided that the two items which had been allocated to Sub-Committee I in the previous year should be considered in plenary meetings in order to secure wider participation of members both in the debates and in the formulation of Committee decisions on those two important items. The Special Committee, bearing in mind its over-all workload in 1976, also decided that 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" should be allocated to the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information; it consequently discontinued the Working Group to which the item had previously been allocated. Furthermore, the Special Committee decided to rename the two sub-committees which it had retained "Sub-Committee on Small Territories" and "Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance". At the same meeting, on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group, the Special Committee requested the two sub-committees, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 37 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Special Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

37. 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>
Seychelles	Plenary	As separate item
Southern Rhodesia	"	"
Namibia	"	"
Timor	"	"
Spanish Sahara	"	"
French Somaliland	"	"
Belize	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 20 August 1975 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
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	Plenary	As separate item
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	"	"
Gilbert Islands	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by sub-committee
Pitcairn	"	"
Tuvalu	"	"
Solomon Islands	"	"
New Hebrides	"	"
American Samoa	"	"
Guam	"	"
Tokelau Islands	" <u>14/</u>	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	"	"
Brunei	"	"
United States Virgin Islands	"	"
British Virgin Islands	" <u>15/</u>	"

14/ On the basis of a decision taken by the Sub-Committee on Small Territories at its 246th meeting on 24 March, the Special Committee considered the Territory directly in plenary meetings.

15/ Ibid.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Bermuda	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by sub-committee
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	"	"
Meeting records of United Nations bodies	"	"
Pattern of 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-committees	"
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	"	"
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 in their examination of specific Territories
Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization		"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories		To be taken into consideration by bodies in their examination of specific Territories
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa		"
Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and 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		"
Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa		"
Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind		"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security		"
Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation		"
Effects of atomic radiation		"
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa		"
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity		"
Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban		"
Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace		"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States		To be taken into consideration by bodies in their examination of specific Territories
Mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade		"
Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression, occupation and all forms of foreign domination		"

38. At its 1025th, 1027th, 1029th and 1031st meetings, on 10 and 18 February, 1 April and 12 May, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1976, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis, inter alia, of the recommendations contained in the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066). Those decisions are reflected in section E of the present chapter.

39. At its 1029th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee, on the basis of related consultations, took decisions, within the context of the relevant provisions of resolutions 1654 (XVI) and 2621 (XXV), concerning the dispatch of an ad hoc group of six of its members to Africa in connexion with the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the Committee by the General Assembly, with specific reference to the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. Those decisions, together with the action subsequently taken by the Special Committee, are reflected in chapter VII of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II).

40. At its 1029th and 1041st meetings, on 1 April and 19 August, the Special Committee took decisions concerning:

(a) An invitation to the Chairman to participate in an International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held at Havana (see para. 97 below);

(b) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day (see para. 94 below);

(c) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the opening ceremony of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, at Lusaka (see para. 94 below).

41. At its 1055th meeting, on 13 September, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-ninth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1132), 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. 75 and 76 below).

42. At the same meeting, on the basis of recommendations contained in the same report, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its programme of work for 1977 and for 1978 (see paras. 122 and 128-131 below).

#### D. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

##### 1. Special Committee

43. The Special Committee held 34 meetings during 1976, as follows:

###### First session:

1024th to 1040th meetings, 30 January to 17 June.

###### Second session:

1041st to 1056th meetings, 19 August to 17 September.

###### Extrasessional meeting:

1057th meeting, 26 October (see chap. XVII of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. III)).

##### 2. Working Group

44. At its 1025th meeting, on 10 February, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. In accordance with decisions taken at the same meeting and at the 1026th meeting, on 13 February, the composition of the Working Group was as follows: the Congo, Cuba, Iran and Tunisia, together with its five officers, namely, the Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania), the three Vice-Chairmen (Trinidad and Tobago, Norway and Bulgaria) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic).

45. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held two meetings, on 13 February and 10 September, and submitted two reports (A/AC.109/L.1066 and L.1132).



### 3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

46. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by adopting the seventy-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, to allocate to it 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" and, in consequence, to rename it Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

47. In accordance with the decision taken at the 1028th meeting, on 23 February, the composition of the Sub-Committee was as follows:

Bulgaria	Iraq
Chile	Mali
Congo	Norway
Cuba	Sierra Leone
Czechoslovakia	Syrian Arab Republic
Indonesia	Tunisia

48. At its 221st meeting, on 5 March, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance elected Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria) as Chairman.

49. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 15 meetings, as well as a series of unofficial meetings, between 5 March and 17 August, and submitted five reports to the Special Committee, as follows:

(a) Two reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1075 and chap. II of the present report, annex (p. 67 below));

(b) Two reports dealing with communications (A/AC.109/L.1085 and L.1119); and

(c). 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.1122; see also chap. VI of the present report, annex II (see p. 173 below)).

50. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 49 (a) above is contained in chapter II of the present report (see p. 62 below). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report referred to in paragraph 49 (c) above is contained in chapter VI of the present report (see p. 161 below).

51. With regard to paragraph 49 (b) above, during the period under review the Sub-Committee considered three communications, which contained requests for hearing concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the New Hebrides. It decided to circulate the communications as petitions (A/AC.109/PET.1263-1265), and to recommend that the Special Committee approve the requests for hearing. Information concerning the petitions is contained in chapters XVI and XXIV of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. III).

#### 4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

52. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by adopting the seventy-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee II and to rename it Sub-Committee on Small Territories. In accordance with the decision taken at the 1028th meeting of the Special Committee, on 23 February, the composition of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories was as follows:

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

53. At its 245th meeting, on 5 March, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories elected Mr. Koffi Kouame (Ivory Coast) as Chairman and Mr. Peter C. Reid (Australia) as Rapporteur.

54. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 30 meetings, as well as a series of unofficial meetings, between 5 March and 3 August, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

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

55. 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 XV, XVI, XVIII to XXIV, XXVII, XXIX and XXXI of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vols. III and IV). The consideration by the Committee of the questions of the Tokelau Islands and the British Virgin Islands is set out in chapters III, XVII and XXVIII of the present report (see p. 62 below and A/31/23/Rev.1, vols. III and IV).

## **E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES**

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

<b><u>Territories</u></b>	<b><u>Meetings</u></b>
British Virgin Islands	1025, 1029, 1054-1056
Tokelau Islands	1025, 1029, 1057
Seychelles	1028
Southern Rhodesia	1031, 1033-1036, 1038, 1040
Namibia	1031, 1037-1040
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1041, 1043
New Hebrides	1041, 1043, 1044
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1042, 1043
Bermuda	1042, 1043
Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands	1042, 1043
Gilbert Islands, Pitcairn and Tuvalu	1042, 1043
St. Helena	1042, 1043
Solomon Islands	1042, 1043
American Samoa	1042, 1043
Guam	1042, 1043
United States Virgin Islands	1042, 1043
Brunei	1042, 1043
Timor	1052, 1053
French Somaliland; Belize; Gibraltar; Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; Spanish Sahara	1054
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1055, 1056

57. 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 XXXI of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vols. II to IV).

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

58. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable and to refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendation. In taking that decision, the Special Committee recalled that in its report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, 16/ 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 1976, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Special Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 3481 (XXX), the General Assembly had approved the report of the Special Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1976.

59. At its 1055th meeting, on 13 September, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-ninth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1132). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:

"11. The Working Group agreed to recommend that the Special Committee continue consideration of the question /of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable/ at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly at its thirty-first session might give in that connexion."

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

Special Committee decision of 20 August 1975  
concerning Puerto Rico 17/

61. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 20 August 1975 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

62. At the 1047th meeting, on 2 September, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of seven communications, dated 25 May, 10 June, 21 July, 26 and 31 August and 2 September 1976, from the Puerto Rican Communist Party, the Puerto Rico Bar Association, the Statehood-Republic Movement, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, the Puerto Rican Independence Party and the Puerto Rican Peace Council, respectively, expressing the wish that their representatives be heard by the Committee. At the same meeting, the Special Committee agreed to accede to these requests.

63. At the 1048th meeting, on the same day, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of a communication dated 2 September 1976 from Christians

16/ Official Records of the General Assembly. Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 175.

17/ Ibid., para. 76.

for Socialism, expressing the wish that its representative be heard by the Committee. At the same meeting, the Special Committee agreed to accede to this request.

64. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1047th to 1051st meetings, between 2 and 7 September.

65. At the 1047th meeting, statements were made by Mr. Juan Mari-Bras, Secretary-General, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, and by Mr. Arthur Kinoy, representing the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1047).

66. At the 1048th meeting, statements were made by Mr. Rubén Berríos Martínez, President, Puerto Rican Independence Party, Ms. Eneida Vásquez, President, Puerto Rican Peace Council, and the Reverend Alfredo Santiago de Jesús, representing Christians for Socialism (A/AC.109/PV.1048).

67. At the 1049th meeting, on 3 September, Mr. Franklin Irizarry, Secretary-General, Puerto Rican Communist Party, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1049). At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1049).

68. At the 1050th meeting, on 7 September, Mr. José H. Picó, President, Puerto Rico Bar Association, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1050).

69. At the 1051st meeting, on the same day, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to approve the following proposal made by the Chairman on the basis of consultations among the members:

"Taking into account the need of the Special Committee to conclude its work for the current year in order to submit its report to the General Assembly as a matter of priority, as well as the need to give careful attention to all matters under its consideration; bearing in mind its resolutions of 28 August 1972 18/ and 30 August 1973 19/ concerning Puerto Rico; reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and by virtue of that right to freely determine its political status and freely pursue its economic, social and cultural development; noting the decisions on Puerto Rico approved by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lima in 1975, 20/ and by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo in 1976; 21/ and bearing in mind the report prepared by the Rapporteur in 1974, 22/ the statements made during

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

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

20/ A/10217, annex, para. 85.

21/ A/31/197, annex I, para. 108.

22/ A/AC.109/L.976.

the debate on the item, 23/ and the consultations among members of the Committee, the Special Committee decides to charge the Rapporteur with bringing the 1974 report up to date and to resume discussion of the item at its next session, in order to consider appropriate measures as a follow-up of the Committee's previous resolutions on the item." (A/AC.109/PV.1051).

Following this decision, the representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1051).

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23/ A/AC.109/PV.1047-1050.

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

70. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its programme of work for 1976, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"174. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will again invite the representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries ...". 24/

71. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 4 of resolution 3481 (XXX), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1976, including the decision quoted above.

72. In the light of the foregoing, and taking into account the related decision of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, 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, the following national liberation movements took part in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee:

Territories

National liberation movements

Southern Rhodesia

African National Council of Zimbabwe  
(ANC (Zimbabwe))

Namibia

South West Africa People's Organization  
(SWAPO)

73. 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 VIII and IX of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II).

74. In the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it, the six-member Ad Hoc Group dispatched to Africa by the Special Committee in the early part of the year held meetings at Lusaka and Dar es Salaam with representatives of the two above-mentioned national liberation movements. A summary of the views expressed by these representatives and of the comments made by them in response to questions raised by members of the Ad Hoc Group is set out in chapter VII of the present report (annex I, paras. 14-50 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)).

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24/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 174.



75. At its 1055th meeting, on 13 September, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-ninth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1132), 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 paragraph of the report read as follows:

"10. The Working Group noted that, in conformity with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee, in connexion with its consideration of the related items in 1977, would continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to take part as observers in its proceedings relating to their countries. In the same context, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the Special Committee that it should also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to secure otherwise. The Special Committee might therefore include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the Committee's activities during 1977, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

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

#### H. MATTERS RELATING TO THE SMALL TERRITORIES

77. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), 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.

78. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 3481 (XXX), by paragraph 11 (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 these 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.

79. 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

80. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), 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.

81. 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".

82. In the light of the foregoing and on the basis of the related recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, as contained in its one hundred and ninety-fourth report (A/AC.109/L.1075), the following activities were organized by the Special Committee in observance of the Week of Solidarity:

(a) On 14 May, on the occasion of a press conference organized inter alia in connexion with the observance of the Week, the Chairman of the Special Committee emphasized the importance of the Week in the context of current developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and expressed the hope that the international community would use that opportunity to rededicate itself to the struggle for majority rule, human rights and freedom in southern Africa. He also urged the international press to lend its fullest possible co-operation in rallying support for the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples;

(b) On 19 May, the Special Committee held a special meeting (1032nd meeting) during which statements were made by the Chairman, by the representative of the Secretary-General and by the Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations (on behalf of the President of the Security Council), the Permanent Representative of Mexico 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.1032). At the same meeting, statements were also made by the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations and by the Chairmen of the Regional Groups at the United Nations for the month of May 1976: the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Lesotho (on behalf of the African States), Thailand (on behalf of the Asian States), Czechoslovakia (on behalf of the Eastern European States), Costa Rica (on behalf of the Latin American States) and Finland (on behalf of the Western European and other States), as well as by the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States (LAS) to the United Nations and the representative of SWAPO (A/AC.109/PV.1032). In addition,

messages in connexion with the observance of the Week were received from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (A/AC.109/522), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia (A/AC.109/523) and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines (A/AC.109/524);

(c) In co-operation with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, an exhibit of photographs and publications relating, inter alia, to the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples of southern Africa was organized at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva;

(d) During the Week, the Office of Public Information held screenings of eight films 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 25/

83. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), 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.

84. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1055th meeting, on 13 September.

85. At that meeting, by approving the seventy-ninth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1132), 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.

86. Further, having regard to the tasks entrusted to the Special Committee under article 15 of the Convention, the Chairman of the Committee drew the attention of the administering Powers concerned to the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 26/ for appropriate action.

87. In taking the foregoing actions relating to the Convention, the Special Committee recalled that an integral part of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly with respect to the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), namely, to bring about the immediate and full application of the Declaration in all Territories which had not yet attained independence, was a call for the attainment of that objective "without any distinction as to race, creed or colour". Further, the Special Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in resolution 3481 (XXX), had reiterated its conviction that "the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in colonial Territories will be achieved with the greatest speed by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration". In the view of the Special Committee, the full implementation of the Declaration necessarily implied the exercise by all peoples under colonial domination of the right to self-determination and of all other basic human rights.

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

26/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/10018).

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

1. Security Council

88. In paragraph 11 (b) of its resolution 3481 (XXX), 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".

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

<u>Decision</u>	<u>Relating to</u>	<u>Document</u>
Resolution of 16 June 1976	Southern Rhodesia	S/12098
Consensus of 17 June 1976	Namibia	S/12099

90. Further, at the request of the Special Committee, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Security Council (S/12105) a copy of the report of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Committee at its 1029th meeting, on 1 April 1976 (see chap. VII of the present report, annex I (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)).

91. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the items leading to the above-mentioned decisions are set out in chapters VII to IX of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II).

2. Trusteeship Council

92. 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 XXIV of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. III)).

3. Economic and Social Council

93. 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 13 of resolution 3421 (XXX) 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. 161 below).

#### 4. United Nations Council for Namibia

94. 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, as reflected in paragraph 82 (b) above, the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations, in his capacity as Acting President of the Council, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1032) at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee on 19 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 decisions taken by the Special Committee at its 1041st meeting, on 19 August, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee made a statement at a special meeting organized by the Council on 26 August in observance of Namibia Day (A/AC.131/SR.236 and Corr.1) and, on the same day, the Committee was represented by one of its members at a ceremony marking the opening of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka.

#### 5. Commission on Human Rights

95. During the year, the Special Committee again followed closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly in regard to 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, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories.

96. In its consideration of the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee paid close attention in particular to the consideration by the Commission on Human Rights of an item entitled "The adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa". Further, the Committee took into account the interim report (E/CN.4/1187) of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights, prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 5 (XXXI) of 14 February 1975, which related, inter alia, to developments concerning the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination present in the situation prevailing in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. The Special Committee also took into account resolution 8 (XXXII) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 4 March 1976 and resolution 1991 (IX) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 12 May 1976, on the related item.

#### 6. Special Committee against Apartheid

97. 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 Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement, on 19 March, at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/SR.320). Further, as reflected in paragraph 82 (b) above, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid made a statement at a meeting organized by the Special Committee on 19 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.1032). Subsequently, in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting, on 1 April, the Chairman represented the Committee at an International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in consultation with OAU, held at Havana from 24 to 28 May. Finally, with a view to facilitating the work of the bodies concerned, arrangements were made on three occasions during the year to ensure a co-ordinated representation of the Special Committee and the Special Committee against Apartheid at meetings organized by non-governmental organizations (see paras. 106-108 below).

#### 7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

98. At its 1027th and 1055th meetings, on 18 February and 13 September, 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. 83-87 above).

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

99. 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. 161 below).

100. 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-IX of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II).



## L. CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

101. 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 by the Special Committee, actively participated in the work of the Committee and that of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. In addition, in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it, the six-member Ad Hoc Group dispatched to Africa by the Special Committee in the early part of the year held consultations with the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU at its headquarters at Addis Ababa and with the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at the Committee's headquarters at Dar es Salaam. An account of these consultations is set out in chapter VII of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II).

102. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the Special Committee and in response to an invitation received in that regard, the Chairman of the Committee participated in the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers and the thirteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Port Louis, Mauritius, between 24 June and 6 July.

103. 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. 161 below)).

## M. CO-OPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

104. Having regard to the relevant provisions of resolutions 3481 (XXX) and 3482 (XXX), the Special Committee, as in previous years, followed 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.

International Institute of Human Rights, International  
Commission of Jurists and International Association of  
Democratic Lawyers

105. As a result of the consultations undertaken following the receipt by the Special Committee of an invitation to be represented at the Dakar International

Conference on Namibia and Human Rights 27/ organized under the auspices of the International Institute of Human Rights in collaboration with the International Commission of Jurists and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, and under the sponsorship of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, a delegation consisting of Mr. Frank O. Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago), Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway), Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone) and Mr. Noumou Diakite (Mali) represented the Committee at the Conference, which was held at Dakar between 5 and 8 January 1976. At the 1025th meeting, on 10 February, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of the delegation, gave an account of the relevant activities of the Conference (A/AC.109/PV.1025). The Chairman made a statement in that connexion (A/AC.109/PV.1025).

#### Organisation of African Trade Union Unity

106. At its 1029th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee decided to accept an invitation extended to it by the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) to attend that organization's Congress to be held at Tripoli from 20 to 23 April, and, in the light of the related consultations, to request the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations to represent the Committee on that occasion. At its 1030th meeting, on 15 April, the Special Committee decided to accede to a request from the Special Committee against Apartheid that the Committee's representative to the Congress also represent the Special Committee against Apartheid.

#### World Peace Council

107. Following the completion of its work for the year, the Special Committee was invited by the World Peace Council to be represented at a World Congress on Disarmament and Détente, to be held at Helsinki between 23 and 26 September. Bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid to accept a corresponding invitation from the same organization, the Special Committee, on the basis of consultations, agreed to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to represent it as well on that occasion (see A/AC.115/SR.332).

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27/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 132.

### Other organizations

108. During the year, the Special Committee was also invited to be represented at a Symposium on the Situation of Political Prisoners in Southern Africa organized by the Sub-Committee on Racism and Decolonization of the Special Committee of International Non-Governmental Organizations on Human Rights, to be held at Geneva on 5 and 6 July. Bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid to accept a corresponding invitation, the Special Committee, on the basis of consultations, agreed to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to represent it as well on that occasion (see A/AC.115/SR.326).

109. At its 1053rd meeting, on 9 September, the Special Committee decided to accept in principle an invitation from the Pan-African Youth Movement to be represented at a conference on solidarity with the liberation movements of southern Africa, to be held at London between 16 and 20 October, and authorized its Chairman to hold consultations with members in that connexion and to take appropriate action on the basis of those consultations.

110. Subsequently, at its 1056th meeting, on 17 September, the Special Committee also decided to accept in principle an invitation from the African-American Conferences for the Chairman to participate in a conference of African and American leaders to be held at Maseru between 6 and 10 December, and authorized its Chairman to hold the necessary consultations and take appropriate action on the basis of those consultations.

### 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

111. In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 3420 (XXX), the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter XXXII of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. IV).

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

112. In accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 3398 (XXX), 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. 82 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

113. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1976, 28/ which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 4 of resolution 3481 (XXX), 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. 135 below).

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

114. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

115. 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.

5. Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

116. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1976, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"175. In line with the express wish of the Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration ...". 29/

117. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 4 of resolution 3481 (XXX), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1976, including the decision quoted above.

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28/ Ibid., para. 176.

29/ Ibid., para. 175.

118. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, the Special Committee, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), and in requesting the Sub-Committee on Small Territories to carry out the tasks assigned to it, drew that Sub-Committee's attention to the above decision. The Sub-Committee accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to it for consideration. The Committee also took the above-mentioned decision into account in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings.

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

119. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its work programme for 1976, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"... In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1976 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account." 30/

120. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 4 of resolution 3481 (XXX), approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1976, including the decision quoted above.

121. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as a separate item and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

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30/ Ibid., para. 181.

122. At its 1055th meeting, on 13 September, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-ninth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1132), the Special Committee considered the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters in 1977. At the same meeting, by approving that report, the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly, first, a statement to the effect that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1977, and second, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take such a possibility into account (see para. 160 below).

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

123. 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 XV of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. III).

124. In compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Governments of New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America participated in the Special Committee's consideration of Territories under their respective administration, as reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report. 31/

125. 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. 75 below).

#### 8. Pattern of conferences

126. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided to take up separately an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

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31/ Chaps. VII, VIII, X, XII, XIII, XVI-XVII, XIX-XXIII and XXVI-XXXI (A/31/23/Rev.1, vols. II to IV).

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

128. At its 1055th meeting, on 13 September, by approving the seventy-ninth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1132), the Special Committee decided that, in the light of its experience in previous years, and taking into account the probable workload for 1977, the Committee should hold two sessions during 1977, the first of which should extend from the last week of January to the first week of July, and the second from the first week of August to the first week of September. It was the understanding of the Committee, in taking the foregoing decision, that the programme recommended would not preclude the holding of extrasessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. Further, the first session would include such meetings away from Headquarters as the Committee might decide to hold during 1977 (see para. 122 above). It was also understood that the Committee might review its meetings programme for 1977 early in that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

129. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1978, 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 1977.

#### 9. Control and limitation of documentation

130. At its 1027th and 1055th meetings, on 18 February and 13 September, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth reports of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066 and L.1132), the Special Committee examined the possibility of taking further measures to control and limit its documentation in the light of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly.

131. At its 1055th meeting, on 13 September, the Special Committee decided to continue its examination of further measures to be taken to control and limit its documentation, subject to any decisions which the General Assembly might take at its thirty-first session. The Special Committee further decided to emphasize the necessity for maintaining the status quo in regard to its meeting records.

#### 10. Other questions

132. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of the following General Assembly resolutions:

(a) Resolution 3423 (XXX) concerning offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

(b) Resolution 3422 (XXX) concerning the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(c) Resolution 3377 (XXX) concerning the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(d) Resolution 3382 (XXX) concerning the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights;

(e) Resolution 3383 (XXX) concerning the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa;

(f) Resolution 3384 (XXX) concerning the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind;

(g) Resolution 3389 (XXX) concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

(h) Resolution 3391 (XXX) concerning the restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation;

(i) Resolution 3410 (XXX) concerning the effects of atomic radiation;

(j) Resolution 3411 A (XXX) concerning the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa;

(k) Resolution 3412 (XXX) concerning co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

(l) Resolution 3466 (XXX) concerning the urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban;

(m) Resolution 3468 (XXX) concerning the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

(n) Resolution 3486 (XXX) concerning the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;

(o) Resolution 3517 (XXX) concerning the mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(p) Resolution 3519 (XXX) concerning 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.

133. 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 32/

134. In its resolution 3481 (XXX), 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 Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that were likely to threaten international peace and security. In addition, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable 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 Special Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Further, in its resolution 3482 (XXX), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization. In addition, the General Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Special Committee specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

135. 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 3481 (XXX), reviewed the implementation of the Declaration as well as of the various United Nations resolutions relating to the colonial Territories and, in the light of developments, formulated recommendations for the application of further measures by States, by the competent United Nations organs, and by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to accelerating the pace of decolonization and the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants. The Committee also continued, in accordance with resolution 3398 (XXX), its examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In addition, the Committee, in the light of the relevant provisions of resolutions 3481 (XXX), 3429 (XXX) and 3433 (XXX), continued its

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32/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1976 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and reservations expressed by individual members on matters reviewed in this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the relevant chapters referred to above.

consideration of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration and are incompatible with the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions. Further, the Committee, under the terms of the relevant provisions of resolution 3421 (XXX), continued its examination of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and again adopted a series of recommendations for the attention of the General Assembly. Further, taking into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee continued its examination of the questions of sending visiting missions to Territories and the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Finally, the Committee carried out a number of other specific responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly in various resolutions and undertook other tasks arising from its own previous decisions.

136. The activities outlined above kept the Special Committee fully occupied during its 1976 session. The Special Committee, as in previous years, examined in depth developments relating to southern Africa, and also devoted much attention to studying the conditions prevailing in the smaller colonial Territories, to two of which, the British Virgin Islands and the Tokelau Islands, it dispatched visiting missions. Notwithstanding this heavy workload, the Committee was able also, by meeting as appropriate between January and September and by holding informal consultations among members, to consider and submit recommendations on most of the items on its agenda; as concerns the remaining items, it decided to transmit to the General Assembly such information as would facilitate their consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session. The Special Committee was also represented by its Chairman at ceremonies marking the independence of the Seychelles.

137. As envisaged in its previous report to the General Assembly and within the context of resolution 1654 (XVI), by which the Assembly authorized the Special Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions, the Committee, during the year under review, dispatched a high-level ad hoc group of six of its members to five African capitals in connexion with the discharge of its mandate with specific reference to the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. In so doing, the Special Committee's primary objective was to seek the best ways and means of contributing effectively to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories. At the same time, the Committee was also motivated by the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion in support of the accelerating process of decolonization and, in that context, to give maximum publicity to the related work of the United Nations. As reflected in the relevant chapter of the present report, the meetings in Africa of the Ad Hoc Group, benefiting, as they did, from the active participation of heads of Government as well as of leaders of the national liberation movements of the Territories concerned, proved highly successful and the Group's findings were duly taken into account by the Special Committee during its consideration of the relevant items of its agenda. In that regard, the Special Committee, on the basis of its consideration of the Group's report, inter alia, invited its Chairman to continue to maintain a close working relationship with the Governments of the front-line States and other concerned Member States, OAU and the national liberation movements,

so as to enhance further the Committee's capacity to contribute positively to the endeavours of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to achieve the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration. The Committee also, as suggested by the Ad Hoc Group, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with its Chairman and in consultation with OAU, a proposal to convene in 1977 an international conference for the purpose of mobilizing world public opinion in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Further, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to transmit the Group's report to the Security Council so that it might be made aware of the latest developments relating to Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and take such further measures as it might deem necessary to enable the peoples concerned to achieve their independence.

138. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions 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 ANC (Zimbabwe) in connexion with its consideration of Southern Rhodesia, and of SWAPO in connexion with its consideration of Namibia.

139. 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 the enjoyment of that right by all the means at their disposal. In that regard, it also 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 national liberation movement concerned, ANC (Zimbabwe), the sole and authentic representative of the true aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe. Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, had the primary responsibility for putting an end to the critical situation in the Territory, the Committee called upon that Government to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population and not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty. In addition, the Committee, strongly condemning the continued brutal and repressive measures perpetrated by the illegal régime against the people of Zimbabwe, expressed its firm support of those people, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, in their struggle to achieve majority rule, and emphasized the importance of maintaining a united leadership within the liberation movement. The Committee made the following demands: the termination of the executions of freedom fighters by the illegal régime; 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, as well as the restoration to the population of fundamental human rights; the discontinuance of all repressive measures; the cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory; and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom. The Committee also appealed to all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia.

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 to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement all the assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights. With respect to the sanctions imposed on the illegal racist minority régime by the Security Council, the Committee was deeply disturbed at recent reports of widespread sanctions violations and strongly condemned the policies of those Governments, particularly that of South Africa, which continued to collaborate with the illegal régime. In reaffirming its conviction that the sanctions would not put an end to that régime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory and effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa, the Committee condemned all violations of the sanctions as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter. In particular, the Committee again condemned the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia into the United States, and called on the Government of the United States to repeal all legislation permitting such importation. In the light of the foregoing, the Committee requested the Governments which had not so far done so to: take the necessary measures to ensure that all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction complied strictly with the sanctions; take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction; discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime; and invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory. In commending the action taken by Mozambique in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing sanctions against the illegal régime, the Committee 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, to extend to the Government of Mozambique all necessary assistance to enable it to overcome any economic difficulties resulting from its application of sanctions; furthermore, the Committee requested the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the Government of Mozambique as well as to the Government of Zambia. Finally, the Committee endorsed the recommendation of its Ad Hoc Group that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime must 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.

140. As regards the question of Namibia, which it considered again in the context of the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirmed its previous resolutions and decisions on the question and again denounced the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to terminate its illegal occupation of the Territory as repeatedly requested by the Security Council and in conformity with its obligations under the Charter. In that context, the Committee condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's efforts to bolster its illegal presence by creating an atmosphere of terror in the Territory and by attempting to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia. In particular, the Committee noted that South Africa had not only continued to implement its policy of

"bantustanization" in defiance of United Nations resolutions, but in 1975 had resorted to the strategem of convening a so-called "constitutional conference" of hand-picked representatives, which had proposed a form of self-government based on the principle of apartheid. In noting that the conference was not representative of majority opinion amongst Namibians, the Committee considered that it must be disregarded as a device imposed by South Africa to give a semblance of validity to its preconceived policies, and it reaffirmed that any political solution for the Territory had to be based on the free exercise by all the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee fully endorsed the position of SWAPO, the authentic representative of the people of Namibia, in that respect. Further, mindful that the situation in Namibia posed a threat to international peace and security, the Committee considered that, in the event that South Africa did not comply with the relevant paragraphs of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, the Council should consider the adoption of appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to secure the implementation of its own decisions on the question. In this connexion, the Committee deplored that recent actions by South Africa had so far been in flagrant contradiction to the letter and spirit of the aforementioned resolution. In particular, the Committee condemned South Africa's continued build-up of its armed forces in Namibia, as well as its failure to take the necessary measures, including the release of political prisoners, the abolition of all discriminatory and repressive laws and practices and the provision of facilities for the return of political exiles without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment. The Committee considered that the recent wave of arrests and detentions of Namibians, including all the leaders of SWAPO inside the Territory, had to be seen as evidence of South Africa's intention to resort to ever-increasing violence in an endeavour to obstruct the liberation struggle. In particular, the Committee expressed its profound indignation at the action taken during the year by the illegal régime in Namibia in sentencing to death two members of SWAPO and in sentencing two women to seven and five-year terms of imprisonment, respectively. The Committee accordingly supported the demand by the United Nations Council for Namibia for the immediate and unconditional release of the prisoners, and also the release of all other Namibian political prisoners in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976). At the same time, it was the Committee's view that the international community was responsible for rendering all possible assistance to the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, in their struggle for freedom and independence. To that end, the Committee reiterated its request that all Governments apply Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia. 33/ Furthermore, it strongly recommended that Member States contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia so as to provide greater assistance to the Namibian people, particularly as regards the training of future governmental personnel. In that connexion, the Committee noted with satisfaction the forthcoming entry into operation of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the establishment by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) of an indicative planning figure for Namibia for the

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

period 1977-1981. Finally, conscious of the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal authority of Namibia 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.

141. In regard to the question of Timor, the Special Committee decided to transmit the related documentation to the General Assembly in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-first session.

142. 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 reflected in the relevant chapters of this 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 co-operation which it continued to receive from the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, as administering Powers.

143. 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 that regard, 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. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, at the invitation of the administering Powers concerned and in accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and of the Committee itself, dispatched visiting missions to the British Virgin Islands, under the administration of the United Kingdom, and to the Tokelau Islands, under the administration of New Zealand. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the co-operation extended to the United Nations by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom concerning the receiving of visiting missions in the Territories under their administration. At the same time, deploring the negative attitude of those administering Powers which continued to disregard the repeated appeals made in that connexion by the General Assembly and the Committee, the Committee called upon the administering Powers concerned to reconsider their attitude and to co-operate fully in that regard with the United Nations. In that connexion, the Committee requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the administering Powers concerned with a view to ensuring an early dispatch of such missions to the Territories under their administration.

144. 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 representatives of OAU. The Committee, therefore, continued to be fully apprised of the related developments in the colonial Territories, and in particular of the need of the peoples concerned for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations. In that connexion, the Committee noted with concern that, although there had been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the assistance so far extended by the organizations concerned to the peoples of those Territories and their national liberation movements was still far from adequate. The Committee accordingly reaffirmed its view that the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle of colonial peoples entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to these 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 from colonial rule. 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 again urged the agencies and organizations concerned, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, 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 requested those institutions which had not yet done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Committee further requested 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 were members to ensure the effective implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. In that regard, the Committee 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.

145. During the year under review, the Special Committee also devoted considerable attention to the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In that regard, the Committee, 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 condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of such resources in their best interests. At the same time, the Committee reiterated its view that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates such rights to foreign interests, violates its solemn obligations under the Charter. The Committee reaffirmed that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests, as they operate at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of natural resources by the indigenous inhabitants. The Committee therefore condemned the policies of Governments which continue to support 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 implementation of the Declaration. In that regard, the Committee strongly condemned the nuclear collaboration of certain Western countries with South Africa and called on the Governments concerned to refrain from providing South Africa with facilities which might enable it to produce nuclear materials or reactors. The Committee also renewed its request that the Governments concerned take all necessary measures in respect of their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction who owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, to put an end to such enterprises and prevent new investments. At the same time, the Committee condemned all violations of 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 it requested all States to ensure the discontinuance of all forms of assistance to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. 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 continued 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. Further, 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. The Committee also called upon the administering and occupying Powers to review the wage systems prevailing in the Territories under their administration with a view to applying in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without discrimination. In addition, the Committee requested the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake a wide publicity campaign to inform world public opinion of the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and of the support such monopolies render to the colonialist and racist régimes.

146. Having also continued its study of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, the Special Committee again concluded that such activities and arrangements might constitute an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration. In that regard, the Committee noted with regret that the colonial Powers concerned had not implemented the relevant United Nations resolutions. In the Committee's view, an especially grave situation prevailed in southern Africa where the illegal and racist régimes in power had greatly increased their military expenditures and expanded their armed forces. In Namibia, for example, South Africa had considerably increased its forces in order to crush popular resistance and perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory. In that connexion, the Committee expressed its concern at the continuing co-operation of certain countries with South Africa in supplying it with arms, military equipment and technology. In reaffirming the right of all colonial and other dependent peoples to self-determination and independence, the Committee demanded the cessation of the wars of oppression waged against the peoples of the colonial Territories in southern Africa and the dismantling of all military bases in those Territories. It also appealed to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the oppressed colonial peoples in the area and their national liberation movements. On the basis of its study, the Committee condemned in particular the use of massive armed force by the illegal racist régimes in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia to suppress the liberation struggle in those Territories and the military and political collaboration between the two régimes as well as the recent reinforcement of the military presence of South Africa in Namibia. Furthermore, the Committee condemned certain Western Powers for their continued military collaboration with the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa and it requested all States to cease all such collaboration. It also condemned the nuclear co-operation by those Powers with South Africa and it called upon them to end such co-operation. In addition, the Committee condemned the campaign undertaken by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia to recruit foreign mercenaries for its war against the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement and it demanded that all States take steps to prohibit the recruitment of their nationals as mercenaries. In reiterating its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which are detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, the Committee again requested the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In that connexion, the Committee deplored, among other

things, the 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. Finally, the Special Committee requested the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning military activities and arrangements impeding the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV).

147. 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. In that regard, 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 waged by these peoples and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom and independence. In that context, and bearing in mind the increasingly important role played during the past several years by a number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, the Committee again emphasized that those organizations were in a position to reach broad sectors of public opinion, especially in those countries where the need for information on decolonization was greatest. In the light of the foregoing, it was the view of the Committee that, as a means of ensuring a wider dissemination of information on colonial issues, those organizations should again be invited to intensify their work in that field. In the same context, the Special Committee considered it essential that the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat should take concrete measures to intensify its activities in the field of decolonization, particularly by placing special emphasis on the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the activities of the national liberation movements of the Territories concerned; following closely the directions in which the Special Committee works and publicizing its activities accordingly; establishing closer co-operation with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia through the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the information centres at Lusaka and elsewhere; and intensifying the activities of all information centres, particularly those located in certain countries of western Europe and the Americas. The Special Committee further considered that the Office of Public Information should be urged to undertake an all-out effort to obtain better coverage of decolonization activities in the mass media, particularly in the two aforementioned regions. The Committee also devoted considerable attention to the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization in connexion with its annual observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. In that regard, during a press conference organized, inter alia, in connexion with the Week of Solidarity, the Chairman of the Committee urged the international press to lend its fullest possible co-operation in rallying support for the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples.

148. 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-first session, to continue consideration of the question at its next session.

## P. FUTURE WORK

149. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's thirty-first session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 3481 (XXX), the Special Committee intends during 1977 to intensify its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory as well as the compliance by the colonial Powers with the 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 for the achievement of the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

150. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 11 (b) of resolution 3481 (XXX), 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.

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

152. In line with the express wish of the Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 11 (d) of resolution 3481 (XXX), 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 at its next session 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.

153. Taking into account the provisions of resolution 3398 (XXX) 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 1976, as reflected in chapter V of the present report (see p. 135 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 9 of resolution 3481 (XXX), paragraph 5 of resolution 3429 (XXX) and paragraph 9 of resolution 3433 (XXX).

154. As regards the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of the question during 1977. In doing so, the Committee will once again undertake a review of the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in particular the provisions of those resolutions relating to the Territories in Africa. The Committee 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 1977 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 3421 (XXX), the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU as well as senior members of the organization, as also with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

155. In paragraph 12 of resolution 3481 (XXX), the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers 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 will be noted in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such groups as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its resolution of 17 June 1976 (chap. III of the present report, para. 11 (p. 78 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 other decisions which the Committee may adopt in 1977.

156. The Special Committee is particularly conscious of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the mounting of a world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization. In this connexion, the Committee has proposed that, subject to approval by the General Assembly, an international conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia be held in 1977 under the auspices of the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia. Besides participating actively in the proposed conference, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 3482 (XXX) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, intends to give the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization continuous attention during the coming year. The Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the unit on information relating to decolonization and the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat. In particular, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in close co-operation and collaboration with the Secretariat, will be requested to make further recommendations for consideration by the Committee on ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information, in order to enable the Committee to carry out a continuing programme of activities to this end. In addition, the officers of the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the appropriate offices within the Secretariat with a view to the implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 3482 (XXX), by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, and to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In this connexion, the General Assembly will no doubt wish to invite the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the field of decolonization.

157. In view of the importance which it attaches to the role of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in support of the colonial peoples struggling for liberation, the Special Committee, during the coming year, will continue to seek the close collaboration of such organizations with a view, inter alia, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, the Committee plans to dispatch during 1977 groups of its members to hold consultations with the organizations concerned at their respective headquarters and to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by 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.

158. 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 1977 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 1977 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.

159. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its thirty-first 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 1977. In addition, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In that connexion, the Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation by some of the administering Powers in its work, recommends that the General Assembly should again request the administering Powers concerned to co-operate with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in its work relating to the Territories under their respective administration. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the General Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with 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 General Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

160. 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 1977. The Committee was informed that

the financial implications of visiting groups as envisaged in paragraph 155 above would be in the order of \$144,000. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 158 above) within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), the expenditure would total about \$230,000.

161. The additional programme of widespread and continuous publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization for 1977 (see also para. 156 above), would, it is estimated, give rise to an additional expenditure of approximately \$75,000. Further consultations and contacts envisaged with the specialized agencies and the United Nations system of organizations (see para. 154 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$10,000. In addition, the consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council, together with the related consultations with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Preparatory Committee, would entail an expenditure of about \$5,000. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 154 above) would entail a further expenditure of \$5,300. The consultations and contacts with non-governmental organizations (see para. 157 above) would amount to some \$20,000. Further, the participation of the representatives of the national liberation movements in the Committee's work (see para. 151 above) would give rise to an expenditure in the order of \$13,000. The arrangements, in consultation with OAU and the national liberation movements, for securing information from individuals (see para. 151 above) would entail an expenditure of \$22,500. 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

162. At its 1054th meeting, on 10 September, the Special Committee decided without objection to authorize its Rapporteur to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

163. At the 1056th meeting, on 17 September, statements on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1976 session were made by the Chairman and by the representatives of Sierra Leone (on behalf of African members), India (on behalf of Asian members), Czechoslovakia (on behalf of Eastern European members), Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of Latin American members) and Australia (on behalf of Australia and Norway), as well as by the representatives of Norway and Bulgaria (as Vice-Chairmen) and the Syrian Arab Republic (as Rapporteur) (A/AC.109/PV.1056).

CHAPTER II  
(A/31/23 (Part II))

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## CHAPTER II

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

#### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February 1976, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information and to rename it "Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance" (see chap. I of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. I)). By the same decision, the Special Committee agreed to take up the item separately and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1026th, 1030th, 1046th and 1047th meetings, between 13 February and 2 September.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 3482 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 concerning dissemination of information on decolonization. By paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, "to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization". By paragraph 5 of the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-first session". The Special Committee was also guided by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975. By paragraph 11 (e) of that resolution the Assembly 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 Special Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa who appeared before it during the year. Further, the Committee took into account the report of the Ad Hoc Group established by it at its 1029th meeting, on 1 April 1976 (see chap. VII of the present report, annex I (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)), which visited Africa in April and May 1976.
4. At the 1026th meeting, on 13 February, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1026) in connexion with the production by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat of a film entitled "End of an Era".
5. At its 1030th meeting, on 15 April, the Special Committee considered and approved the 194th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1075), containing its eighth report on the item, which included suggestions concerning the observance in 1976 of the Week of Solidarity

with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. An account of the activities held by the Special Committee in observance of the Week of Solidarity is set out in chapter 1 of the present report (p. 1 above).

6. At the 1046th meeting, on 31 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1046), introduced the 198th report of the Sub-Committee (see annex to the present chapter), containing its ninth report on the item, which included an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat concerning the latter's activities in the dissemination of information on decolonization (see annex to the present chapter).

## B. DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

7. At its 1047th meeting, on 2 September, the Special Committee adopted the ninth report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see para. 6 above) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 12 below).

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

### 1. Southern Rhodesia

9. In a resolution adopted at its 1038th meeting, on 16 June (see chap. VIII of the present report, para. 13 (A/31/23/Rev. 1, vol. II)), the Special Committee, inter alia, 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";

### 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

10. In a resolution adopted at its 1055th meeting, on 13 September (see chap. IV of the present report, para. 9 (p. 84 below)), the Special Committee, inter alia, requested the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat "to undertake a sustained, wide publicity campaign with a view to 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 the colonialist and racist régimes";

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

11. In a decision adopted at its 1055th meeting, on 13 September (see chap. V of the present report, para. 7 (p. 136 below)), the Special Committee, *inter alia*, requested the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat "to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960".

C. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ENDORSED  
BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

12. The conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, which were endorsed by the Special Committee at its 1047th meeting, are set out below.

(1) The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 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 to assist the common-struggle against colonialism and 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 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 of the Secretariat 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.

(3) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, in close co-operation with the Unit on Decolonization established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and in consultation with the Special Committee, 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 African National Council of Zimbabwe and the South West Africa People's Organization.

(b) Follow closely the directions in which the Special Committee works and reflect its activities in the preparation of written and audio/visual materials and, in this respect, give greater publicity to certain items of the Special Committee's agenda, such as the role of foreign economic and other interests and the military activities of colonial Powers which are impeding the full implementation of the Declaration and are barring colonial peoples from achieving their right to self-determination and independence.

(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 1977, a study to evaluate the effectiveness of information centres in Western Europe and the Americas in the dissemination of information on decolonization.

(4) The Sub-Committee regrets that the information supplied by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat covering decolonization should 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 believes 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 countries and to provide the Special Committee with an analysis of the causes for the limited coverage.

(5) A number of non-governmental organizations which have close relationships with the Special Committee in assisting its efforts to implement the Declaration play an increasingly important role in the widespread dissemination of relevant information on decolonization. The Special Committee should again invite these organizations to undertake or intensify their work in this field in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Sub-Committee.

## ANNEX\*

# CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE SECRETARIAT IN THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

## INTRODUCTION

1. All information work on decolonization carried out by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat is based on General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3329 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 3482 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on this problem. In accordance with these resolutions, the Office of Public Information continues to provide respective coverage - by all available means at its disposal - of the meetings of the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other United Nations bodies, as well as to disseminate relevant information through the United Nations information centres and its media services. In this work, divisions and services of the Office of Public Information are assisted by the recently established thematic task force on decolonization, which maintains close working contact with the Co-ordination and Information Section of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization.

2. The following is an outline of the main directions of information work on decolonization of the Office of Public Information, as carried out by its respective divisions and services:

### 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. In addition, press officers often cover meetings held away from Headquarters. When it is not possible, for budget reasons, to send a press officer to cover these meetings, the Press Section extends its co-operation in issuing press releases based on materials it receives from the committees concerned. Announcements of contributions and pledges to the various funds established by the General Assembly in support of the struggle against colonialism, and the texts of messages or statements made by the chairmen of United Nations bodies on decolonization are also issued as press releases.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1123.

4. The Publications Service continues to publicize the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization through the quarterly magazine, Objective: Justice, and the bulletin, the United Nations and Southern Africa. Both periodicals are published in English and French. The Service also issues special pamphlets and booklets on decolonization topics, such as Namibia: A Trust Betrayed. Summaries of the work of United Nations bodies dealing with decolonization and related subjects appear in the UN Monthly Chronicle and the Yearbook of the United Nations.

## 2. RADIO

5. Decolonization remains one of the principal public information themes accentuated by the Radio and Visual Services Division. In 1975/76, there was a relatively slight increase in the Division's total output on decolonization and related questions. For instance, during the first quarter of 1976, a record number of radio programmes in the weekly "Perspective" series were devoted entirely to topics such as Namibia, sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and Angola. Some 120 radio stations throughout the world continued to use "Perspectives", which is adapted from English into 12 languages, including local ones. Some of the adaptations are done by local stations. The weekly half-hour programme, "L'Afrique à l'ONU", which is now broadcast by 28 stations in Africa and 10 outside the continent, carries features on decolonization and related questions. Other transcription programmes which carry items on those questions include "Perspective - 1976" (a French language fortnightly current affairs programme), utilized by stations throughout the world; the Portuguese weekly: "A Vitrina do Mundo", broadcast regularly by 17 stations; "The Week at the United Nations", a radio newsreel in English, which is used by several hundred stations in Africa, Asia and Oceania, Canada, the Caribbean and the United States of America; and the Spanish language magazine, "Puntos Cardinales".

6. Although United Nations Radio continues to rely on statements by delegates in meetings at Headquarters, as a source for its current affairs and feature programmes, more emphasis is placed on special recorded interviews with delegates and members of liberation movements. For instance, the Chairman of the Special Committee was interviewed specially for the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Chairman and members of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976 were interviewed on the eve of their departure for Africa at the end of April 1976, for a special edition of "Perspective". The Group's visit was given extensive coverage, including dispatches from Lusaka and Maputo in English, French, Portuguese and Swahili. The meetings of the Special Committee in Lisbon also received special coverage in all the languages used by United Nations Radio.

7. In addition to its transcription programme output, United Nations Radio continues its short-wave broadcasts (in 17 languages) of news compiled by the News and Central Programme Section. At least 80 items on decolonization and related questions appeared from May 1975 to April 1976 in the news bulletins broadcast weekly, and daily during the thirtieth session of the General Assembly. Weekly



summaries of United Nations news in various languages were also recorded at Headquarters and pouched to radio stations world-wide.

8. By broadcasting live some meetings of the Fourth Committee, the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly and all meetings of the Security Council during the above-mentioned period, United Nations Radio gave additional coverage to the activities of those bodies in the field of decolonization and related issues. These live broadcasts were also made available to media networks in the United States and to stations WNYC-AM and WKCR-FM in New York, for relay and other purposes.

### 3. TELEVISION, FILMS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND EXHIBITS

9. The Television News Section of the Radio and Visual Services Division gives full television coverage to important meetings, briefings and press conferences on issues of decolonization. Stations and networks were provided, for instance, with additional material on the Namibia Day ceremony, activities in commemoration of Africa Liberation Day and the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. All meetings of the Security Council and relevant activities of the Special Committee and the General Assembly are televised and the films disseminated through television news channels.

10. The Photographs and Exhibits Section has set up a semi-permanent exhibit on Namibia in the General Assembly lobby. Five duplicate sets of the same exhibit were prepared for mounting at Dakar for the International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, in January 1976, and for the opening of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka. A major exhibit on the history of decolonization was produced for the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. Field coverage was also given to Namibia and the independence of Mozambique and Angola.

11. The Section's output included photo coverage of United Nations activities on decolonization. A staff photographer accompanied the United Nations Visiting Mission to Spanish Sahara, and a photo feature based on the visit was given wide distribution. Another photo feature was prepared in connexion with the observance of the Week of Solidarity and received wide distribution.

### 4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

#### A. Policy and Programme Section

12. In accordance with the mandate from the Special Committee, which adopted a programme of activities for the observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration, held on 12 December 1975, the Section issued a circular in

October 1975 containing part of the programme applicable to the Office of Public Information, which it sent to all the directors and chiefs of the 56 United Nations information centres and services.

13. Through this circular, each centre director was given guidelines to help him in his effort of bringing to the attention of all segments of the public in his geographical area of responsibility, the progress achieved by the United Nations in the elimination of colonialism since the adoption on 14 December 1960 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The centre directors were instructed to send to the Section a special report on the specific programmes and activities undertaken by their centres in connexion with the observance of the anniversary.

14. To date, reports from the following centres have been received: Accra, Addis Ababa, Baghdad, Bucharest, Cairo, Dar es Salaam, Islamabad, Khartoum, Kinshasa, Lima, Nairobi, New Delhi, Prague, Rabat, Rome and Teheran. Other centres mentioned their activities in their quarterly progress reports for the period September-December 1975, including Athens, Belgrade, Copenhagen, Geneva, Katmandu, Khartoum, Lagos, Lomé, Lusaka, Manila, Mexico City, Moscow, Paris, Port Moresby, San Salvador and Yaounde.

15. Both the special and progress reports indicate that information centres have made continued efforts to inform the public about the aims and activities of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, largely through the distribution of information material and also by means of organized activities, including lectures, seminars, photo exhibits and film shows. The subject-matters included the independence of Angola, the Comoros and Mozambique, as well as the measures being taken against the racist régimes in southern Africa. The results reported are quite impressive.

16. At many centres, activities marking the occasion brought the issues relating to the work of the United Nations in Namibia into focus, as well as the concern of the international community over the situation in Angola and the liberation movements in Southern Rhodesia. They also highlighted the problem of refugees and the plight of victims of drought and famine in other parts of Africa.

17. In April 1976, the information centres at Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam, Kinshasa, Lusaka and Nairobi assisted a mission of the Special Committee, while organizing full publicity programmes. A mission of the Special Committee against Apartheid was also given assistance and publicity in January by the centres at Accra, Cairo and London. A similar mission was also assisted in March by the centres at Brussels, Geneva and Prague. During the Dakar International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights in January, the information centre at Dakar rendered all necessary assistance.

18. In November 1975, the Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization was given full assistance by the information centres at Port-of-Spain in conjunction with his visits to Surinam, Trinidad and

Tobago and Venezuela. Travel by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia was followed closely and assisted by the information centres in Europe and Africa from October 1975 to May 1976.

19. The following is a brief summary of the work of the information centres on decolonization.

### Publications

20. The following materials were distributed to the public through schools, colleges, non-governmental organizations and the information media: Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; Objective Justice: Apartheid and Freedom in Southern Africa; Basic Facts about the United Nations; Suggestions for Speakers; Decolonization; and a large number of other pamphlets and periodicals on Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the International Trusteeship System.

### Press releases

21. The United Nations information centres issued special releases and circulars for distribution to the news media and non-governmental organizations on the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration and followed them up with press kits, background releases, press features, photos and posters and an updated listing of Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned. Results show quite an extensive coverage by the information media which, in addition to using the centres' releases and background material, carried editorials, essays and analyses.

### Audio-visual material

22. Informational material disseminated by the information centres included: United Nations films, radio and television programmes, photos and posters, as well as locally initiated radio and television interviews. Films included: "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed"; "Apartheid - 20th Century Slavery"; "Uhuru"; "Prison Conditions in South Africa"; "Committee of 24 on Decolonization"; "The Wasted Years"; and "Four Ladies". Radio programmes, many of them locally originated, were: "The 4 o'clock newsletter", "Until Liberation", "The topic of the day", "Perspective" and "International Horizons". The specially arranged radio and television interviews involved centre directors and prominent local personnel as panelists. For instance, A Voice of Kenya television panel discussion, "Current Affairs", was arranged by the centre at Nairobi in co-ordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and two senior officials from the Ministry took part in the programme.

### Special observance and other activities

23. As in the previous years, the centres, in co-ordination with non-governmental organizations and appropriate government offices, organized special meetings, lectures, film showings, photo exhibits and panel discussions on the evils of colonialism. At Bucharest, for instance, the Romanian League of Friendship with Peoples in Asia and Africa sponsored a commemorative meeting attended by government officials and representatives of non-governmental organizations. The centre director gave a lecture on the importance of the event. At Prague, a large public gathering was held at Charles University where a resolution was adopted following a series of lectures, including one given by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and also by the Acting Director of the Centre. At Lima, a "dialogue encounter" was held by the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mark the occasion, while at Kinshasa the director of the centre addressed a gathering of 220 high school students on "The Work of the United Nations in Decolonization".

### B. Special Projects Unit

24. The Special Projects Unit dealt with the problems of decolonization in a section of the "Suggestions for Speakers" leaflet. This subject was also extensively dealt with during the 1975 Summer Student Intern Programme, with a scheduled briefing by the Chief of the Secretariat Services Division of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization.

### C. Non-Governmental Organizations Section

25. A briefing on Namibia was delivered to the non-governmental organizations associated with the Office of Public Information by the Principal Officer of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. A report of this briefing was circulated to all United Nations information centres for dissemination to interested non-governmental organizations.

### D. Education information programmes

26. Participants in the 1975 Triangular Fellowship Programme, who came from 16 countries, were briefed on two occasions on the subject of decolonization, following which they received transcripts of the briefings.

### E. Information Support Section

27. In order to assist directors and chiefs of information centres achieve proper dissemination of this material, the Section frequently sends covering telegrams and circular memoranda.

28. In addition, publications and documents relevant to the activities of United Nations organs and bodies concerned with decolonization are pouched to information centres and services, according to distribution patterns prepared by the Section. Whenever the opportunity arises, as in the case of proceedings of the Special Committee, telegrams are sent to a specific list of centres more directly involved with decolonization. Special efforts were made to publicize visits to Africa by the Secretary-General, his special representatives and missions of the Special Committee.

29. Circular memoranda and telegrams highlight all major debates and actions taken by United Nations bodies in the field of decolonization. Such communications request widest dissemination by the centres of a particular item and require a report back on media coverage in their area. These reports and press clippings are then circulated to the United Nations bodies or officials concerned.

#### F. Visitors' Section

30. In their lectures to visitors, tour guides continued during the period under review to speak about United Nations activities in the field of decolonization, especially when talking about the work of the Trusteeship Council and the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Visitors were also briefed on the background to the International Trusteeship System and the progress made in enabling Trust Territories to achieve complete independence. It is estimated that well above 500,000 visitors took guided tours during the period under review and were briefed on the subject of decolonization.

#### G. Group Programme Unit

31. In addition to the general briefings mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Group Programme Unit arranged the following briefings specifically on decolonization during the period June 1975-May 1976:

<u>Audience</u>	<u>Location</u>
1,344 a/	Headquarters
200	Pennsylvania
250	New York
900	Virginia
<u>2,694</u>	

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a/ Twenty briefings.

32. United Nations films on decolonization were scheduled on a regular basis. These films were also incorporated in regular programming for visiting groups.

#### H. Public Inquiries Unit

33. During the period under review, the Public Inquiries Unit received approximately 500 queries from teachers, students, librarians and individuals requesting information on decolonization. In reply, they were supplied with the various available free material, such as the text of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the background papers Decolonization and the Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization: What it is. What it does. How it works; issues of Objective: Justice; press releases; and documents pertaining to the activities of the Special Committee. Also supplied to inquirers were issues of Decolonization, a publication issued by the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization.

#### 5. CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

34. The Centre regularly issues its own press releases and publishes feature articles on United Nations activities in the field of decolonization, including, for example, "Foreign Economic Interests Continue Support of Racist Régimes in Southern Africa, Says U.N. Report" and "Les activités économiques étrangères: un frein pour la décolonisation en Namibie et en Rhodésie". In addition, socio-economic aspects of decolonization are dealt with occasionally in the "Development Forum", published by the Centre at Geneva.

CHAPTER III  
(A/31/23 (Part II))

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### CHAPTER III

#### QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

##### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 1027th meeting, on 18 February 1976, by approving the seventy-eighth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item. The Special Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connexion with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1025th, 1029th and 1040th meetings, between 10 February and 17 June.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of this resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Powers 'to co-operate, or 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'. The Special Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3429 (XXX) and 3433 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 relating to specific Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned, by which the Assembly called on the administering Powers concerned to reconsider their attitude towards receiving United Nations visiting missions and to permit access by such missions to the Territories under their administration. In addition, the Special Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3425 (XXX), 3426 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3428 (XXX), 3431 (XXX) and 3433 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 relating respectively to Montserrat; the Gilbert Islands; Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands; the Tokelau Islands; the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides, Pitcairn and Tuvalu; and resolutions 3458 A and B (XXX) of 10 December relating to Spanish Sahara; 3480 (XXX) of 11 December relating to French Somaliland; and 3485 (XXX) of 12 December relating to Timor. The Special Committee further took into account the consensus adopted by the General Assembly at its 2431st plenary meeting, on 8 December, concerning the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and St. Helena. 1/

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 119, item 23.



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, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1012th meeting, on 13 August 1975. 2/ At the 1040th meeting, on 17 June 1976, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, during further consultations, the representative of the United States of America had assured him that the United States delegation would continue to co-operate with the Committee in its consideration of the questions of American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands, at both the sub-committee and plenary levels. With respect to the question of receiving visiting missions in those Territories, the representative of the United States had stated that while his Government would not exclude the possibility of such visiting missions, it was of the view that the information available to the Committee on those Territories was more than adequate (see A/AC.109/PV.1040).

5. During the year under review, the Special Committee dispatched a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands, in response to an invitation extended to it by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see A/AC.109/PV.1025 and 1029). In addition, the Special Committee, in the context of resolution 3428 (XXX), also dispatched a visiting mission to the Tokelau Islands at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand (see A/AC.109/PV.1025 and 1029). An account of the Committee's consideration of the reports of these visiting missions is set out in chapters XVII and XXVIII of the present report (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. III).

6. At the 1040th meeting, on 17 June, the Chairman submitted to the Special Committee for its consideration a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1094), prepared by him on the basis of consultations.

7. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1040), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 11 below).

8. On 22 June, the text of the resolution (see para. 11 below) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their 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 mentioned in paragraph 3 above, as well as previous decisions of the Special Committee relating to the item.

10. Subsequently, the Special Committee, by approving the relevant reports of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories and the reports of the visiting missions, endorsed a number of conclusions, recommendations and consensuses concerning,

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2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 12.

inter alia, the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as reflected in the following chapters of the present report:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Territory</u>	<u>Document</u>
XV.	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	A/31/23/Rev.1, volume III
XVI.	New Hebrides	"
XVII.	Tokelau Islands	"
XIX.	Gilbert Islands and Tuvalu	"
XX.	St. Helena	"
XXII.	American Samoa	"
XXIII.	Guam	"
XXVII.	Bermuda	A/31/23/Rev.1, volume IV
XXVIII.	British Virgin Islands	"
XXIX.	Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands	"
XXXI.	United States Virgin Islands	"

#### B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/535) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1040th meeting, on 17 June, to which reference is made in paragraphs 6 and 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

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

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

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3/ See annex to the present chapter.

Bearing in mind 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,

Having dispatched during 1976 visiting missions to the British Virgin Islands under the administration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to the Tokelau Islands under the administration of New Zealand, at the invitation of the respective Governments,

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

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

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

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

ANNEX\*

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

1. At its 1012th meeting, on 13 August 1975, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. a/  
The resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the co-operation extended to the United Nations by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal,

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1093.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 12.

Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the receiving of visiting missions in the Territories under their administration;

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

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

2. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Chairman entered into consultations in February 1976 with those representatives of the administering Powers who, having regard to the appeals addressed to them in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, had indicated their preparedness to hold discussions with him on the question, namely the representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

3. In response to the request addressed to them by the General Assembly in paragraph 12 of resolution 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate and on the basis of consultations to be held subsequently. The Chairman notes with satisfaction the positive attitude maintained by the three Governments in this regard, as a consequence of which the Special Committee has been able during the current year to dispatch visiting missions to the British Virgin Islands under United Kingdom administration and to the Tokelau Islands under New Zealand administration.

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

## CHAPTER IV

(A/31/23 (Part III))

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

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## CHAPTER IV

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

### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1044th, 1045th, 1054th and 1055th meetings, between 23 August and 13 September 1976.

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 3398 (XXX) of 21 November 1975 relating to the item, and resolution 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as those resolutions relating to the colonial Territories in Africa.

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, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands (see annexes I-V to the present chapter). The Special Committee also took into account the report of the Ad Hoc Group established at its 1029th meeting, on 1 April 1976 (see chap. VII of the present report, annex I (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)), which visited Africa during April and May 1976 in connexion with the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the Committee by the General Assembly.

4. At the 1044th meeting, on 23 August, the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1044). Statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Sierra Leone and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1044).

5. At the 1045th meeting, on 24 August, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mali, Yugoslavia, Iraq and China (A/AC.109/PV.1045). The representatives of the Soviet Union and China made further statements in the exercise of their right of reply (A/AC.109/PV.1045). Statements were also made by the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.1045).

6. At the 1054th meeting, on 10 September, the representative of Sierra Leone introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1130) which was sponsored by Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

7. At the 1055th meeting, on 13 September, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution by a vote of 21 to none, with 1 abstention. Statements in

explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Norway and Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1055).

8. On 23 September, the text of the resolution (see below) was transmitted to all States, to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and to OAU.

#### B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

9. The text of resolution A/AC.109/540, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1055th meeting, on 13 September, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 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",

Taking into account the report of its Ad Hoc Group established at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976, 1/

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 violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and the States whose economic interests are involved in the colonial Territories have

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1/ Chap. VII to the present report, annex I (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II).



continued to disregard United Nations decisions related to the item, that they have failed to implement, in particular, resolution 2621 (XXV) and also General Assembly resolution 3398 (XXX) of 21 November 1975, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so, to take legislative, administrative or other measures in order to put an end to enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are owned by their nationals or bodies corporate under their jurisdiction, whenever such enterprises are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, and to prevent new investments which run counter to such interests,

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 and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which 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, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), respectively,

Deeply concerned at the growing investments of foreign capital in the production of uranium and at the extent of the nuclear collaboration of certain Western countries with South Africa in providing the Pretoria régime with equipment and technology which increases its nuclear capability and reflects the intensified support of foreign interests in South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as South Africa's own growth as a nuclear Power,

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

Conscious of the continued need to mobilize public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of the natural and human resources which impede 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 their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa 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 foreign economic and other activities in the colonial Territories as impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 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, 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;

6. Strongly condemns the nuclear collaboration of certain Western countries with South Africa in providing the racist régime with equipment and technology which increases its nuclear capability, and calls on the Governments concerned to refrain from extending facilities directly or indirectly to enable South Africa to undertake the production of uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials or reactors;

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 Africa, which 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;

8. 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, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

9. 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;

10. Calls upon all Governments to refrain from extending facilities directly or indirectly to South Africa which may enable it to undertake the production of uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials or reactors;

11. Calls upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

12. Strongly condemns the policy of the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention 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 forthwith all such collaboration;

13. 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, as well as in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in General 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;

14. Calls upon the administering and occupying Powers to review the wage systems prevailing in the Territories under their administration with a view to applying in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without discrimination;

15. Requests the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake a sustained, wide publicity campaign with a view to 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 the colonialist and racist régimes.

**ANNEX I\***

**WORKING PAPER ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA**

**CONTENTS**

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1083.

## INTRODUCTION

1. Southern Rhodesia has a long history of labour and wage practices which have exploited African workers. This exploitation has benefited foreign economic interests and European businessmen, farmers and domestic labour employers. In fact, since the colonization of Southern Rhodesia in 1890, there has been close collaboration between the successive régimes of Southern Rhodesia, foreign economic interests and European employers in so far as the exploitation of African labour is concerned.

2. Land policies in Southern Rhodesia are designed to force the African from his land and thus create a labour market for the European farmers and the foreign economic interests. a/ As early as 1900, the Government of Southern Rhodesia created labour bureaux whose purpose was to mobilize African labour and, according to Professor John M. MacKenzie, "hold down wages by boosting supply, and to provide employers with greater control over their labourers". b/ In 1902, when African peasants in Southern Rhodesia seemed to be prospering in their traditional agriculture and were therefore not interested in working for foreign companies, especially mining companies, these companies, in association with the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, suggested that they should themselves begin co-operative farming in order to undercut the African peasant producers. This partly explains why the Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd. (RHOCORP), of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, went into maize production, hitherto the preserve of African peasants. The land available to Africans was further reduced when Lonrho, Ltd., of the United Kingdom, principally a mining concern, went into cattle ranching. Today it holds over 405,000 hectares of land for ranching. Professor MacKenzie states in his article that during the period (1902-1907), in which mining concerns were complaining about what they regarded as "prosperity in the peasant sector", the land allocated for African reserves was reduced.

3. The present paper examines labour practices and wage structures in Southern Rhodesia with special attention to the agricultural and industrial sectors of the economy. As previously reported, c/ the industrial sector of the Southern Rhodesian economy is dominated by foreign economic interests. Although most of the companies operating in Southern Rhodesia are registered as Southern Rhodesian companies, they are largely subsidiaries of foreign companies. The agricultural sector is dominated by European settlers. In fact, the African rural areas are not considered as part of the agricultural sector of the Southern Rhodesian economy. Under the domination of the illegal régime, the rural areas barely sustain African life at the subsistence level.

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a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix III, paras. 7-9.

b/ John M. MacKenzie, "Colonial Labour Policy and Rhodesia", The Rhodesian Journal of Economics, vol. 8, No. 1 (March 1974), p. 10.

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix 1, paras. 2-7.

## 1. EXPLOITATION OF LABOUR IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

4. European agriculture is the biggest employer of African labour in Southern Rhodesia. In 1974, 357,600 Africans worked in this sector of the economy (see table 1 below). This sector, together with private domestic service, which in 1974 employed 130,900 Africans, is the most exploitative sector of labour in Southern Rhodesia.

5. Employment in the European agricultural and domestic service sectors is still governed by the Masters and Servants Act (chap. 247) of 29 November 1901. This Act originated in British Ordinance No. 1 of 1899, which was to govern the relationship between masters and servants in Southern Rhodesia. Although the Masters and Servants Act has been amended several times, it has remained basically the same as when it was designed seven decades ago. Further, as Mr. Duncan G. Clarke stated in his article on the subject, "although it may be legitimately argued that the Act itself, in terms of the letter of the law, is today not widely applied in Rhodesia, it does still set the pattern and tone of labour relations in those industries to which it does apply". d/

6. The Act has no provision for trade unionism, collective bargaining or wage-setting machinery. Even when the Industrial Conciliation Act was passed in 1959, recognizing Africans in the industrial sector of the economy as "employees" for the purposes of collective bargaining and trade union registration, no such provisions were made for African workers in the European agricultural and domestic serving sectors.

7. As a result, a worker in the European agricultural or domestic service sector is at the mercy of the employer's discretion and thus becomes a victim of what Mr. Clarke describes as "custom and historical practice and the vagaries of the economic tide". The Masters and Servants Act states that a yearly contract may not allow more than 313 work days, and a working day may not consist of more than 10 hours. This therefore means that a worker in the European agricultural or domestic service sector has only 52 free days a year, giving an average of one free or rest day a week. There is no provision for any other leave or for the establishment of minimum wages.

8. The Act provides penalties for numerous "offences" committed by a worker against an employer. For example, a worker is liable to a fine of \$R 8 e/ if he "is abusive or insulting in language or conduct, to his employer, his employer's wife and children or any other person placed by his employer in authority over him". f/ An African worker in the European agricultural or domestic service sector is not permitted to break a contract. In the event of such an action, the worker can be fined \$R 8 and is bound to return to his employer to serve out the unexpired period of his contract.

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d/ Duncan G. Clarke, Domestic Workers in Rhodesia: The Economics of Masters and Servants (Gwelo, Mambo Press, 1974).

e/ Since September 1975, one Southern Rhodesian dollar (\$R 1.00) has equalled \$US 1.60 (see chap. VIII of the present report, annex, para. 106 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)).

f/ Duncan G. Clarke, op. cit., p. 56.

9. Statistics indicate that despite economic sanctions, the average farm profit in European agriculture in 1970/71 was 149.6 per cent over 1968/69. According to the Commission of Inquiry into Agricultural Input Costs, during that same period, African labour costs in that sector dropped by 14.9 per cent. g/ In the European agricultural sector, part of the wages of the workers is paid in kind, generally on the basis of what the employer considers necessary for subsistence, a practice which has contributed to the undernourishment of African agricultural workers. No study has yet been conducted of the poverty datum line of African workers in the agricultural sector. Table 1 below shows the average annual wages of workers from 1965 to 1974.

10. In the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Agricultural Input Costs, published in 1973 at the request of the illegal régime, there is a complete disregard of labour as an input in agricultural production. In fact, labour is not mentioned in the summary of recommendations made by the Commission. The Commission's recommendations are confined to prices and standards, the financial plight of Midlands farmers, financial surveys, statistical information and farm financial management. There is no evidence in the report that the Commission solicited the views of the African workers in this sector.

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g/ Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Agricultural Input Costs  
(Salisbury, September 1973).

Table 1

## Southern Rhodesia: employment and earnings, 1965-1974

## A. Africans

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Number in employment (thousands)									
Agriculture and forestry . . . . .	289.0	272.0	271.0	282.0	300.5	290.5	303.4	314.2	348.1	357.6
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	43.6	45.7	47.3	48.4	50.4	53.3	55.9	54.2	54.4	58.0
Manufacturing . . . . .	68.8	68.5	74.7	82.0	90.2	99.5	105.3	112.6	120.2	130.3
Electricity and water . . . . .	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.2
Construction . . . . .	28.8	29.4	30.0	35.3	39.5	41.7	46.2	50.2	57.0	62.4
Finance, insurance and real estate . . . . .	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.8
Distribution, restaurants and hotels . . . . .	41.3	38.7	40.6	43.4	46.7	46.2	50.7	57.5	63.1	65.3
Transport and communications . . . . .	15.8	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.9	17.0	18.7	19.2	20.5	21.6
Public administration . . . . .	20.3	21.5	23.2	24.5	26.2	27.4	27.2	27.2	28.8	29.8
Education . . . . .	23.5	24.5	23.5	24.3	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.9	26.0	27.2
Health . . . . .	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8
Private domestic service . . . . .	94.7	95.7	97.8	102.0	105.8	108.4	114.2	120.1	125.6	130.9
Other services . . . . .	17.4	19.8	20.8	21.1	21.5	24.3	25.6	28.2	29.1	32.2
Total	656.0	644.0	658.0	693.0	735.0	747.0	785.0	844.0	889.0	933.0

  

	Average earnings (Southern Rhodesian dollars)									
Agriculture and forestry . . . . .	123	125	123	125	123	127	131	133	142	158
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	298	300	308	322	334	343	353	361	397	422
Manufacturing . . . . .	419	426	432	445	474	478	482	527	566	627
Electricity and water . . . . .	378	368	395	390	400	448	483	505	536	583
Construction . . . . .	372	367	377	403	385	439	496	519	502	578
Finance, insurance and real estate . . . . .	524	580	590	620	656	714	743	759	817	865
Distribution, restaurants and hotels . . . . .	344	349	348	388	403	450	479	486	505	557
Transport and communications . . . . .	623	632	649	626	654	629	743	773	817	907
Public administration . . . . .	340	367	358	376	408	409	478	563	594	674
Education . . . . .	468	506	540	572	609	656	758	766	820	919
Health . . . . .	438	486	496	532	564	579	618	671	702	773
Private domestic service . . . . .	240	243	251	261	262	277	289	310	322	322
Other services . . . . .	328	328	356	389	419	428	426	437	474	506
Total	250	259	267	278	287	306	325	339	357	398



	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
						<u>Total earnings</u>			
						(million Southern Rhodesian dollars)			
Agriculture and forestry . . . . .	35.7	33.9	33.2	34.6	36.9	36.8	39.8	44.5	56.6
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	13.0	13.8	14.6	15.6	16.9	18.3	19.0	19.6	24.5
Manufacturing . . . . .	28.8	29.2	32.3	36.5	42.8	47.6	50.7	59.3	81.7
Electricity and water . . . . .	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.0
Construction . . . . .	10.7	10.8	11.3	14.3	15.2	18.3	22.9	26.0	36.1
Finance, insurance and real estate . . . . .	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.3
Distribution, restaurants and hotels . . . . .	14.2	13.5	15.2	16.8	18.8	21.0	24.3	27.9	36.4
Transport and communications . . . . .	9.7	9.7	10.1	9.8	10.4	10.7	13.9	14.9	16.7
Public administration . . . . .	6.9	7.9	8.3	9.2	10.7	11.2	13.0	15.3	20.1
Education . . . . .	11.0	12.4	12.7	13.9	15.1	16.0	18.5	19.1	25.0
Health . . . . .	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.5	6.8
Private domestic service . . . . .	22.7	23.3	24.6	26.6	27.8	30.0	33.0	37.3	42.1
Other services . . . . .	5.7	6.5	7.4	8.2	9.0	10.4	10.9	12.3	16.3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>210.9</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>255.1</b>	<b>286.0</b>	<b>371.4</b>

Table 1 (continued)

## B. European, Asian and Coloured persons

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
				Number in employment						
Agriculture and forestry . . . . .	4 360	4 370	4 090	4 060	4 540	4 590	4 640	4 680	4 800	4 900
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	2 950	3 140	3 230	3 340	3 450	3 740	3 670	3 650	3 960	4 300
Manufacturing . . . . .	15 100	15 110	15 700	16 890	17 480	18 490	19 720	21 340	22 050	23 680
Electricity and water . . . . .	1 220	1 260	1 210	1 380	1 410	1 440	1 590	1 680	1 750	1 750
Construction . . . . .	5 460	5 680	5 760	6 360	6 850	7 220	7 630	7 700	7 710	7 970
Finance, insurance and real estate . . . . .	5 680	5 690	5 740	5 970	6 380	6 550	7 070	7 740	8 300	8 700
Distribution, restaurants and hotels . . . . .	19 900	18 080	17 970	18 960	19 630	19 970	21 000	21 850	22 920	22 970
Transport and communications . . . . .	9 660	9 960	10 130	9 970	10 020	10 240	10 490	10 740	10 880	10 990
Public administration . . . . .	9 670	10 450	10 840	11 090	11 410	11 610	12 230	12 650	12 450	12 610
Education . . . . .	5 630	5 740	5 790	5 920	6 120	6 580	6 600	6 920	7 210	7 160
Health . . . . .	2 800	2 860	2 920	3 010	3 040	3 180	3 480	3 790	3 870	4 130
Private domestic service . . . . .	350	370	400	430	430	480	480	480	480	500
Other services . . . . .	7 000	7 370	7 840	8 370	8 810	9 570	9 740	9 900	10 420	10 590
Total . . . . .	89 700	90 100	91 700	95 800	99 600	103 700	108 400	112 900	116 400	118 800

## Average earnings

## (Southern Rhodesian dollars)

Agriculture and forestry . . . . .	2 729	2 540	2 592	2 562	2 643	2 698	2 740	2 863	3 160	3 551
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	3 438	3 486	3 490	3 640	4 224	4 456	4 809	4 918	5 335	6 056
Manufacturing . . . . .	2 874	2 932	3 032	3 162	3 330	3 624	3 847	4 151	4 511	5 075
Electricity and water . . . . .	3 361	3 413	3 435	3 696	3 830	3 840	3 371	4 690	5 058	5 525
Construction . . . . .	2 802	2 870	2 813	2 940	3 139	3 241	3 696	4 173	4 267	4 829
Finance, insurance and real estate . . . . .	2 584	2 654	2 790	2 958	3 110	3 380	3 328	3 702	3 833	4 412
Distribution, restaurants and hotels . . . . .	2 161	2 251	2 320	2 426	2 476	2 654	2 948	3 170	3 372	3 691
Transport and communications . . . . .	2 950	3 183	3 243	3 210	3 423	3 564	3 758	4 138	4 474	4 907
Public administration . . . . .	2 678	2 766	2 786	2 904	3 076	3 127	3 339	3 526	3 886	4 212
Education . . . . .	2 258	2 314	2 384	2 546	2 700	2 709	3 117	3 380	3 630	4 077
Health . . . . .	1 904	2 048	2 098	2 166	2 314	2 388	2 667	2 765	2 946	3 195
Private domestic service . . . . .	960	970	980	990	1 000	1 000	1 050	1 050	1 050	1 100
Other services . . . . .	2 314	2 307	2 283	2 485	2 599	2 602	2 700	2 889	3 340	3 585
Total . . . . .	2 580	2 665	2 715	2 822	2 975	3 114	3 356	3 625	3 899	4 333

## Total earnings

## (million Southern Rhodesian dollars)

Agriculture and forestry . . . . .	11.9	11.1	10.6	10.4	12.0	12.2	12.7	13.4	15.2	17.4
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	10.2	11.0	11.2	12.2	14.6	16.7	17.7	18.0	18.9	21.9
Manufacturing . . . . .	43.4	44.6	47.6	53.4	58.2	67.0	75.9	88.6	98.9	116.1
Electricity and water . . . . .	4.1	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	7.0	7.9	8.9	9.9
Construction . . . . .	15.3	16.3	16.2	18.7	21.5	23.4	28.2	31.3	32.9	38.5
Finance, insurance and real estate . . . . .	14.6	15.2	16.0	17.6	19.8	21.5	23.5	28.7	31.8	38.4
Distribution, restaurants and hotels . . . . .	43.0	40.7	41.7	46.0	48.6	53.0	61.9	69.5	77.5	84.8
Transport and communications . . . . .	28.3	31.7	32.9	36.0	34.3	36.3	39.4	44.4	48.7	53.9
Public administration . . . . .	25.9	28.9	30.2	32.2	35.1	36.3	40.9	44.6	48.2	53.1
Education . . . . .	12.8	13.2	13.8	15.1	16.5	17.8	20.6	23.4	26.2	29.2
Health . . . . .	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.6	9.3	10.5	11.4	13.2
Private domestic service . . . . .	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other services . . . . .	16.1	17.0	17.9	20.6	22.9	24.9	26.3	28.6	34.7	36.0
Total . . . . .	231.4	240.1	249.1	270.3	296.3	322.9	363.8	409.3	453.9	514.9

Source: Economic Survey of Rhodesia, Salisbury, April 1975.

## 2. EXPLOITATION OF LABOUR IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

.. Since the imposition of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, companies operating in the Territory have had difficulty in obtaining external financing from their traditional money sources. Nevertheless, the companies have been able to find ways to continue paying dividends to their stockholders, while at the same time retaining sufficient earnings for reinvestment.

2. A recent study of 29 companies operating in Southern Rhodesia concluded that: In all companies the policy of maintaining a stable, and if possible, gradually rising dividend level took precedence, and retention of earnings was clearly not the dominant active decision variable; but where the desired dividend growth was achieved, investment requirements were allowed to dampen the dividend payment". h/ However, since the illegal régime pays high wages to Europeans to attract white immigrants to the Territory, the only wages which the companies have been able to "dampen" are those paid to the African workers.

3. It was through control of African wages that Gatooma Textiles, Ltd. was able to increase its actual dividend per share by 17 per cent from 41 cents (Rhodesian) to 48 cents in 1973, while at the same time it was able, in the words of its Board Chairman, to meet "the heavy forward commitments ... for replacement machinery and additional buildings". i/ Between 31 December 1974 and 30 June 1975, Gatooma Textiles increased its dividend from 5.2 per cent per share to 7.3 per cent. By the same means, Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd., in which the Tate and Lyle Company, Ltd., of the United Kingdom is the major shareholder, was able to increase its dividend from 6.9 per cent to 7.1 per cent (see table 2 below). In the same period, of the 57 companies listed in table 2, 49 were able to increase their dividend yields, partly because of rising prices but also through low, controlled wages.

4. Some of the companies listed in table 2 were among the 15 manufacturing companies which had the highest profits in Southern Rhodesia (see table 3 below). Between 1965 and 1974, however, the annual increase in African wages in the manufacturing sector was insignificant (see table 1 above).

5. A study conducted by the University of Rhodesia concluded that in 1974, as a result of a deliberate policy of maintaining African labour costs at a minimum level, most African families in the urban centres of Southern Rhodesia were living below the poverty datum line.

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h/ Briony Buyskes, "A Survey of Dividend Policy in Selected Rhodesian Companies during the period 1968-73", The Rhodesian Journal of Economics, vol. 8, No. 3 (September 1974), p. 156.

i/ Ibid.

Table 2

Southern Rhodesia: industrial shares ranked by dividend yield,  
1974/75

(percentages)

	<u>31 December 1974</u>	<u>30 June 1975</u>
Rio Trust	4.9	11.1
Commercial and Industrial Holdings	8.0	10.6
Mashonaland Holdings, Ltd.	8.0	10.4
Radar	7.6	10.4
Macy's Consolidated (Pvt.), Ltd.	8.2	10.2
FREECOR Group of Companies	6.8	10.0
Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd.	5.6	10.0
Rhodesia Omnibus Company, Ltd.	7.7	9.7
Rhodesian Brick and Potteries Company, Ltd.	7.7	9.5
Springmaster	7.4	9.4
Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Ltd.	7.8	9.3
Rho-Abercom	7.0	9.3
Tinto Industries	7.4	9.2
Rhodesia Cement, Ltd. (RHOCEM)	8.4	9.0
TEDCO	7.3	8.9
Murray and Roberts	7.2	8.8
RHOFLOW	8.9	8.6
TA Holdings, Ltd.	6.5	8.5
Neon Fluorescent, Ltd.	5.6	8.5
Kingstons, Ltd.	5.8	8.4
Clan Holdings	6.9	8.3
Rhodesian Cables, Ltd.	5.7	8.1
Salisbury Portland Cement Company, Ltd.	6.5	8.0
Everglo Holdings	6.6	7.8
Haddon and Sly, Ltd.	5.3	7.8
Art Printers, Ltd.	4.9	7.8
Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd.	5.2	7.6
BAT Rhodesia, Ltd.	5.2	7.6
Tobacco Sales, Ltd.	3.5	7.4
Philpott and Collins, Ltd.	7.7	7.3
Gatooma Textiles, Ltd.	5.2	7.3
Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd.	6.9	7.1
Rhodesia Television, Ltd.	6.7	7.1
Merlin	4.3	6.8
Plate Glass Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.	7.0	6.6
Cairns	5.1	6.5
Rhodesia Tea Estates, Ltd.	8.0	6.4
REPCOR	6.3	6.3
David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.	5.6	6.3
African Distillers, Ltd.	4.1	6.3
Gulliver	6.0	6.2
Rothmans of Pall Mall (Rhodesia), Ltd.	4.8	6.1

Table 2 (continued)

	<u>31 December 1974</u>	<u>30 June 1975</u>
Edgar Stores, Ltd.	4.3	5.8
Morewear Industrial Holdings, Ltd.	4.2	5.6
Rho Treads Holdings	5.0	5.4
Rhodesian Pulp and Paper Industries (RHOPULP)	5.0	5.4
Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. (RHOBREW)	4.9	5.4
Heinrich's Chibuku Breweries (1968), Ltd.	5.9	5.1
Palte-Harris Industrial Holdings	4.9	5.1
CAPS Holdings	4.8	5.1
Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd.	4.3	5.1
Rhodesian Banking Corporation, Ltd. (RHOBANK)	4.5	4.6
Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd. (RP and P)	3.5	4.4
Rhodesian Engineering and Steel Construction Company, Ltd.	3.7	4.2
Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd. (RHOCORP)	2.1	3.3
Schweppes (Central Africa), Ltd.	-	-
Impala	-	-
Average	<u>5.8</u>	<u>7.1</u>

Source: The Rhodesia Herald, 14 August 1975.

Table 3

Southern Rhodesia: taxed profits of the 15 leading  
manufacturing companies, 1974-1975

(thousand Southern Rhodesian dollars)

1974

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. (RHOBREW)	4 770
Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Ltd.	3 689
Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd.	2 544
David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1 619
Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1 250
Rhodesia Cement, Ltd. (RHOCEM)	1 235
TA Holdings, Ltd.	1 214
Plate Glass Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1 090
Rhodesian Banking Corporation, Ltd. (RHOBANK)	1 025
Rothmans of Pall Mall (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1 000
Mashonaland Holdings	969
FREECOR Group of Companies	962
Rhodesian Cables, Ltd.	953
Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd.	842
Morewear Industrial Holdings	810

1975

Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd.	5 313
Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. (RHOBREW)	4 881
Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Ltd.	4 259
David Whitehead and Sons (Rhodesia), Ltd.	2 384
Plate Glass Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1 818
Rhodesian Banking Corporation, Ltd. (RHOBANK)	1 423
TA Holdings, Ltd.	1 292
Rhodesia Cement, Ltd. (RHOCEM)	1 219
Art Printers	1 188
Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Ltd.	1 092
FREECOR Group of Companies	1 088
Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd.	1 079
Rhodesian Cables, Ltd.	1 040
Morewear Industrial Holdings, Ltd.	1 022
Mashonaland Holdings	1 004

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Source: The Rhodesia Herald, 14 August 1975.

16. The University defined the poverty datum line as "the income required to satisfy the minimum needs of a family of given size and composition within a defined environment in a condition of basic physical health and social decency". j/ It considered the following items as necessary to maintain that basic level: food, clothing, fuel and lighting, personal care and health, replacement of household goods, transport, accommodation, education and provision for post-employment consumption.

17. The defined environment chosen for this particular study was Salisbury and Bulawayo (the two largest urban centres in Southern Rhodesia) and Fort Victoria (one of the smallest urban areas). The study examined the poverty datum line of households ranging in size from a single man to a family of eight. The University concluded that the minimum monthly income requirements for a single man in 1974 were \$R 17.85 in Salisbury, \$R 17.79 in Bulawayo and \$R 18.93 in Fort Victoria. As shown in table 4 below, the poverty datum line on a monthly basis ranged from \$R 34.94 for a family of two to \$R 93.59 for a family of eight in Salisbury; from \$R 34.84 for a family of two to \$R 94.95 for a family of eight in Bulawayo; and \$R 33.31 for a family of two to \$R 86.65 for a family of eight in Fort Victoria.

18. According to the University, in 1974, the average family unit in Salisbury had six members and the poverty datum line for such a family was \$R 73.52 a month (see table 4 A below); in Bulawayo the average family unit also had six people and its poverty datum line was \$R 74.36 (see table 4 B below); and in Fort Victoria the average family unit had seven people and its poverty datum line was \$R 76.19 (see table 4 C below).

19. In 1973, over 90 per cent of the 545,400 African urban employees surveyed received cash wages below the poverty datum line (see table 5 below). Just under 50 per cent received between \$R 10 and \$R 30 a month, or less than half the poverty datum line, and some 27 per cent received between \$R 30 and \$R 50 a month.

20. According to the University, "These low levels of wages present among African employees are sanctioned under law". k/ The study revealed that the minimum wage regulations published in the Government Gazette in 1974 clearly show that the minimum wages for the lowest grade are between \$R 30 and \$R 50 a month less than the poverty datum line income requirements for an average family. l/ The study also indicated that of 14 labour agreements published between January and April 1974, 11 had minimum monthly wages below \$R 35. All had minimum monthly wages set below \$R 40 and one had the minimum wage set below \$R 20.48. The University concluded that, in Southern Rhodesia, "workers' basic needs are not an important element in wage fixing". m/

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j/ Roger C. Riddell, "The Urban Poverty Datum Line for Rhodesia 1974", The Rhodesian Journal of Economics, vol. 8, No. 3 (September 1974), p. 139.

k/ Ibid., p. 150.

l/ Ibid.

m/ Ibid.

21. The real beneficiaries of this exploitative wage structure are the companies that operate in Southern Rhodesia. It appears that no attempt has been made to develop criteria to meet adequately the income needs of African workers. In fact, the University of Rhodesia concluded that "few firms have committed themselves publicly to any criterion" for a fair wage system. In Southern Rhodesia, African wage increases have never matched productivity gains, even in the period 1970-1972 when all sectors of the Southern Rhodesian economy except agriculture seemed to have experienced a "boom". n/ The companies that enjoyed this economic upsurge did not share it with their African workers.

22. A study of industrial workers in Southern Rhodesia by a former lecturer at the University of Rhodesia showed that in the past 10 years, gross operating profits of commercial, manufacturing and mining companies have outstripped the rate of growth of total wages and salaries paid to African workers (see table 6 below). In fact, in the period 1965-1972, total wages paid to Africans formed only 9.29 per cent of the companies' gross operating costs and 7.73 per cent of the gross domestic product. o/

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n/ Peter Harris, "Industrial Workers in Rhodesia, 1946-1972: Working-class élites or lumpenproletariat", Journal of Southern African Studies, vol. 1, No. 2, April 1975 (Oxford, Oxford University Press), p. 145.

o/ Ibid., p. 154.



Table 4

Southern Rhodesia: monthly poverty datum line by family

(Southern Rhodesian dollars)

Number in family <sup>A/</sup>	Food	Cloth- ing	Fuel and light- ing	Personal care and health	House- hold goods	Trans- port	Accommo- dation	Educa- tion	Provision for	Total
									post-en- ployment con- sumption	
A. <u>Salisbury, January 1974</u>										
2	14.62	3.26	2.75	1.25	1.80	2.67	6.45	-	2.14	34.94
3	17.21	4.02	2.75	1.39	1.87	2.67	6.45	-	2.14	38.50
4	22.64	5.05	2.75	1.71	2.45	2.67	8.59	0.72	2.14	48.72
4	25.48	5.49	2.75	1.90	2.76	2.67	9.35	1.44	2.14	53.98
5	28.50	6.25	2.75	2.03	2.83	2.67	9.48	1.44	2.14	58.09
5	33.62	6.52	2.75	2.01	3.14	2.67	9.67	2.74	2.14	65.26
6	36.13	7.28	2.75	2.34	3.41	2.67	9.67	3.46	2.14	69.85
6	39.05	7.72	2.75	2.34	3.72	2.67	9.67	3.46	2.14	73.52
7	41.99	8.48	2.75	2.66	3.79	2.67	9.67	4.18	2.14	78.33
7	45.60	8.92	2.75	2.65	4.10	2.67	9.67	4.18	2.14	82.68
8	50.02	9.68	2.75	2.98	4.37	2.67	9.67	4.18	2.14	88.46
8	52.54	9.95	2.75	2.99	4.68	2.67	9.67	6.20	2.14	93.59
B. <u>Bulawayo, February 1974</u>										
2	15.04	3.66	3.41	1.28	2.09	2.32	4.90	-	2.14	34.84
3	17.66	4.58	3.41	1.50	2.19	2.32	4.90	-	2.14	38.70
4	23.21	5.61	3.41	1.78	2.89	2.32	6.28	0.63	2.14	48.27
4	26.14	6.03	3.41	1.84	3.24	2.32	6.28	1.30	2.14	52.70
5	29.19	6.95	3.41	2.06	3.34	2.32	6.28	1.30	2.14	56.99
5	34.38	7.06	3.41	2.06	3.69	2.32	7.96	2.80	2.14	65.82
6	36.38	7.98	3.41	2.34	4.04	2.32	7.96	3.47	2.14	70.04
6	39.93	8.40	3.41	2.34	4.39	2.32	7.96	3.47	2.14	74.36
7	42.86	9.32	3.41	2.62	4.49	2.32	7.96	4.14	2.14	79.26
7	46.55	9.74	3.41	2.62	4.84	2.32	7.96	4.14	2.14	83.72
8	51.06	10.66	3.41	2.90	5.19	2.32	7.96	4.14	2.14	89.78
8	53.60	10.77	3.41	2.90	5.54	2.32	7.96	6.31	2.14	94.95

Table 4 (continued)

<u>Number in family<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Cloth- ing</u>	<u>Fuel and light- ing</u>	<u>Personal care and health</u>	<u>House- hold goods</u>	<u>Trans- port</u>	<u>Accommo- dation</u>	<u>Educa- tion</u>	<u>Provision for post-em- ployment con- sumption</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>C. <u>Fort Victoria, February 1974</u></b>										
2	14.09	3.37	2.90	1.09	1.85	-	7.87	-	2.14	33.31
3	16.27	4.26	2.90	1.16	1.95	-	7.87	-	2.14	36.55
4	21.64	5.23	2.90	1.43	2.61	-	7.87	0.60	2.14	44.42
4	24.83	5.51	2.90	1.62	2.92	-	7.87	1.31	2.14	49.10
5	27.46	6.40	2.90	1.69	3.02	-	7.87	1.31	2.14	52.79
5	32.33	6.48	2.90	1.69	3.33	-	7.87	2.53	2.14	59.29
6	34.47	7.37	2.90	1.96	3.68	-	7.87	3.24	2.14	63.63
6	37.70	7.65	2.90	1.96	3.99	-	7.87	3.24	2.14	67.45
7	40.29	8.54	2.90	2.22	4.09	-	7.87	3.95	2.14	72.00
7	43.89	8.82	2.90	2.22	4.40	-	7.87	3.95	2.14	76.19
8	46.12	9.71	2.90	2.49	4.75	-	7.87	3.95	2.14	81.93
8	50.53	9.79	2.90	2.48	5.06	-	7.87	5.88	2.14	86.65

Source: Riddell, op. cit., pp. 145-146.

a/ Where there are two listings for a family with the same number of members, the first listing is for a family with an infant under four years of age.

Table 5

Southern Rhodesia: cash wage distribution of African employees,  
excluding those in the agricultural sector, June 1973

<u>Total African employees</u>	<u>Monthly cash income</u>	<u>Cumulative percentage</u>
(Southern Rhodesian dollars)		
43 080	Under 10	7.9
266 520	10 but under 30	56.7
146 020	30 but under 50	83.5
50 030	50 but under 70	92.7
22 640	70 but under 90	96.8
7 640	90 but under 110	98.3
3 030	110 but under 130	98.9
<u>6 540</u>	130 and over	<u>100.0</u>
545 400		100.0

Source: Riddell, op. cit., p. 149.

Table 6

Southern Rhodesia: gross operating profits and  
total African wages paid, 1965-1972

(million Southern Rhodesian dollars)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>		<u>Construction</u>		<u>Electricity and water</u>	
	<u>Gross operating profits</u>	<u>Total African wages</u>	<u>Gross operating profits</u>	<u>Total African wages</u>	<u>Gross operating profits</u>	<u>Total African wages</u>
1965	62.5	28.8	4.2	11.9	16.3	1.4
1966	49.1	29.2	3.5	12.2	18.4	1.4
1967	62.2	32.3	10.8	12.6	19.7	1.5
1968	70.6	36.5	15.2	15.8	19.7	1.6
1969	79.7	42.8	18.7	16.8	22.5	1.6
1970	106.0	47.6	16.2	20.1	23.0	1.9
1971	127.7	50.7	11.0	25.3	24.4	2.0
1972	150.6	59.3	13.3	28.7	24.1	2.2

Source: Peter Harris, op. cit., p. 161.

### 3. IMPLICATIONS OF THE COLONIAL LABOUR POLICY

23. The colonial labour policy which has operated in Southern Rhodesia since 1890 has had far-reaching implications on the economic development of the rural areas where the vast majority of Africans live. In the industrial areas, it has produced an African society living in poverty and without hope of improving its economic situation; in the European agricultural and domestic services sectors, it has produced conditions akin to forced labour for Africans.

24. Since 1890, the successive régimes in Southern Rhodesia have aimed at the creation of a cheap labour market for European farms and foreign economic interests; as a consequence, none drew up development plans for rural areas. In fact, it is government policy to encourage African male labour migration from the rural areas to European farms and industrial centres and since these "migrants" have to leave their families in the rural areas, they are paid on the basis of their being single.

25. Male labour migration from the rural areas has helped to deplete those areas of the essential labour needed to improve African agriculture. Therefore, while the wages paid by European farmers and companies are too low to support the families of African workers, agricultural production in the rural areas has not been high enough to enable those families to earn a decent living.

26. The lack of development planning for the rural areas, together with the limited land available to Africans and the infertility of that land, has led to a low level of productivity. According to Mr. A. K. H. Weinrich, Senior Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Rhodesia, the African per capita income from the land fell by 50 per cent between 1958 and 1970; in 1967, over 47 per cent of all men in the rural communities studied were landless. The percentage was as high as 81 per cent in the age group under 30. p/

27. Even in the African Purchase Areas, according to Mr. Weinrich, the level of productivity has always been tied to the needs of the European farmers and foreign economic interests. The advancement of these areas was allowed only as long as it did "not conflict with powerful white interest groups". q/

28. Wages for both European and African workers in Southern Rhodesia are not determined by the level of productivity of the workers, nor do they increase with the profits. The wages are fixed by political considerations and by considerations for high returns. As a result, European wages are set at a high level to encourage white immigration to the Territory, and those of the Africans are set at a low level to keep them subservient. Thus, African workers continue to earn wages that are below the poverty datum line; in some urban centres like Bulawayo,

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p/ A. K. H. Weinrich, "Factors Influencing Economic Development in Rural Areas", The Rhodesian Journal of Economics, vol. 9, No. 1, (March 1975) p. 8.

q/ Ibid., p. 9.

according to Dr. Eric Gargett of the Bulawayo Municipal Social Welfare Department, 70 per cent of all African families are "real hardship cases". r/

29. Further, African workers in Southern Rhodesia are in general denied advancement opportunities in the hierarchical structures. Few Africans are admitted to apprenticeships and only at a very slow rate to certain trades. According to one study, employers are reluctant to create an African labour force that could compete with white journeymen for job opportunities; hence they support conditions that ensure the continued existence of a "semi-skilled" African labour force which they can exploit.

30. The labour policies and practices of the illegal régime, the companies that operate in Southern Rhodesia and the European settlers have led to the introduction of economic practices intended to reinforce political controls, thus frustrating the aspirations of the African masses in the Territory. At the same time, these practices have reinforced a psychology of white supremacy which the illegal régime encourages in order to perpetuate its monopoly of political power in the Territory.

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r/ P. S. Harris, "Ten Popular Myths Concerning the Employment of Labour in Rhodesia", The Rhodesian Journal of Economics, vol. 8, No. 1 (March 1974), p. 40.

ANNEX II\*

WORKING PAPER ON NAMIBIA

CONTENTS

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1087.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The extent and significance of foreign involvement in the economy of Namibia has been documented in previous reports in this series. a/ The evidence in these reports shows that the role played by foreign capital is not limited to economic objectives, but has political and strategic implications as well. In particular, foreign interests, by giving South Africa financial and political support in order to protect their own investments, have helped South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and to continue to exploit the Territory's resources to its own advantage.
2. Currently South Africa not only benefits from approximately 50 per cent of Namibia's exports annually, including almost the entire output of zinc, tin and beef cattle, thereby saving foreign exchange, but also derives a considerable share of its own trade receipts from other exports from the Territory. Furthermore, while concentrating almost exclusively on the rapid exploitation of the Territory's mineral wealth, South Africa maintains the Territory as a market for its own exports. Thus, Namibia imports not only all fuel, machinery, equipment, cement and most consumer goods from South Africa, but also most fruits and vegetables, and the bulk of the cereals consumed in the southern sector. In drought years, additional amounts of cereals are also imported for consumption in the northern homelands, which are otherwise self-sufficient on a subsistence level. In 1970, the last year for which information is available, Namibia's imports totalled R 150 million, b/ of which R 120 million came from South Africa.
3. Apart from mining, which normally accounts for 50 to 60 per cent of the gross domestic product, the two principal sectors of the commercial economy are off-shore fishing and commercial farming. Off-shore fishing is carried on by some 11 South African companies, and commercial farming, practised mainly by white farmers, is almost entirely restricted to cattle and karakul sheep ranching, principally for export. In 1974, owing to higher prices on the world market, both sectors reported record earnings, amounting to R 96 million in the case of fishing and over R 100 million in the case of agriculture.
4. The predominant role of primary production for export and the high concentration of foreign capital in the mining and fishing sectors have led to a massive outflow of wealth from the Territory. According to estimates, about one third to one half of the Namibian gross domestic product is repatriated annually in the form of profits and dividends accruing to shareholders, principally in South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the

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a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix IV; ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix II.

b/ One rand (R 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.15. In 1970, the rand equalled about \$US 1.40.

United States of America. The extent of the exploitation of the Territory is reflected in statistics. For example, in 1972 the African population had an average annual cash income, computed on the basis of the gross domestic product, 1970, of only \$US 250 per capita, compared with \$US 4,250 for whites. According to one source, if the total profits of the three major mining companies in 1972 (\$US 57.4 million) had remained in the Territory, the increase in Namibian per capita income would have been \$US 100.

5. Foreign interests have been involved in the exploitation of the uranium deposits in Namibia since the late 1960s. c/ Foreign investment in the development of these resources, which are expected to meet a substantial percentage of the world's uranium requirements by the 1980s, is ultimately expected to amount to £750 million, or more than all previous investments combined. The size of this investment reflects not only the growing importance of uranium as an alternative to petroleum as a source of energy, but also the intensified support by foreign interests of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as of South Africa's own growth as a nuclear power.

6. In view of the central importance of the mining sector, which represents over 50 per cent of the foreign capital invested in the Territory and accounts for about 60 per cent by value of exports, the present study concentrates on the appropriation of the Territory's mineral resources and the exploitation of the African population as a source of cheap labour.

## 1. EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL WEALTH

7. Namibia is the principal source of gem diamonds in the world and an important source of base metals, including copper, lead, zinc, tin and cadmium. It is also the second producer of vanadium in the world after the United States and has reserves of wolfram and iron ore. In 1973, mineral sales amounted to R 230.0 million, of which diamonds accounted for R 147.0 million and base metals for R 83.0 million.

8. South Africa derives from Namibia its main supplies of zinc and tin, which it previously had to import from other sources at a considerable cost in foreign exchange. Since the 1960s, the Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR) of South Africa has owned and operated a tin mine at Uis and a zinc mine at Rosh Pinah. In 1971, the last year for which information is available, the Rosh Pinah mine produced 38,610 metric tons of zinc concentrates, yielding 20,320 metric tons of metallic zinc, all of which were delivered to ISCOR.

9. South Africa also obtains supplies of zinc from the South West Africa Company, (Ltd.) (SWACO) (see also paras. 28-31 below), which is owned by United Kingdom and

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c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix II, paras. 45-52.



South African interests. Since 1959, SWACO has supplied zinc residues and concentrates to a consortium of South African companies known as Kiln Products, Ltd., which in turn convert the ore into zinc oxide for resale to the Zinc Corporation of South Africa (ZINCOR). SWACO and the Rosh Pinah mine reportedly supply South Africa's entire zinc needs.

10. South African companies are also engaged in mining copper and uranium. As previously reported, both the Otjihase Mining Company (Pty.), Ltd., and the Klein Aub Copper Company, Ltd. (see also paras. 33-34 below) are controlled by South African interests, while the State-owned Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of South Africa has a 25 per cent participation in the Oamites Copper Mine, in which the principal shareholder is Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., of Canada (see also para. 32 below). IDC also has a 10 per cent interest in Rössing Uranium, Ltd. (see also paras. 35-46 below), which gives the South African Government representation on the Board of Directors.

11. The rate at which the mineral resources of Namibia are being depleted can be seen from table 1 below.

Table 1

Namibia: mineral production, 1970-1974

(metric tons)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Cadmium	205	159	142	104	114
Copper (mine production)	22 800	25 900	21 500	28 300	26 100
Copper (smelted)	27 300	28 100	26 100	35 400	45 800
Diamonds (carats)	1 865	1 648	1 596	1 680	...
Lead (mine production)	70 500	73 200	59 000	61 700	47 600
Lead (refined)	67 900	69 800	64 700	66 700	64 200
Tin (mine production) <sup>a/</sup>	1 000	1 000	900	700	700
Zinc (mine production)	46 900	48 900	41 900	33 900	44 900

Source: Metallgesellschaft, AG, Metal Statistics, 1964-1974, 62nd edition (Frankfurt Am Main).

<sup>a/</sup> Weight of recoverable tin.

12. Exploitation of the mineral wealth of Namibia also benefits the South African Government through taxes on mining. In an average year, mining taxes, levied at 56 per cent of the gross profits in the case of diamonds, contribute more than 30 per cent of the revenue South Africa receives from the Territory. In 1973, for example, taxes on mining, principally on diamonds, amounted to R 43.5 million.

13. Namibia's mineral wealth, combined with the availability of African labour, has attracted increasing amounts of new capital to intensify the exploitation of these resources. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of prospecting and mining enterprises and in the capital invested in the base metal sector as a whole, as well as in the amount of South African participation, by both parastatal and private companies. According to available information, in 1972 it was estimated that the rate of investment was £25 million, of which 60 per cent was invested for quick profits in the mining sector (see also paras. 20-21 below). In 1975, it was reported that the total area covered by mining concessions or temporary prospecting permits comprised one third of Namibia.

14. The activities of the major mining companies are summarized below.

#### A. Diamonds

15. The mining of diamonds continues to be the single most important economic activity in Namibia, having accounted for approximately 64 per cent of mineral exports by value since 1963. Although production of diamonds remained constant at about 1.6 million carats annually during the period 1963-1973, the value of sales increased from R 20.5 million to R 147.0 million, owing to higher prices.

16. Since 1971, the sole producer of diamonds in Namibia has been Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM), a subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of South Africa, the largest diamond company in the world, for which CDM is normally its largest single source of revenue. In 1973, it was reported that the net profits of CDM had accounted for 53 per cent of the profits declared by the De Beers group as a whole. In 1974, owing to adverse world market conditions, production and sales volume were lower and the CDM contribution was 38 per cent of De Beers' net profits. The particular importance of the CDM earnings to the De Beers group as a whole is highlighted by the fact that CDM contributed only 14 per cent of the production by weight of the De Beers group. This discrepancy is accounted for by the higher price offered for gem diamonds mined in Namibia in comparison with industrial diamonds.

17. The profits of CDM in recent years are shown in table 2 below.

18. As may be seen from table 2, despite lower earnings in 1974 because of poor prices, the net profits of CDM during the year increased by 238 per cent over those for 1970, while taxes paid to the South African Government almost doubled over the same period.

19. No information is as yet available regarding the activities of CDM during 1974.

Table 2

Namibia: profits of CDM, 1970-1974

	(million rand)				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Total earnings	56.9	54.5	104.7	159.9	...
Pre-tax profit	52.8	51.5	101.1	156.5	113.3
Taxes paid to South African Government	19.0	17.7	37.1	59.9	32.8
Net profits	33.8	33.8	63.9	96.5	80.6
Dividends on ordinary shares	23.9	23.9	25.9	30.2	30.2

Source: Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd., Annual Report, for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973; Provisional Annual Financial Statement and Notice of Dividend, 11 March 1975, published in The Financial Times (London), 12 March 1975.

B. Base metals

20. After diamonds, base metals are the second most important source of exports. In 1973, the value of sales amounted to R 83.0 million, an increase of 85.3 per cent over 1965 (R 44.6 million), of which copper accounted for R 34.2 million and refined lead accounted for R 17.0 million. According to South African sources, production has remained relatively constant since 1967, except for zinc which increased from 22,000 metric tons to almost 45,000 metric tons in 1974 (see table 1 above). As noted above, most of the zinc and tin output is exported directly to South Africa, while all other minerals are sold on the world market.

21. Compared with diamond mining, which is totally dominated by one company of South African origin (see para. 16 above), the base metal sector has attracted major investors from the United Kingdom, the United States and, to a smaller extent, Canada. In 1972, it was reported that 14 companies were engaged in mining production and 34 (including 16 of South African origin), were actively engaged in prospecting in Namibia. Of this number, 9 were already established and 25 were involved solely in prospecting, principally for copper and other metals. Another five foreign-owned companies were said to be concentrating on consolidating their existing activities. The corresponding figures for 1973 were 18 (production) and 44 (prospecting).

22. Notwithstanding the proliferation of companies in the base metal sector, most of the mines are small, apart from the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. (see paras. 24-27 below) which accounts for 80 per cent of production. According to a recent

publication, d/ only seven base metal mines produced over 150,000 metric tons of ore per year, of which only two, Tsumeb and the Uis tin mine, owned by ISCOR, produced between 500,000 and 1 million metric tons of ore annually. The other mines listed were the Oamites copper mine, owned by Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., of Canada; the Rosh Pinah zinc mine, also owned by ISCOR (300,000 to 500,000 metric tons per year); the Klein Aub copper mine, owned by a consortium of South African companies; and the Berg Aukas mine (zinc, lead and vanadium), owned by SWACO (150,000 to 300,000 metric tons per year).

23. No recent information is available concerning either of the two mines owned by ISCOR.

Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd.

24. The Tsumeb Corporation is controlled by American Metal Climax, Inc. (AMAX) and the Newmont Mining Corporation of the United States, each of which owns 29.2 per cent of the shares; and by the O'okiep Copper Company, Ltd., of South Africa, in which the same two United States companies are major shareholders.

25. In addition to owning and operating the Tsumeb mine, with proven ore reserves of 5.5 million metric tons, containing copper, lead, zinc, cadmium and silver, the company owns smaller mines at Kombat and Matchless (with reserves of 1.1 million metric tons each). A fourth mine, at Asis Ost, owned in conjunction with SWACO (see paras. 28-31 below), came into production in 1974. Tsumeb owns 75 per cent of the new mine which has proven ore reserves of 440,500 metric tons. Most of the output of lead and copper is treated in the company's own smelters and exported as refined lead and blister copper. Since 1972, Tsumeb has also imported increasing quantities of lead and copper for smelting and eventual trans-shipment.

26. According to a report published by AMAX in 1974, between 1963 and 1972, the value of Tsumeb's metal sales averaged R 42.4 million annually; net profits averaged R 12.9 million; dividends, R 12.3 million; and income taxes, R 6.0 million. Owing to record metal sales of R 72.6 million in 1974, net profits increased to R 14.5 million, dividends to R 13.1 million and taxes to R 8.1 million.

27. The quantity of recoverable metals in concentrates produced by Tsumeb over the past few years is shown in table 3 below:

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d/ Mining Journal, Mining Companies of the World, 1974/75 (London), 1975.

Table 3

Namibia: production of metals by the Tsumeb Corporation,  
1970-1974

(metric tons)

	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
	(6 months)				
Copper	27,207	11,624	17,622	23,904	22,422
Lead	62,141	27,751	49,684	51,619	45,764
Zinc	7,040	2,868	4,308	2,580	1,275
Cadmium	266	109	199	131	126
Silver	44	20	35	42	41

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Source: Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., Twenty-eighth Annual Report for the  
Year ended 31 December, 1974.

#### SWACO

28. SWACO, which owns and operates the Berg Aukas mine, as well as the smaller Brandberg West mine (tin and wolfram), is the second largest base metal mining company in Namibia. SWACO also holds 95,000 shares (2.4 per cent) in the Tsumeb Corporation and a 25 per cent interest in the Tsumeb Exploration Company.

29. Ownership of SWACO, which is registered in the United Kingdom, is vested almost equally in South African and United Kingdom interests. According to the latest available information, 44 per cent of the shares are held by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and 42 per cent by Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., of the United Kingdom, and associated companies.

30. As noted above, the company is of particular importance to South Africa as a source of zinc. In 1973, SWACO produced a total of 43,321 metric tons of mineral concentrates, including 28,449 metric tons of zinc silicate and 6,604 metric tons of lead vanadates, for which it is the only source in the Territory. SWACO reported sales amounting to almost £2.0 million and revised net profits of £1.0 million in 1973. In 1974, net profits were reported to have decreased to £758,151, owing to lower production and increased expenses, particularly those incurred in reopening the Brandberg West mine, closed in 1973 because of depressed metal prices.

31. During 1974, SWACO began exploitation of the salt pans at Otjvalunda on a trial basis. It was reported that SWACO had negotiated "satisfactory" contracts

for the supply of sodium carbonate and sodium sulfate, but that a final decision as to the viability of the operation would be reached only after a trial run of 10,000 metric tons.

#### Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.

32. The second largest producer of copper in Namibia is the Oamites Mining Company (Pty.), Ltd., owned by Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., of Canada (75 per cent), and IDC of South Africa. The Oamites mine, which began production in 1971 after an investment of \$US 7.0 million, has estimated ore reserves of 4.8 million metric tons (only slightly less than those at Tsumeb (see para. 25 above)), containing 1.45 per cent copper and 14.4 grams of silver per metric ton. In 1973, the rate of output increased to 52,000 metric tons per month (45,000 metric tons in 1971), which yielded 20,600 metric tons of concentrates containing 6,996 metric tons of recoverable copper. Sales for the year were reported to amount to \$CAN 4.7 million.

#### Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (JCI)

33. The largest base metal venture to be undertaken in the Territory in recent years is the development of the Otjihase copper mine, in which the principal shareholders are JCI (52.5 per cent) and Minerts Development (Pty.) Ltd., both of South Africa. Minerts in turn is owned equally by the Continental Ore Corporation of the United States and FEDMAR, Ltd., of South Africa. The mine, which is scheduled to open in 1976, has ore reserves of 16 million tons and is expected to be second only to Tsumeb in terms of total output. According to estimates, production will amount to 120,000 metric tons of copper ore per month, or 30,480 metric tons of recoverable copper annually. In October 1975, it was reported that preparatory work on the mine was virtually complete and that trial drilling had begun.

#### Klein Aub Copper Company, Ltd.

34. Klein Aub is owned by the General Mining and Finance Corporation, Marine Products, Ltd., and Federale Volksbelleggings (Edms.) (Bpk.) (FVB), all of South Africa. No information has been available regarding the company's activities for over five years. In 1969, it was reported that the company earned gross profits of R 2.5 million and paid R 430,000 in taxes to the South African Government. In 1971, the company was said to be mining approximately 18,300 metric tons of copper ore a month.

## 2. EXPLOITATION OF URANIUM

35. As indicated above, recent developments to exploit Namibia's uranium deposits have increased the Territory's strategic importance, both to South Africa and to other nuclear-capable countries, and have led to increased financial support by foreign investors of the South African régime. It has been estimated that total investment in the uranium mine located at Rössing, near Swakopmund, will ultimately

amount to £750 million, or more than all previous investments in the Territory combined. Thus, the magnitude of the investment alone appears to indicate that foreign investors are confident that the illegal occupation of the Territory is assured and that their investment and their access to uranium is guaranteed at least for the foreseeable future.

36. Inasmuch as the South African Atomic Energy Act, 1948, prohibits the disclosure of any facts relating to uranium, only limited information from unofficial sources is available. According to this information, the uranium deposits at Rössing amount to approximately 100,000 metric tons of low-grade uranium (0.03 per cent), among the largest in the world and obtainable at relatively low cost. Production is scheduled to start in 1976 and will initially entail handling about 61,000 metric tons of ore and waste a day, increasing to 122,000 metric tons a day to produce about 1,000 metric tons of uranium a year by 1980. It is estimated that the mine will have a minimum life-span of 25 years, possibly ranging to 80 years.

37. Exploitation of deposits is being undertaken by Rössing Uranium, Ltd., in which the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd. (RTZ) of the United Kingdom is the largest single shareholder (60 per cent). Other shareholders include Rio Algom, Ltd., an RTZ subsidiary based in Canada (10 per cent); IDC of South Africa (13.2 per cent); Total - Compagnie minière et nucléaire (CMN) of France (10 per cent); and the General Mining and Finance Corporation of South Africa (6.8 per cent). Although Urangesellschaft mbH and Company, KG, AG, of the Federal Republic of Germany, the former prospecting partner of RTZ, withdrew from the venture in 1972 as a result of pressure from the Federal Government, the company is reported to retain at the least an option to buy 10 per cent of production. Furthermore, prior to its withdrawal, Urangesellschaft is reported to have invested some DM 8 million e/ in prospecting, of which DM 6 million were contributed by the Federal Government.

38. The actual source of financing for the Rössing mine remains unknown. A recent unpublished study suggests, however, that as the subscription of capital was dependent on the signing of sufficient sales contracts to ensure a profitable scale of operations, responsibility for the opening and financing of the mine rests primarily with the purchasers. Known purchasers are British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd. f/ (7,620 metric tons); CMN of France ("a substantial amount"); and several Japanese atomic power companies (8,330 metric tons).

39. The dependence on Namibian uranium of nuclear-capable countries lacking uranium resources of their own, especially the United Kingdom, has been well-documented in the press. Articles in The Financial Times have noted, for instance, that in view of the decision of three of the major uranium-producing countries (Australia, Canada and the United States) to reduce foreign sales and to allocate their resources to domestic nuclear power programmes and the manufacture of

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e/ At 21 May 1976, one mark (DM 1.00) equalled \$US 0.38.

f/ The contract, which was originally between RTZ and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, was transferred to British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., in 1975.

enriched uranium, there was a real risk of shortage in the 1980s without Namibian supplies, which were expected to meet a substantial portion of the world's uranium needs.

40. It has also been reported that if the United Kingdom were to "renege" on its contract, it would cost twice as much to replace the uranium from other sources even if such sources were available. According to a report in The Financial Times of 14 February 1976, the price of uranium to the United Kingdom under the Rössing contract is \$US 14 to \$US 22 per pound, while the present price of uranium from other sources is about \$US 30 per pound, with the possibility of being increased to \$US 42 by the 1980s.

41. Despite the contention of the United Kingdom Government that it has no alternative source of supply, the contract for Namibian exports has been criticized, especially by the Labour Party National Executive. In a policy statement adopted in February 1976, the National Executive called on the Government to "amend or terminate" the contract, as it had undertaken to do in 1973, and to look to Australia, Canada or elsewhere for supplies.

42. Press reports suggest that the Rössing mine is of growing importance to South Africa itself. Although South Africa has the second largest reserves of uranium in the world (estimated at 205,000 metric tons) after the United States, most uranium is mined as a by-product of gold and has been adversely affected by the recent closing of several marginal gold mines as a result of low world prices.

43. At the same time, however, South Africa's interest in uranium has increased following that country's success in perfecting a technique for the manufacture of enriched uranium and its subsequent decision to establish a large-scale enrichment plant, scheduled to come into operation by 1984. It has been suggested that, apart from the potential significance of the manufacture of enriched uranium for the production of nuclear weapons, South Africa hopes to take advantage of its position as a major producer to involve the major industrialized countries more closely in the apartheid economy, and to become self-sufficient in energy production, thus lessening the impact of a possible petroleum embargo.

44. Although RTZ has denied the existence of any arrangement to sell uranium to South Africa, one analyst has suggested that the extreme secrecy over the project indicates that a certain amount of the uranium to be produced is, in fact, actually or potentially committed to use in the pilot uranium enrichment plant at Pelabinda, scheduled to come into operation early in 1986. SWAPO has also charged that 50 per cent of the uranium to be enriched at the proposed installation will come from Rössing, and that this development has serious international implications in view of South Africa's potential ability to produce atomic weapons. It may be noted further that, even in the absence of an actual contract, under the Atomic Energy Act, South Africa has sole rights to search for, prospect or mine any prescribed material and may thus, at any time, claim legal rights over the entire Rössing operation.

45. Press reports suggest that the development of the mine will have the effect of increasing South African control over the Territory. It has been pointed out, for



instance, that major customers, such as the Rössing mine, are crucial to the viability of the entire Cunene River hydroelectric scheme, the power from which is to be linked with the electric power transmission network of South Africa.

46. Owing to the particular importance of Rössing to the future of the Territory, SWAPO has condemned the development of the mine as especially inimical to the interests of the Namibian people. During 1975, SWAPO said that it would not regard RTZ "very favourably" in the future and that it reserved the right to "renegotiate or terminate" its contracts after independence.

### 3. EXPLOITATION OF LABOUR

47. As is well known, the apartheid system in Namibia has created a reservoir of cheap African Labour for exploitation by white employers. Under the apartheid system, the majority of the African population is confined by law to impoverished reserves or homelands, where there is little opportunity for paid employment and which they can leave only if they accept employment offered to them in the white sector, usually as unskilled labourers. Furthermore, African workers are totally unprotected by law: existing legislation prohibits Africans from forming labour unions, striking or changing jobs without permission.

48. Despite the dependence of white-owned enterprises on African labour, only a fraction of the African population is actually employed, the vast majority remaining in the subsistence sector. South Africa has not published complete data on African employment since 1966. At that time there were a total of 69,556 male Africans employed by whites, of whom about one third, or 23,073, were involved in agriculture; 27,679 in mining, commerce and industry; 13,612 in public service (the South West Africa Administration, the South African Railways and Harbours and the South African Police); 3,679 in domestic service, and 1,513 as shopkeepers or casual labourers.

49. According to unofficial estimates, by the early 1970s, the total African work force employed in the Police Zone had increased to about 87,000, of whom 30,000 were in agriculture and the remainder in various forms of non-agricultural employment. Although it is impossible to compare the percentage of Africans employed in 1966 and 1970 to the African population as a whole, available information indicates that the percentage has actually decreased. g/

50. The South West Africa Survey, 1974, h/ by providing only partial data on the employment of Africans, attempts to create the misleading impression that there has been an over-all improvement in African employment. The Survey reports, for example, that the percentage of Africans employed in manufacturing and construction

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g/ In 1960, 65,968 Africans out of a total African population of 428,571 (15.4 per cent) were employed. In 1970, the African population had increased by 273,429 to 702,000, of whom no more than 87,000 (12.4 per cent) were employed.

h/ See S/11948/Add.1.

increased from 13.8 per cent of the total work force in 1960 to 17.7 per cent in 1970, but omits to provide the actual numbers of Africans employed in those two sectors. A comparison of data provided in the 1974 Survey with data obtained from the South West Africa Survey, 1967 indicates, however, that Africans employed in manufacturing increased by only 2,613, from 4,271 in 1960 to 6,884 in 1971/72, while Africans in construction decreased by 432, from 7,975 to 7,543, meaning that the net increase over the 11 year period was only 2,181 jobs, or less than 200 a year. Furthermore, although the 1974 Survey claims that by far the greater number of new employment opportunities created between 1960 and 1970 were outside agriculture, in which sector the percentage of the total number of Africans employed decreased from 40.9 to 36.6 per cent, it fails to provide any supporting figures.

#### A. Migrant labour system

51. At least half the Africans in paid employment are migrant labourers from Ovamboland and Kavangoland who are required by law to return to their homelands on completion of their contracts, usually of 18 to 30 months' duration. Migrant labourers are not allowed to bring their families with them, must live in all-male compounds or in housing provided by white farmers, and may be "repatriated" immediately for so-called breach of contract. According to a series of articles in The Guardian (Manchester) in May 1973, by relying on migrant labour and preventing the creation of a stable work force, the South African Government not only minimizes its capital expenditure on housing, schools and hospitals, but also discourages trade unions and political activity, while simultaneously depressing wages. In almost all cases, the living conditions in the migrant labour compounds in Namibia were termed by the newspaper to be seriously substandard, while wages paid were often well below the South African poverty datum line, although the cost of living in Namibia was higher (see also paras. 56-57 below).

52. In 1971, over 13,000 contract labourers, mostly Ovambos, went on strike against the migrant labour system and existing working conditions, causing an economic slowdown, especially in mining. Subsequently, in January 1972, the new Employment Bureaux Regulations No. 323 came into effect, under which the central recruitment Bureau for migrant contract labour was abolished and replaced by a decentralized system of recruitment, theoretically operated by the homeland governments. Under the new regulations, an Ovambo or Kavango must still obtain a permit to leave his homeland and must be referred by his homeland labour bureau to Police Zone employment bureaux, all of which are headed by white employment officers. An employment officer can refuse to permit an African to take a job if, inter alia, he does not have permission from his homeland government to leave; has overstayed his leave in the Police Zone; or is bound by an existing contract. Moreover, an African is subject to removal if suitable employment is not available, if he turns down three successive job offers, or if his contract is cancelled. Although presented as a major change in labour policy, the regulations left the previous system of pass laws in effect, and continued to prevent workers from leaving their jobs freely and from having their families with them. It was also reported that soon after the settlement of the strike, representatives of various employers' organizations formed a committee to eliminate wage competition in trade

and industry. Although wages have inevitably risen since the strike, African wages are still below the poverty datum line in many cases and are well below white salaries (see para. 58 below).

#### B. Non-contract labour

53. Apart from the contract labourers, the other half of the African labour force in paid employment is comprised of Africans legally resident in the Police Zone by virtue of having been born there. Although families are allowed to live together in so-called townships and men are allowed to hold permanent jobs, a recent study points out that these Africans also have few rights in relation to their employers and are, in addition, subject to dispossession from their homes if they fall behind in their rent, lose their jobs for whatever reason or are involved in labour disputes. It may also be noted that unemployed Africans in urban areas may, after a short period of time, be declared vagrants or to be in the area illegally and thus become subject to "repatriation" to rural areas, where they may have neither homes nor families.

#### C. Wages

54. In the interest of attracting investment in Namibia, South Africa has always maintained wages at extremely low levels. The 1967 Survey stated, for instance, that higher wages for unskilled African labour would deter further foreign investment, increase migration from rural to urban areas and result in a strong demand for consumer goods, which would in turn lead to inflationary pressures.

55. The 1974 Survey states that the "Territory's economic progress, especially during the past decade, has been accompanied by rising income levels for all population groups". i/ No reference is made to the wages for African agricultural workers, which in 1971/72 were reported to average R 10.25 per month in cash, the lowest of any sector.

56. The 1974 Survey also provides data (see below) on the average monthly wages in 1974 of Africans employed in the fishing sector. As examples of wages of Africans in the mining sector, it cites the monthly wages paid by CDM and Tsumeb in 1973. The Survey also reports on the non-cash payments received by Africans in the form of lodging, food, clothing and medical services:

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i/ Ibid., p. 58.

	<u>Average monthly wages</u>	<u>Non- cash payments (value)</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(rand)		
Africans employed in fishing sector (1974)	63.39	18.85	82.24
Africans employed in mining sector (1973)			
CDM	87.37	25.09	112.46
Tsumeb	36.63	34.78	71.41

57. The Survey omits reference to the fact that in 1973 the poverty datum line in Windhoek for a family of five was calculated at R 15 per week, or R 60 per month. It may be noted that although the sum total of cash wages and non-cash benefits combined is above the poverty datum line, sums of money which workers can send to their families are necessarily small and, in the case of families living in urban areas, insufficient to cover expenses unless the wife also works.

58. Wages paid to whites are vastly higher than those paid to African workers. In 1973, Tsumeb paid cash wages to its 1,350 white employees averaging \$US 685 per month, more than 18 times that paid to Africans, while non-cash benefits given to white employees included housing, free schooling, hospital and recreational facilities. The total average earnings of Tsumeb's African employees, including non-cash benefits and cash earnings, was 10.4 per cent of the cash wages paid to whites.

59. In 1974, Tsumeb reported that Africans had been given two wage increases, the first amounting to 20 per cent and the second to 10 per cent, while whites had received a salary increase of 20 per cent. As a consequence, the ratio between white and African wages has remained basically unchanged.

60. In March 1976, delegates to the so-called constitutional conference recommended that within one year employers should voluntarily begin to pay unskilled workers a monthly minimum cash wage of R 54 and that a uniform salary scale for skilled workers should be instituted within three years (see chap. VII to the present report, annex, para. 55 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)). It was reported that the sub-committee which first proposed the figure of R 54 a month had arrived at it after thorough investigation based on the premise that wages should not be below the poverty datum line. The sub-committee also recommended that if benefits in kind were not included, the monthly cash payment should be increased to R 106. It may be noted that, despite the goal set by the conference, the poverty datum line in Windhoek had already been computed at R 135.34 per month by the end of 1975. Moreover, on 24 March 1976, the South West Africa Agricultural Union announced that it dissociated itself from the conference proposals and that its members would not comply with the recommendations on minimum wages.

## ANNEX III\*

### WORKING PAPER ON BERMUDA

#### 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 prepared for the current session of the Special Committee also contains recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (chap. XXVII of the present report, annex, (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. IV)). Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in Bermuda is set out below.

#### 1. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

2. The period from 1966 to 1971 saw a rapid expansion of building activity, spurred primarily by the demand for hotel accommodation and luxury homes, with a concomitant steep rise in prices. In 1972, expansion slowed to a gradual pace and, by late 1973, the boom had come to a halt, owing mainly to a slowdown in the tourist trade and to restrictions recently imposed by the Government on the sale of local real estate to non-Bermudians. There was a further decline in building activity in 1974. The Government stated that in 1975 and 1976, over-all prospects in the construction field would be good, although the downward trend in basic commercial and residential building was expected to continue (see also para. 7 below).

3. It will be recalled that in August 1974, the Government adopted a policy aimed at further tightening restrictions on the acquisition of land by aliens. b/ According to Mr. C. V. Woolridge, Minister of Labour and Immigration, of the 64 applications received from aliens for the acquisition of land in 1974, 6 were refused, 4 were pending and 54 were granted (69 in 1973). During the same year, 18 non-Bermudians were permitted to buy homes owned by Bermudians; 7 bought condominium units; and 29 bought houses owned by other non-Bermudians.

4. On 30 November 1975, Mr. Woolridge announced that under the existing law, the Ministry had set aside 809 hectares for sale to aliens. At that time, he expressed the view that there should be a complete assessment of land currently held by non-Bermudians before any more land was sold. He further stated that a new over-all, long-term policy would be formulated following completion of the land survey being conducted. According to Mr. Woolridge, the Ministry had received only 13 applications, involving just over 4 hectares, from non-Bermudians

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1084.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix III.

b/ Ibid., paras. 3-9.

wishing to buy land from Bermudians. He stressed that land on which to house young Bermudians and their children had to be protected, owing to the limited amount of land available for the people of the Territory.

5. The Bermuda Housing Corporation (BHC), a statutory body brought into operation in 1974, is charged with solving the Territory's housing shortage. It is run by a general manager (Mr. Leslie H. Cock), and governed by a nine-member Board of Directors with Commander Geoffrey Kitson as Chairman. On 8 October 1975, a local newspaper published BHC's first annual report, covering the period from appointment of the board on 1 January 1974 to the end of the first full financial year on 31 March 1975. In the report, the Chairman stated that there had been a shortfall of new private homes; the accumulated shortage of rental accommodations would be largely taken care of by the 250 homes currently under construction at the United States Naval Air Station and the 60 homes scheduled to be built at Daniel's Head in Somerset for Canadian servicemen. It was also stated that BHC had concentrated its efforts mainly on encouraging housing schemes undertaken by private developers and the promotion of home ownership by providing assistance to individuals. A major step in this direction had already been taken by the Government with the erection of some 150 units at Prospect and Cedar Park, all of which had been sold on 99-year leases with 25-year mortgages. The BHC had provided long-term first mortgages for people who were constructing their own homes (49 in all). An important task being carried out by BHC was the raising of funds, primarily from exempted companies, for financing mortgages.

6. In his speech at the opening of the legislature, on 7 November 1975, the Governor said that a bill would be introduced to require the registration of real estate agents and to provide for the regulation of their business. During the debate on the speech, held on 14 November in the House of Assembly, the then Minister of Finance stated that BHC had raised \$B 3.5 million, c/ basically to provide housing for the lower middle-income group (see also chap. XXVII to the present report, annex, paras. 66-69 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. IV)).

7. According to a survey issued by the Government in March 1975, commercial and residential building would probably continue to decline in 1975 and 1976. It was believed, however, that several factors should contribute to an over-all increase in construction activity during the two years: (a) injection by BHC into the housing market of at least \$B 2.5 million annually; (b) implementation of two housing schemes for servicemen from the United States of America and Canada (see also para. 5 above); (c) erection of the new Bermuda Provident Bank Building; and (d) commencement in 1976 of work on the proposed Hotel Training College, which would be part of Bermuda College, and certain other building programmes. In consequence, the total area under construction was expected to rise from 38,275 square metres in 1974 to 56,577 square metres in 1976. The Government's decision not to spend any funds on construction of the college in 1976 has resulted in a decrease of 2,322 square metres from the original projection (see also paras. 16 and 17 below).

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

## 2. TOURISM

8. The tourist industry, the mainstay of the economy, expanded rapidly during the period from 1966 to 1971, but, in 1972, its average annual rate of growth slowed from about 6 to 2 per cent, and hotels were caught between rising costs and decreased demand, resulting in a reduction of their profits. Although the total number of tourists visiting Bermuda during 1973 and 1974 increased by 11 and 9 per cent respectively, the hotel business did not thrive, because of a fractional decline in occupancy and a continuing rise in costs. During most of 1975, the recession in the United States (origin of the majority of the tourists) had an adverse effect on the industry, which, however, improved measurably during the last three months of the year. During the calendar year 1975, a total of 411,793 regular visitors, the principal source of the industry's income, came to Bermuda (2.2 per cent less than the 421,221 reported for 1974). The sharp upsurge in tourism during the fourth quarter was attributed to the recovery in the United States economy, together with a massive advertising campaign promoted by the Ministry of Tourism in conjunction with local hotels and two major commercial airlines. According to the Ministry, the industry, worth about \$B 144 million to Bermuda in 1975 (\$B 102 million in 1971), was becoming increasingly efficient and was expected to fare considerably better during 1976.

9. On 15 January 1976, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., the largest in the Territory, informed shareholders that Bermuda could look forward to the year with optimism, based on economic trends in the United States. It expected that the tourist trade would increase and that the spending habits of tourists would be freer than during the two previous years.

10. In 1975, the following government-licensed accommodations were available in the Territory: 15 hotels (14 to 1,020 beds); 51 guest houses (4 to 100 beds); 2 clubs (28 to 127 beds); 10 cottage colonies (22 to 110 beds); and 20 housekeeping cottages (6 to 234 beds). d/ Most of the major hotels and other large establishments concerned with tourism are reportedly owned by non-Bermudian interests.

11. On 3 October, the Minister of Tourism announced the Government's decision to alter its hotel policy slightly. In accordance with this decision: (a) licenses would be given to new guest houses with fewer than 12 beds, owned and operated by Bermudians; and (b) properties being upgraded by the rebuilding of substandard bed space would be permitted to exceed by 75 per cent the number of spaces being closed, provided that their owners proved that the extra spaces were needed to keep the properties financially viable. All other aspects of the policy remained unchanged in principle: construction or conversion of additional hotel, guest house, cottage colony or tourist apartment accommodation would be suspended until 1978 or until economic, labour, housing or other conditions made expansion necessary.

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d/ The West Indies and Caribbean Yearbook (Toronto, Canada, Caribook, Ltd., 1975).

12. The Minister said that his ministry had received applications from six establishments for renovating and upgrading parts of their property involving an additional 46 beds. It had also received five applications for opening new small guest houses, with a total of 40 beds.

13. According to the Minister, there were 8,946 licensed beds in the Territory during 1975 (8,556 during 1973). The Minister stated that it could be argued that "the fewer beds we have, the higher the occupancy will be in those remaining". He added, however, that many of the places closed had been in the lower rate bracket, and that Bermuda would have to offer a range of accommodation catering to all needs. He went on to say that "if we do not allow new Bermudian operations, we will be denying them the opportunity to get into the tourism business".

14. In late November 1975, the Government reported that 18 hotels were closing during the slow winter season (14 during the previous season), which would probably result in the loss of 77,145 guest nights (22,597 fewer than in the previous season). The reduced loss was due to the decision taken by two large hotels to remain open during the winter season.

15. Statistics supplied by the Bermuda Hotel Association (BHA) in late August 1975 show that during that month, the hotel industry, the largest single employer of labour in the Territory, provided employment for 4,526 workers, of whom 2,861 were Bermudians and 1,665 were non-Bermudians. BHA stated that about 70 persons could be expected to leave the industry annually as a result of retirement alone. It further stated that the proposed Hotel Training College at Bermuda College, e/ with a maximum enrolment of 250, would produce about 80 to 100 graduates a year. Based on the total number of non-Bermudians currently employed by the industry and retirement figures, the College would be required to supply graduates for the next 25 to 30 years.

16. In a statement to the Bermudian press on 17 October, Mr. Thaddeus Trott, the Chairman of the 10-member Board of Governors of Bermuda College, said that the establishment of the new college was vital to Bermuda's future. Everyone in the Territory was striving for "bermudianization" as quickly as possible. If a recession continued, with resultant increased unemployment, the obvious result would be growing pressure for the elimination of non-Bermudian job-categories to relieve the Bermudian unemployment situation. If this were allowed to happen, a delay in the provision of adequate training facilities and the actual training of Bermudians would put the Territory on the path to economic disaster. He said that tourists would certainly be dissatisfied with the services provided by untrained, unqualified Bermudians. The initial cost of the building could be met by government revenue or by borrowing. Mr. Trott emphasized that funds to pay the interest and amortize the loans were already being collected from the hotel occupancy tax. With regard to the siting of the new college he stated that Admiralty House continued to be the only government land that satisfied all the requirements for the college.

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e/ For details, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix III, paras. 18-20.



In his speech to the legislature on 7 November, the Governor announced that construction of the college building would be deferred until circumstances indicated that it would be reasonable to proceed with the project. At a meeting of the ruling United Bermuda Party (UBP) held in January 1976, Mr. J. D. Gibbons, the newly appointed Minister of Finance, stated that the Government had no intention of changing its decision, and drew attention to the modest decline in tourism in 1975. Meanwhile, the Government was undertaking a training programme for hotel employees.

### 3. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### A. Banking institutions

Four commercial banks have been established to provide complete banking and trust facilities. The average yearly rate of growth of the banking industry slowed from about 37 per cent in the period 1968-1970 to 11 per cent in the period 1971-1972. In 1973, however, the total resources of the industry rose by 15 per cent, to \$B 883.1 million. The two largest banks in the Territory, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., which are predominantly controlled by Bermudians, increased their total resources by \$B 57 million to \$B 862 million during 1973/74, but the results of their operations were not particularly good. According to their annual reports for 1974/75, their total resources were \$B 896 million. Of this sum, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., accounted for \$B 520 million and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., for \$B 376 million.

According to the annual report of the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., its income amounted to \$B 2.3 million in 1974/75 (\$B 1.8 million in the previous year). The income of the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., for 1974/75 totalled \$B 11.2 million (12 per cent more than the previous year).

The Bermuda Provident Bank, Ltd. (BPB), the smallest in the Territory, is 50 per cent owned by Barclays Bank International, Ltd., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 30 per cent by the Provident Investment and Holdings Company, Ltd. (PIH). It will be recalled that between late 1974 and early 1975, various proposals were made to solve the financial problems encountered by PIH. f/ One of the proposals was adopted and the Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA) was appointed temporary administrator of PIH under a bill which came into operation in early May.

In its annual report for 1975, published on 15 December, BPB stated that during the year it had suffered a loss in real and estimated profits of \$B 72,000 because of the association with PIH. The directors of PIH, who had also served as the directors of BPB, had resigned because they "realized the adverse effect which their continued presence on the Board has had on the Bank's affairs"

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f/ Ibid., para. 22.

(see also chap. XXVII to the present report, annex, paras. 40-43 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. IV)). Comparable data are not available concerning the fourth commercial bank, the Bermuda National Bank.

## B. International business

22. International finance is the second most important sector of the Bermudian economy after tourism. In 1971, there were 2,250 international companies operating in the Territory doing \$B 30 million worth of business. In its annual report for 1974/75, the Bank of M. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., stated that the contribution of this sector to the economy had at least doubled over the last four years and that the rate of progress was accelerating.

23. According to Mr. William F. Kempe, who has been instrumental in building up international business in Bermuda, there has been a continuing growth in the number of international companies at an annual average rate of about 10 per cent over the period 1972-1975, from 2,500 to 3,271 (including 2,000 owned by United States interests). The international finance industry has been dominated by companies incorporated under the Exempted Companies Act, 1950, which permits them to apply for exemption from corporate taxation. In addition, there are non-resident corporate bodies incorporated overseas with permits to operate from a Bermuda office under the Immigration and Protection Act, 1956. <sup>g/</sup> Of the companies registered in 1975, 2,639 were exempted companies, 500 were non-resident companies and 32 were exempted partnerships. The activities of these companies included fund administration, insurance, investment, shipping, trading and unit trust management.

24. In a public statement made on 9 December 1975, Mr. Kempe said that many international companies had substantial paid-up capital, exceeding \$B 250 million in some cases, and that although the average exempted company had a small base in the Territory, it represented the real backbone of the industry. He added that the best job opportunities for Bermudians in connexion with overseas companies lay with banks, law firms, accountancy firms and communications and management services. He cautioned against expecting highly paid jobs with exempted companies as most of the companies would not come to the Territory unless they could bring in their own people from abroad. He credited Mr. Chester Butterfield, president of the Bermuda International Business Association (BIBA), with improving rapport between the Government and the international companies.

25. Reporting to BIBA at its annual general meeting on 16 December, Mr. Butterfield stated that BIBA was examining the scope of employment opportunities in the industry and what training and experience would be required by Bermudians to take advantage of such opportunities. He further stated that:

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<sup>g/</sup> For further information on the laws establishing Bermuda as a tax haven, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix V, paras. 25-30; ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. IV, annex, appendix V, para. 23; ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix III, paras. 27-29. See also paras. 26-30 below.

"Given the physical limitations of Bermuda as a tourist resort, increasing reliance must be placed on the development of international business as a major contributor to Bermuda's economy. Bermuda has built up an enviable reputation in the last 30 years as a domicile for such business. Its political stability, communications, laws and professional services have all contributed to this ... Notwithstanding world-wide recessionary trends, violence and constitutional problems, there has been a steady growth of international business in Bermuda; thankfully not a stampede on impulse but a steady deliberate influx of reputable long-term business, particularly in the insurance sector."

In a recent newsletter, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. endorsed these views and said that "it is important that we continue to make them the international companies welcome by recognizing their valuable contribution to the community".

### C. New legislation

26. Since 1974, the Government has sought to introduce legislation to:  
(a) modernize the Stamp Duties Act of 1917 and 1919 and (b) regulate insurance companies and require a minimum local investment by firms carrying on business in Bermuda. h/ Mr. Butterfield said that BIBA had joined with the International Companies Division of the Chamber of Commerce in considering three consecutive drafts of the stamp duties bill. The Government had accepted many of their recommendations, and it remained to be seen whether the final draft would resolve remaining differences of opinion. In general, he felt that the bill would "provide satisfactory relief for exemption from most duties to the exempted companies or international sector".

27. According to Mr. Butterfield, the insurance bill would probably be the most sensitive piece of legislation affecting the international insurance sector in Bermuda. BIBA and the International Companies Division had met with government officials to discuss the approach exhibited by the proposed insurance bill. After studying a new draft received at the end of November 1975, the two organizations had noted that it generally appeared to embody the self-policing approach which they strongly advocated.

28. On 21 March 1975, the House of Assembly passed a bill imposing a 5 per cent tax on the purchase of foreign currency by a resident for investment abroad. Under the bill, the tax would be applied to all persons working in the Territory, except employees of the exempted companies. It would also be applied to companies, businesses, partnerships and people permanently resident in the Territory, except retired non-Bermudians. The bill would contain a schedule of exemptions, including: (a) profits, interest and dividends due to non-residents; (b) repayments of loans (and interest thereon) due to non-residents and to banks, other than mortgages on overseas property and loans taken for the purpose of

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h/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix III, para. 29. See also chap. XXVII to the present report, annex, paras. 36 and 41 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. IV)).

acquiring capital assets outside Bermuda; (c) payments due on the sale by non-residents of property in Bermuda and local securities, other than foreign currency securities; and (d) investment abroad, in each case with the specific permission of BMA, of premium income by local insurance companies or of pension contributions by local pension funds. According to the Government, overseas investment from Bermuda decreased from \$B 7.4 million in 1973 to \$B 5.5 million in 1974 and remittances by non-Bermudians declined from \$B 11 million to \$B 9.9 million during the same period. The lesser amounts in 1974 probably reflected lower interest rates abroad and also the 1974 amendment to the Interest Act of 1861 to free foreign-currency lending from the limitation of 7 per cent interest.

29. In his speech of 7 November 1975, the Governor said that the legislature would be invited to consider a bill to replace the existing arrangements whereby non-resident companies were enabled to operate from Bermuda by permits granted under the Bermuda Immigration and Protection Act of 1956. The bill would provide for such companies to be licensed if they had satisfied certain conditions. They would also be granted exemption from tax computed on profits or income.

30. In regard to licensing external companies, Mr. Butterfield said that a consensus with the International Companies Division had been reached on the matter and that a new bill would be drafted aimed at the establishment by each external company of a local office with at least one local director. Thus, better self-policing would be ensured and the necessity to legislate wide inspection powers avoided. In addition, if such a company desired a tax exemption undertaking, it would have to comply as nearly as practically and legally possible with the requirements imposed on exempted companies. He also said that it had been urged that a clause be inserted permitting those companies currently licensed to continue to exercise the powers defined in their respective charters.

#### D. Money and credit

31. The main responsibilities of BMA, a statutory body created in 1969, are the issuance and redemption of local currency, supervision of banks and other financial institutions and administration of exchange control on behalf of the Government. BMA also serves the Government in an advisory capacity on banking and monetary matters. According to its annual report for 1974, BMA anticipated that it would be entrusted with the task of varying the maximum rates of interest charged for different Bermuda dollar transactions in accordance with changes in the economic and monetary situation. The Deposit Companies Act, which came into operation on 1 October, substantially extends the supervisory powers of BMA over such companies.

32. In a recent newsletter, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., stated that because of the reduced return on foreign investments and the 5 per cent overseas investment tax, Bermuda dollar interest rates for short-term deposits were expected to decline in 1976, for the first time. (The two largest local banks had already lowered short-term deposit rates slightly.) According to the newsletter, it was anticipated that, with improved business conditions, demand for mortgages and loans would be more easily accommodated and shares on the stock exchange would become more attractive. However, the bank believed that it would still be difficult to raise large individual sums of money for property development or investment, owing to the absence of a large local capital market.

## ANNEX IV\*

### WORKING PAPER ON THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on economic conditions in the Cayman Islands, with particular reference to foreign economic interests, is contained in the previous report of the Special Committee. a/ The latest working paper prepared for the current session of the Special Committee also contains recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (chap. XXIX to the present report, annex, sect. A (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. IV)). Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in the islands is set out below.

#### 1. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. The international financial institutions situated in the Cayman Islands, one of the mainstays of the Territory's economy, are dominated by foreign companies, especially those owned by interests from Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. According to Mr. V. G. Johnson, the Financial Secretary, the industry had not been developed solely for the purpose of avoiding taxes; many of the world's leading financial institutions had established branch offices in the Cayman Islands with the knowledge and consent of their home Governments. Other factors contributing to the development of the Territory into a highly regarded financial centre included its stability, its facilities, privacy in banking and trust business and the reliable service offered.

3. Financial activities expanded rapidly in the Territory during the period 1969-1973, when the number of international companies increased from about 1,800 to more than 5,000. In 1974, however, its average annual rate of growth slowed down from 35 to 21 per cent. In his budget address, delivered to the Legislative Assembly in November 1975, Mr. Johnson provided the following relevant information. At the end of September, a total of 6,516 such companies (6,087 at the end of 1974) were registered in the Territory, of which 4,506 were classified as ordinary companies and most of the remainder as exempt companies. Under the Cayman Islands laws governing international business, b/ ordinary companies, unlike exempt companies, are, among other things, required to maintain an office in the Territory. Since 1974, a large number of firms had failed to comply with the law and had been struck off the register. Taking this into account, the actual number of new companies added to the register during 1975 was approximately 1,000. Mr. Johnson stated that the office of the Registrar of Companies, which provided "a very important service" in the promotion of international finance, was adequately staffed and that substantial improvements had been introduced in the office.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1081.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix IV.

b/ Ibid., para. 3.

4. In addition to the companies referred to above, over 200 banks and trust companies were licensed in the Cayman Islands at the end of September 1975, of which some 40 held Class A licences and the rest Class B licences. The holder of a Class A licence has the right to carry on business inside or outside the Territory and is normally able to deal in gold and foreign exchange. c/ A Class B licensee is limited to business abroad and is not normally allowed to participate in gold or foreign exchange dealings.

5. In late 1974, the Governor-in-Council suspended the licences of three banks in the Interbank House Group. d/ The latter had been founded on Grand Cayman in 1968 by Mr. Jean Yves Doucet, a Canadian banker. Following his trial in December 1975, Mr. Doucet was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on charges linked to the liquidation of two of the banks. He denied all charges and gave notice of appeal. Despite the failure of the Group, confidence in the Cayman Islands has reportedly remained strong. In mid-1975, the Government appointed an experienced officer to the position of Bank Inspector in the Bank Inspection Service.

## 2. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

6. In the late 1960s, there was a rapid expansion of construction activity, spurred primarily by the demand for hotel accommodations, apartments, houses, new banks and offices, with a concomitant steep rise in the price of land. The boom continued until 1975, when the local economy, particularly the construction sector, felt the full impact of the recession in the leading industrial countries.

7. The collapse of the Interbank House Group in late 1974 (see para. 5 above) affected several development projects financed wholly or partly with Interbank funds. Many of these projects reportedly found new sources of financing before the end of that year, but one of the more important, Mitchell's Creek Gardens, a condominium project being built at an estimated cost of \$CI 5 million, e/ was suspended in October at the request of the liquidators of the Group. In February 1975, the liquidators were reported to have agreed to enter into a partnership with Mr. Dwight Crator of North Carolina (United States). Under the agreement, the latter's new company, De Talma Enterprises (Cayman), Ltd., would provide the management and financing for the project. Subject to the Government's approval, work on the project was to be resumed later in the year.

8. In early April 1975, the Government published a draft development plan for the period 1975-1990. The basic objective of the draft plan is to outline a pattern of land use, taking into consideration current physical and economic realities. In November, Mr. Johnson stated that the plan might be submitted to the Legislative Assembly for approval possibly early in 1976. He expressed the belief that no appreciable foreign investment, including that in property development, would be made in the Territory until "a reasonable and acceptable development plan" had been drawn up.

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c/ Ibid., para. 4.

d/ Ibid., paras. 6-8.

e/ Under its current rate of exchange, one Cayman Islands dollar (\$CI 1.00) is equivalent to \$US 1.20.

### 3. TURTLE FARMING

9. As previously noted, Mariculture, Ltd., owner of Green Turtle Farm, was formed in 1969 by a group of investors from the United Kingdom and the United States. f/ Since its inception, the company has obtained excellent results, accounting recently for the largest portion of the Territory's exports. In late 1974, the collapse of the Interbank House Group (see para. 5 above) deprived the company of one of its new backers, leaving it financially strained. In February 1975, the company was no longer financially viable and the financing of its operations was taken over by the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, Ltd., of the United Kingdom and the First National City Bank of New York (now Citibank) with assistance from a European consortium. In May, in an effort to continue the turtle-farming operations, the bank exercised its rights under a debenture and appointed a receiver. It was reported that the Commonwealth Development Finance Company and the consortium planned to form a new company to purchase all the assets of Mariculture, Ltd.

### 4. OIL INDUSTRY

10. In August 1974, representatives of the Boeing Aerospace Company, a United States enterprise, held talks with government officials and other local people on the question of establishing a crude oil storage terminal, and possibly an oil refinery, on Little Cayman. g/ In November, Mr. Johnson announced that a team of consultants appointed by the United Kingdom Government at the request of the territorial Government was looking into the matter. In his budget address, Mr. Johnson stated that Boeing's application was still under consideration, and that other firms had expressed interest along similar lines. He further stated that the Government was prepared to examine proposals concerning the establishment of an oil industry on Little Cayman with the understanding that no commitment would be made before the consultants had submitted their recommendations. He believed that the island's economy could become viable in the future. In this connexion, it may be noted that alternate development schemes for the island are set forth in the draft development plan (see para. 8 above), depending on whether the oil terminal project proposed by United States investors should materialize.

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f/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix IV, paras. 10-11.

g/ Ibid., para. 12.

Annex V\*

WORKING PAPER ON THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on economic conditions in the Turks and Caicos Islands, with particular reference to foreign economic interests, is contained in the previous report of the Special Committee. a/ The latest working paper prepared for the current session of the Special Committee also contains recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (chap. XXIX of the present report, annex, sect. C (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. IV)). Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in the islands is set out below.

1. ROLE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE TERRITORY'S ECONOMY

2. Foreign investors, mostly 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, they have concentrated on real estate development, tourism, the main economic sectors, and commercial fishing. The fishing industry is primarily controlled by three foreign companies (Butterfield Fisheries, Ltd., Atlantic Gold and Routh Fisheries). In recent years, their products (mainly crayfish) have accounted for the largest portion of the Territory's exports. The processing of their catch is the most important manufacturing activity in the islands.

3. In 1970, the Government initiated efforts to accelerate the rate of economic growth through the provision of fiscal and other incentives for private investors. Its first step was the passage of the Companies Ordinance, 1970, under which no corporation, personal or withholding tax may be imposed in the Turks and Caicos Islands for at least 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 tax incentives offered. b/ Their principal activities included banking, insurance, investment and the management of trust funds.

4. The Government's next major step was enactment of the Encouragement of Development Ordinance, 1972, to encourage both local and foreign investment. Thus far, however, the volume of private investment has not been large enough to meet

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1082.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix V.

b/ Ibid., para. 10.



the needs of the Territory. The local economy has remained stagnant although it has received generous financial aid from the United Kingdom. As a result, many people, especially the new entrants into the labour force, have been unable to find employment and have recently complained about the number of expatriates occupying higher income positions. Anti-foreign feeling reached a high point in early June 1975, when violence occurred on Grand Turk. Subsequently, the Government took steps to overcome the problems of crime and unemployment, and the situation on the island is reported to be calm.

## 2. REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

5. The majority of the land in the islands is Crown land, the remainder being privately owned. 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 restrictions.

6. Among the previously noted land and tourist development projects being undertaken by foreign companies on Crown land are those on North Caicos and Salt Cay. The first is a project for the construction of a resort complex covering an area of 607 hectares (including 8.8 kilometres of white sand beach frontage, considered to be the finest in the Territory). Seven Keys, Ltd., which acquired the land under a conditional lease from the Government, has completed a hotel, a marina and other basic facilities, including 25.7 kilometres of roads. Work carried out in 1975 included enlargement of the hotel from 10 to 25 bedrooms, erection of a shopping centre and initiation of a scheme for the development of Whitby Haven, which would provide 180 home sites, many of them with direct access to the beach or waterfront. A campaign was being launched for the sale of individual lots to nationals of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. During the same year, Sunshine Development Company, Turks, Ltd., to which a conditional lease for 40.5 hectares of Crown land had been granted, began construction of a 50-bedroom hotel complex on Salt Cay at an estimated cost of \$US 2.5 million. c/ An additional important development occurred in December 1974, when the State Council agreed in principle to proposals by a Canadian firm for the development of Hotel Beach on Grand Turk, and the subsequent construction of a 100-bedroom hotel complex. Upon completion of these projects, tourist facilities, including hotel beds (numbering 287 in 1974), were scheduled to be expanded considerably.

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c/ In August 1973, the legal currency of the Territory was changed from the Jamaican dollar to the United States dollar.

### 3. OIL INDUSTRY

7. In 1972, negotiations were conducted between Esso Inter-America and the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Turks and Caicos Islands for the possible establishment of an oil refinery on the uninhabited island of West Caicos. d/ Despite the payment by Esso of \$US 100,000 to the territorial Government in 1973 to offset costs in planning the proposed refinery and another payment of \$US 200,000 for an option on land on West Caicos, valid until 30 June 1976, there are no indications that the company has taken a final decision on the matter.

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d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix V, paras. 8-9.

## CHAPTER V

### (A/31/23 (Part IV))

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN  
TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE  
IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE  
GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

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## 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 1046th and 1055th meetings, on 31 August and 13 September 1976.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular paragraph 9 of resolution 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, which "calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones".
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it four 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; Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Guam (see annexes I-IV to the present chapter).
4. At the 1046th meeting, on 31 August, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Bulgaria, Mali, China, Indonesia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1046).
5. At its 1055th meeting, on 13 September, the Special Committee voted on the text of a draft decision (A/AC.109/L.1131), which had been prepared on the basis of consultations among the members of the Committee. The Special Committee adopted the draft decision by a vote of 21 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 7 below). The representative of Australia made a statement in explanation of vote (A/AC.109/PV.1055).
6. On 23 September, the text of the decision (see below) was transmitted to all States.

#### B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

7. The text of the decision (A/AC.109/541) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1055th meeting, on 13 September, to which reference is made in paragraph 5 above, is reproduced below:

(1) Having studied the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration during the year under review, the Special Committee remains convinced that such activities and arrangements may constitute an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This conclusion is evident in respect of Territories in southern Africa, where military forces are being utilized to subjugate the colonial peoples and to oppose the struggle of their national liberation movements for freedom and independence. It is also true in respect of other Territories where strategic military bases are maintained to serve the global interests of the colonial Powers. In certain cases, they also hinder the economic development of the Territories concerned, through the extensive alienation of land for military purposes and by driving the population away from productive activities.

(2) The Special Committee notes with regret that the colonial Powers concerned have not implemented the relevant General Assembly resolutions calling upon them to terminate their military bases and installations in the colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

(3) A particularly grave situation prevails in southern Africa, where the illegal and racist régimes have greatly increased their military expenditures and have expanded their armed forces. In Namibia, for example, there has been a massive build-up of South African military forces, the aim of which is to crush popular resistance and perpetuate South Africa's illegal occupation of that Territory. In this connexion, the Special Committee expresses its concern at the continuing co-operation of certain countries with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of all colonial and other dependent peoples to self-determination and independence. It 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. Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to achieve their freedom and independence, the Special 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.

(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 the military and political collaboration of South Africa with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as the recent reinforcement of the military

presence of South Africa in Namibia as a means of consolidating its illegal occupation of that Territory. The Special Committee furthermore condemns certain Western Powers for the continued military collaboration and support which they render to the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa and it 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.

(6) The Special Committee condemns the campaign being carried on by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to recruit foreign mercenaries for its war against the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement. It demands that all States concerned take steps to prohibit the recruitment of their nationals as mercenaries by the illegal racist minority régime.

(7) The Special Committee also condemns the nuclear co-operation by certain Western Powers 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 and technology which increases its nuclear capacity.

(8) The Special Committee further 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 Special 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 Special Committee draws particular attention to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 3481 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

(9) The Special Committee deplores, among other things, the alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations and while 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 indigenous population.

(10) The Special Committee requests the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

## ANNEX I\*

### WORKING PAPER ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Following the agreement reached at Lusaka on 11 December 1974 between representatives of the Zimbabwe liberation movements and the illegal régime, a/ efforts were initiated to settle the Southern Rhodesian problem by peaceful means. Nevertheless, during 1975, the illegal régime continued to strengthen its military forces in anticipation of a confrontation with Zimbabwe liberation forces.

2. This paper reviews the measures taken by the illegal régime to retain control in the Territory.

#### 1. STRENGTHENING OF THE ARMED FORCES

##### A. Recruitment policy

3. Since the intensification of the armed struggle in Southern Rhodesia in December 1972, the illegal régime has given priority to increased recruitment for its armed forces. In a previous report, the Special Committee described the methods and incentives used by the régime to retain the military personnel already in the armed services and to recruit new members. b/ These measures have continued.

4. In 1975, the illegal régime announced that all 18 year-old European male graduates of secondary schools would be called up for military service by the end of the year. Acceptance for university entrance no longer qualifies a European male over the age of 18 years for deferment of military service. In fact, the university entrance exemption board, established in 1974 to decide on military service deferment cases, has been abolished.

5. Further, 18 year-old European male students who fail the same public examination twice have been liable for call-up duties since 1975. European male students who sit for a public examination at the age of 19 are subject to call-up for military service, irrespective of their performance in the examination.

6. European students who wish to enter the university in 1977 following completion

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1088.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. IX, annex, paras. 82-88.

b/ Ibid., chap. VI, annex, appendix I, paras. 3-8.

of their military service must have applied in January 1976 to the Registrar of Defence Manpower c/ and must have been exempted from further military duties.

7. In July 1975, the illegal régime called on all white Southern Rhodesians to volunteer for service with some branch of the security services or civil defence. The régime has reactivated the Rhodesian Women's Services which had been disbanded in the late 1950s. The service was officially relaunched on 1 July 1975 with the recruitment of women between the ages of 18 and 50 years. The women recruits receive two weeks' training before being posted to become clerks, radio operators, air traffic control assistance and intelligence officers.

8. The illegal régime also completed plans to establish a second battalion of the Rhodesian African Rifles (RAR), composed of 1,000 black troops and non-commissioned officers with white commissioned officers. According to reports, it is intended to use the black troops in certain guerrilla warfare situations which have proved too arduous for European soldiers. Mr. P. Van der Byl, Minister of Defence, announced that the new battalion "will see action against guerrillas sooner than intended". The illegal régime reportedly hopes that the new African soldiers will not rebel against their white officers during operations as some African soldiers were reported to have done in 1972 and 1973 when they refused to open fire against the liberation forces.

9. In addition, the illegal régime has intensified its recruitment into the armed forces of all white, Coloured and Asian men between the ages of 25 and 38 years. According to an announcement made in September 1975 by Mr. R. E. Cowper, Minister of Co-ordination, men in these categories without a service commitment would be called up for an initial 56 days of military training. Those between 30 and 38 years of age without a service commitment would be called up to serve for an initial 56 days in either a new Police General Service Unit or with the Ministry of Internal Affairs which is charged with maintaining control in rural areas. The men in the latter age group would be placed in non-combat administrative positions.

10. Mr. Cowper stated that the first two units in the 25 to 30 year age group were to consist of 150 men each who were to report for duty on 1 October and 6 November 1975. After an initial training period, the men would be recalled a few months later for a further training period of 28 days. In the 30 to 38 year age group, the first two units of 100 men each were to report for duty on 21 October and 17 November 1975. Furthermore, all white, Coloured and Asian men under 50 years of age, including immigrants who have been in Southern Rhodesia for at least two years, are to be re-registered.

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c/ It is necessary for information purposes to refer throughout this paper to various parts of the governmental structure and to the titles of various members of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. The use of such terms without quotation marks does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of the illegal régime.



11. According to Mr. Cowper, this system "yields several thousand" men for military service. With such procedures the illegal régime claims that it has a sufficient manpower pool to deal with any "guerrilla situation" in Southern Rhodesia.

#### B. Mercenary recruitment

12. In June 1975, it was reported that Phoenix Associates, a recruitment agency based in Boulder, Colorado (United States of America), had been advertising for "adventurous Americans" to volunteer as mercenaries in Southern Rhodesia to assist the armed forces of the illegal régime. Phoenix Associates was said to have been set up by Mr. Robert Brown, a former major in the United States forces in Viet Nam.

13. At the time, it was reported that the United States Department of State had warned Americans that service in a foreign army could lead to the loss of United States citizenship and that the United States Justice Department was investigating a report that 50 to 60 Americans were already serving in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Temple Cole of the Department of State is quoted as having said that there were "indications" that the report of mercenary recruitment in the United States for Southern Rhodesia was accurate. Mr. Brown is said to have confirmed that he began recruiting mercenaries in September 1974 and that Phoenix Associates was attempting to "merchandise information on mercenary opportunities abroad". He said that his advertisements had drawn about 300 responses but he did not know the exact number of Americans who had actually joined the Southern Rhodesian army.

14. According to an article in The Christian Science Monitor of 18 November 1975: "Recruitment of mercenaries is visibly spreading in the United States. In current or recent issues at least six American sporting, gun and speciality magazines have carried advertisements calling for 'able-bodied fighting men' or offering to supply information about 'mercenaries' or overseas opportunities of that sort". The Christian Science Monitor stated categorically: "This newspaper has discovered that several hundred Americans have responded to the various advertisers and have been given details, among other things, on how to join Rhodesia's police and armed forces". The article pointed out that recruiting mercenaries for foreign forces is illegal under Title 18 of United States code 959.

15. Advertisements for mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia also appeared in the United Kingdom, offering good pay for a "Service Career in the Sun". Advertisements in The Sunday People and the News of the World were reportedly placed by "W. N. Jones of Pretoria" on behalf of an organization called "Southern Placement Services" which had a Johannesburg post office box address.

16. Advertisements for "safari guides" for Southern Rhodesia were placed in some newspapers in the Federal Republic of Germany. The man who placed them was reportedly arrested when it was confirmed that he was recruiting for the Southern Rhodesian Army.

17. In March 1976, commenting on a report that the illegal régime was trying to recruit mercenaries from Scotland with the aid of ex-servicemen's records and addresses, Mr. James Callaghan, then United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, warned in Parliament that anyone trying to recruit mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia could be prosecuted under the sanctions legislation.

## 2. OPERATIONS

18. The brutality with which Southern Rhodesian security forces have conducted their operations against the nationalist forces is described in the current working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see chap. VIII to the present report, annex, paras. 65-87) A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)). The brutalities occurred mainly in the north-eastern portion of the Territory.

19. With the attainment of independence by Mozambique, and the establishment of new military fronts by the Zimbabwe liberation forces, the illegal régime is faced with a new military situation. Reports indicate, and the illegal régime has confirmed, that hundreds of African students have left their schools to join military camps established by the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC (Zimbabwe)) in neighbouring countries.

20. In its efforts to curb this exodus, the illegal régime has imposed a night curfew along the entire eastern border from the Ruenya River in the north to the Sabi River in the south, and along the entire Botswana/Southern Rhodesia border. Between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. no person may move more than 50 metres from any dwelling house, tent or hut within a one-kilometre strip inside Southern Rhodesia along the length of the border. In the Umtali area, no person may move within an area of about 100 metres from the border. A night curfew has also been imposed on 23 schools in the eastern districts.

21. Although the illegal régime has announced that it will unleash new anti-guerrilla operations to combat the intensified guerrilla warfare in the Territory, it is showing some signs of uneasiness. Addressing the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union in July 1975, Mr. Ian Smith, the so-called Prime Minister of the illegal régime, said that an increased security effort would bring more problems to the country. He told his audience that the road ahead was going to be tough and could get even more difficult before "we are finally through".

22. In preparation for its anti-guerrilla operations, and in order to increase the mobility of its forces, the illegal régime has allocated \$R 27.7 million d/ for building "security roads" in the operational areas.

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d/ The Southern Rhodesian dollar (\$R) equals approximately \$US 1.60.

### 3. VIOLATION OF MOZAMBIQUE'S TERRITORY

23. On 3 March 1976, President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique revealed that Southern Rhodesian military forces had been responsible for a lengthy series of armed provocations against Mozambique. e/ On the nights of 23 and 24 February 1976, the Southern Rhodesian armed forces, using jets, bombers, helicopters, artillery and infantry troops had launched concentrated attacks on the Mozambican villages of Pafúri and Mavúe. The attacks on Pafúri had led to the death of four people, including a baby aged 18 months. Five people, including a 60-year-old woman, had been wounded. Casualties were also reported after the attack on the village of Mavúe.

24. The illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia has conceded that from time to time its forces have entered Mozambique in "hot pursuit" of Zimbabwe guerrillas.

### 4. SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY PRESENCE

25. It will be recalled that by the end of October 1974 there were about 6,000 South African paramilitary forces operating in Southern Rhodesia. Immediately after the announcement of the agreement reached at Lusaka on 11 December 1974 (see para. 1 above), South Africa had issued a statement to the effect that it would withdraw its forces from Southern Rhodesia after the cease-fire referred to in the Lusaka agreement had come into full force.

26. In August 1975, Mr. James Kruger, South African Minister of Police and Justice, and Mr. Van der Byl, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Defence, announced that the South African paramilitary forces were being withdrawn systematically from Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Kruger stated, "It has never been the purpose nor has it ever been in the interests of Rhodesia or South Africa, to get involved in internal struggles between Rhodesians ... It has been felt that their soldiers presence should not become a disturbing factor in the process of negotiations."

27. There has been no verification that South Africa has withdrawn its forces from Southern Rhodesia. In fact, anxiety has been expressed by the Zimbabwe leaders that some South African soldiers may have joined the Southern Rhodesian forces or become guerrillas.

### 5. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

28. Southern Rhodesian military expenditure has steadily increased since 1964. Appropriations for the military services since 1964 are shown in the table below. The estimated allocations for all security forces for 1975/76 show an increase of \$R 13 million over the allocations of 1974/75 and an increase of more than 100 per cent in the three-year period since 1972/73.

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e/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976, document S/12005.

Southern Rhodesia: annual appropriations for the  
armed forces and police, 1964-1976

(thousand Southern Rhodesian dollars)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Air force</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Total</u>
1964/65	6 038	5 834	10 348	22 220
1965/66	6 212	5 810	10 902	22 924
1966/67	7 742	5 228	12 216	25 186
1967/68	8 590	5 594	12 788	26 972
1968/69	15 400 <sup>a/</sup>		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 <sup>a/</sup>		22 039	52 979
1974/75	46 176 <sup>a/</sup>		31 198	77 374
1975/76	57 014 <sup>a/</sup>		33 328	90 342

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Source: Southern Rhodesia, Budget statements by the Minister of Finance (Salisbury, Government Printer), for the years indicated.

a/ Combined estimates for army and air force.

## ANNEX II\*

### WORKING PAPER ON NAMIBIA

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Following Portugal's decision in 1974 to grant independence to Angola and Mozambique, South Africa immediately began to take steps to increase the over-all strength of its defence forces and to fortify its position in Namibia. It will be recalled that measures taken in this connexion included increasing the military appropriations for 1975/76 by 36 per cent compared with the previous year; restructuring the army in order to create two main forces, one for conventional warfare and the other for "counter-insurgency" operations; and replacing the police units patrolling the northern border of Namibia by regular armed forces.

2. With the launching of a new military offensive by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in the spring of 1975 (see chap. IX to the present report, annex, para. 109 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)), followed by the outbreak of fighting in Angola, South Africa took additional steps to increase its over-all military capability and further reinforced its position in Namibia. Moreover, beginning in October 1975, South Africa used the Territory as a springboard from which to launch its military invasion of Angola. Although South Africa withdrew its troops from Angola in March 1976, a massive South African presence has been built up in the Territory. Statements by South African military officials make clear that the country plans to remain on a war footing and is preparing for a protracted war against SWAPO, which is expected to increase in intensity over the next few years.

#### 1. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

3. For 1976/77, South Africa allocated an estimated R 1.4 billion a/ (17.2 per cent of its total budget) for defence expenditure. The amount represents an increase of 47.6 per cent over the original appropriation for 1975/76 (R 948.0 million), b/ and is 196.6 per cent more than in 1973/74 (R 472.0 million). Of the total, the largest share (R 644.0 million or 46.0 per cent) was allocated to land defence, which includes the counter-insurgency force. Allocations for maritime defence amounted to R 162.2 million (11.6 per cent) and air defence to R 71.7 million (5.1 per cent). The remaining allocations include R 287.7 million

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1089.

a/ One rand (R 1.0) equals approximately \$US 1.15. Until September 1975, when the South African Government devalued its currency by 17.9 per cent, the rand equalled approximately \$US 1.49.

b/ In February 1976, the South African Parliament was asked to approve a supplementary request for the 1975/76 defence budget amounting to R 31.5 million. Of the total, R 17.0 million was requested for salaries and wages; R 3.4 million for subsistence and transport; R 5.8 million for fuel and lubricants; and R 5.3 million for armament manufacture. The nature of the appropriation indicates that the supplementary request was directly connected with the invasion of Angola.

for logistic support: R 98.8 million for command and control; R 71.0 million for general training; R 10.9 million for personnel support; and R 3.6 million for general support. Because of the introduction of a new budgeting system, no direct comparison can be made between the proposed allocations for 1975/76 and those for 1976/77.

4. In order to meet the increased defence expenditure, the South African Government has proposed the increase of various sales taxes, including those on cigarettes, petrol and liquor; an increase in personal income tax; and a number of other direct and indirect taxes and duties, expected to raise R 720.9 million.

5. In order to meet the budget deficit, the Government has decreased allocations to other government departments, and plans to raise R 1.3 billion in loans, of which about R 175.0 million is to come from foreign sources and R 120.0 million from the sale of special defence bonds. It is proposed to meet the remaining deficit of R 240.0 million by drawing from the "stabilization account".

6. Introducing the budget in Parliament on 31 March 1976, Mr. Owen Horwood, South African Minister of Finance, said that political developments in southern Africa clearly demanded an increase in South Africa's defence effort and a strengthening of its economic and military preparedness. He expressed assurance that the tax increases would be supported "so as to ensure that those defending our borders will have the best possible equipment with which to deter the enemy". It may be noted that for South Africa, the "defence" of its borders includes the continued occupation of Namibia and the repression of the struggle of the people for freedom and independence.

7. The budget has been criticized in the South African press on the grounds that it will impose undue burdens on "the man in the street", substantially lower the standard of living of all South Africans, aggravate inflation, curb new investment and slow down economic growth in general.

## 2. ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS

8. South Africa's armed forces and armaments have a direct bearing on the illegal occupation of Namibia and the struggle for national liberation in the Territory. Moreover, such forces and armaments are a basic instrument of South African repression in Namibia.

9. As reported in The Military Balance, 1975-1976, c/ the total strength of the South African Defence Force in 1975 rose to 201,900 men (see table below), compared with 119,450 men in 1974. In addition, there were 75,000 voluntary paramilitary commandos, who protect industrial and rural locations; a police force of about 30,000 members, about half of whom were white; and an unspecified number of police reservists.

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c/ London, The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1975.

	<u>Permanent force</u>	<u>Conscripts</u>	<u>Citizen force (reserves)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Army	7,000	31,000	138,000	176,000
Navy	2,600	1,400	10,400	14,400
Air force	<u>5,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>11,500</u>
	15,100	35,400	151,400	201,900

10. According to The Financial Mail (Johannesburg) of 6 February 1976, about 2 per cent of the total strength of the Defence Force is currently composed of non-whites, all of whom are "volunteers". Military service in both South Africa and Namibia is compulsory only for whites; Coloureds and Indians have been eligible for military training only since 1973 and Africans since 1974. d/

11. In order to meet the military manpower requirements caused by its intervention in Angola during 1975, South Africa: (a) called up thousands of Citizen Force reserves, principally men 20 to 30 years of age, for three-month periods to augment army forces in the so-called border operational area; (b) restored to the reserve list thousands of middle-aged men who had completed their commitments; and (c) cancelled leaves and extended tours of duty. According to newspaper reports, this was the first time that Citizen Force "volunteers" had been sent into an active combat zone alongside army regulars and national servicemen. As a result of the massive call-ups of civilians, it was reported, inter alia, that women were directing traffic in Johannesburg for the first time and that businesses were refusing to hire young men on the grounds that it was a waste of time and money to train them when they might be drafted.

12. No data are available on the number of troops actually mobilized during 1975. According to Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General (Resources) of the South African Defence Force, a total of 14 per cent of the army's available civilian strength, including reservists and national servicemen, was drawn upon during the year. This group comprised reservists called up for three-month tours of duty in the operational zone (3 per cent); reservists undergoing normal three-week training periods (3 per cent); and national servicemen (8 per cent). These percentages are expected to remain basically unchanged. At the same time, in order to ensure the continuity of top leadership and the security of the State, Major-General Webster recommended that the size of the permanent force be enlarged from its present level of 6 per cent of the entire Defence Force to at least 15 per cent.

13. During 1975, the Government of South Africa also proceeded with the establishment of homeland armies in Ovamboland and Kavangoland. In February 1976,

d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. VII, annex, appendix II, paras. 9-12.

it was reported that 82 Kavango "soldiers", the first of an anticipated 600, had completed their basic training course and would soon receive weapons instruction, and that a group of Ovambo "recruits" was already receiving advanced training at the military base at Lenz in South Africa. In March 1976, Pastor Kornelius Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Ovamboland, announced that he planned to increase the Ovamboland army to 1,000 men in order to combat guerrilla attacks. He also said that 79 Ovambo soldiers had fought with South African troops in Angola. It will be recalled that, in mid-1974, SWAPO leaders claimed that the South African Government had sent secret instructions to the Ovamboland Government to begin recruiting Africans for a border patrol. The instructions allegedly provided that Ovambos who refused to join the force would face indefinite detention in special camps.

#### A. Army

14. As noted in paragraph 1 above, in March 1975, the South African Government announced plans for the restructuring and expansion of the armed forces, including the division of the army into two main forces - one for conventional warfare and the other for suppression of national liberation movements. No information from official South African sources has since become available concerning the extent to which the plan has been implemented. A comparison of The Military Balance, 1975-1976, with that for the previous year indicates, however, that changes in the structure of the army have been effected, and that a substantial amount of new equipment has been acquired, including, in particular, tanks, guns and surface-to-air missiles.

15. According to The Military Balance, 1975-1976, the South African Army is composed of one armoured brigade, one mechanized brigade, four motorized infantry brigades, two parachute battalions, six field and one medium artillery regiments, two light anti-aircraft regiments, six field engineer squadrons, and five signal regiments, all of which are described as "cadre units" that could be brought up to full strength on mobilization of the Citizen Force, thus forming two divisions. In contrast, The Military Balance, 1974-1975 had reported that the army consisted of only three infantry brigades, each comprising one tank, one infantry and one artillery battalion.

16. The basic equipment believed to be available to the South African Army, based on information contained in The Military Balance, 1974-1975, was listed in the previous report of the Special Committee. e/ Since then, according to The Military Balance, 1975-1976, the army has acquired the following additional equipment: 41 Centurion Mark 5 medium tanks; 30 Ferret Scoutcars; an entire Tigercat air defence system, including 54 surface-to-air missiles; 17 pounder, 90 mm ATK guns; ENTAC anti-tank missiles; K-63 twin 35 mm guns; and 204 GK 20 mm guns. According to The 1975 Yearbook on World Armaments and Disarmament, f/

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e/ Ibid., para. 15.

f/ Stockholm. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 1975.



during 1974, South Africa spent a total of \$US 161 million on major arms, of which over 50 per cent was spent for the air defence system and the Centurion tanks.

#### B. Navy and air force

17. The equipment available to the South African Navy was enumerated in the previous report of the Special Committee. g/ The navy is reported to have over 30 vessels, including three Daphne submarines and two destroyers and to have the use of seven Wasp helicopters borrowed from the air force.

18. In a white paper on defence, tabled on 27 March 1975, Mr. P. W. Botha, South African Minister of Defence, announced plans to acquire additional submarines, six fast missile-carrying craft and new mine counter-measure vessels to supplement and eventually replace existing minesweepers. According to The Military Balance, 1975-1976, the six high-speed craft, which are being built by South Africa, are corvettes equipped with Exocet surface-to-air missiles.

19. In an article in Le Monde (18 February 1976) it was reported that South Africa had recently purchased two Agosta high-performance submarines from the Dubigeon-Normandie de Nantes shipyards, to be delivered between November 1978 and August 1979, and had also ordered from France two 1,220-metric ton dispatch boats (avisos), designed for anti-submarine warfare and surveillance. According to the same article, South Africa had also recently acquired an unspecified number of missile-launching patrol boats from Israel.

20. As reported previously, h/ South Africa is placing primary emphasis on strengthening its air force because it considers air power to be superior to other forms of combat, especially in guerrilla warfare situations. It will be recalled that in 1974/75, the air force had about 500 aircraft, including 100 combat aircraft. Press reports indicate that the major part of the appropriation for military equipment in the 1975/76 budget was for additional aircraft.

21. During the period under review, the South African Air Force was increased by nine additional Piaggio P-1665 Albatross maritime reconnaissance planes (Italy), three Hawker-Siddeley 125 troop carriers (The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and 16 Mirage F-1 jet fighters (France). The air force is also reported to be awaiting delivery of 32 additional Mirage F-1 jet fighters, 15 Impala trainers (manufactured by the Atlas Aircraft Corporation of South Africa) and two additional maritime reconnaissance planes.

22. South Africa has also purchased aircraft ostensibly for commercial use, at least some of which are convertible to military purposes. In January 1976, for

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g/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. VI, annex, appendix II, para. 17.

h/ Ibid., para. 19.

example, it was reported that SAFAIR, a freight transport company controlled by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of South Africa, had purchased six Lockheed Hercules transport planes, the civilian version of the C-130 troop carriers used by the South African Air Force, at a cost of \$US 50 million. The planes are scheduled for delivery during 1976 and are reported to have a range of about 4,000 kilometres and to carry up to 20 tons of freight.

23. Earlier it had been reported that the Minister of Transport had authorized South African Airways to purchase four "Airbus 300" from France and two additional Boeing 747 SPs at a total cost of R 110 million.

### C. South Africa's nuclear capability

24. During 1975, South Africa also took further steps towards developing its ability to produce nuclear weapons.

25. In November 1975, Mr. Piet Koornhoof, South African Minister of Mines, announced that the first part of a pilot plant for the production of enriched uranium would come into operation early in 1976 and that in 1978 construction would begin on a large-scale uranium enrichment plant, which would have an initial capacity of 5,000 metric tons of enriched uranium a year, expandable to 10,000 metric tons. The latter plant is expected to come into operation by 1984 and to reach full production by 1986.

26. South Africa claims that it is already in a position to manufacture weapons-grade uranium, but that it has no plans for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. In various statements, South African officials have maintained that the basic aims of their Government's nuclear programme are peaceful and commercial, and are particularly oriented to the use of atomic energy as a low-cost alternative to petroleum.

27. Some reports suggest that South Africa may already have manufactured a token amount of weapons-grade material. For instance, an article in The Daily Telegraph (London) of 8 April 1975 noted that the announcement of South Africa's success with a pilot plant (see above) had given rise to speculation as to whether it had discovered a short-cut for producing an atomic bomb and had already produced bomb-grade material.

28. The development of a uranium enrichment process has also increased South Africa's ability to attract military support from non-uranium producing, nuclear-capable countries. In April 1976, following a visit by Prime Minister B. J. Vorster to Israel, it was reported that Israel would sell Kfir fighter planes, Reshef patrol boats and other military equipment to South Africa in exchange for strategic materials, including enriched uranium.

29. Various political analysts have also pointed out that South Africa is not bound by the terms of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, i/ which it has refused to sign. An article by J. E. Spence in Nuclear Proliferation, j/ notes, for instance, that "there are incentives for the Republic to acquire nuclear weapons both as a symbol and a practical demonstration of ... its capacity to stand alone against the ... intervention of the outside world". The article also suggests that South Africa could be in a position to test a nuclear device within four years of embarking on a military programme and that thereafter a shorter period would be required to manufacture a small number of U-235 weapons.

### 3. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

30. On 17 March 1976, the South African Parliament enacted the Defence Amendment Act, 1976, which provides, inter alia, that a member of the South African Defence Force may be required in time of war to perform service in defence of the Republic "at any place outside the Republic". The Act also empowers the State President to mobilize the Citizen Force, reserves and commandos for service in the prevention and suppression of terrorism; redefines "terrorism" to include "terroristic activities in the Republic or directed against the Republic"; and provides for the prevention and suppression of any armed conflict outside the Republic which, in the opinion of the State President, is or may be a threat to the security of the Republic. Three sections of the Act, including that empowering the President to mobilize the Citizen Force and reserves, were made retroactive to 9 August 1975, the date that South Africa sent its first contingent of troops into Angola, allegedly to protect the Ruacana Falls hydroelectric scheme. Although no official explanation for the retroactivity is available, it appears that the Act was considered necessary to prevent reservists from making claims against the Government, as well as to legalize the extraterritorial use of reservists in the future.

### 4. MILITARY OCCUPATION OF NAMIBIA

31. During 1975, South Africa strengthened its military presence in Namibia, which was previously estimated to comprise 5,000 troops stationed in East Caprivi. As already indicated (see chap. IX to the present report, annex, para. 112 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)), South Africa was reported to have redeployed in Namibia some 2,500 police withdrawn from Southern Rhodesia and to have sent additional army and police reinforcements, particularly to Ovamboland.

32. In a statement to the Security Council on 30 May 1975, Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, said that the military build-up constituted additional evidence of South Africa's effort to entrench and consolidate its occupation of the

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i/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, annex.

j/ Robert M. Lawrence and Joel Larus, eds., Nuclear Proliferation, Phase II (Lawrence, Kansas University Press, 1974).

Territory (see S/PV.1823). He also reported that South Africa had established new bases at Gobahis, near the Botswana border; at Onuno and Ohanguerra, near the Angola border; and at Nkonjo, in the north-east; and had also expanded the military air base at Grootfontein (see also chap. VIII to the present report, annex, para. 123 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)).

33. At a later meeting of the Security Council, on 27 January 1976, Mr. Moses Garoeb, Administrative Secretary of SWAPO, said that, in recent months, South Africa's militarization of Namibia had become total and complete, in order to counter the increasing activities of SWAPO inside Namibia and to prepare for extraterritorial incursions into neighbouring countries (see S/PV.1880). Mr. Garoeb claimed that hundreds of Namibians had been killed during the last quarter of 1975 by South African troops in the process of clearing a security zone 250 kilometres in length along the Angolan border and that some villages in the border area had been destroyed, allegedly for harbouring SWAPO guerrillas.

34. During 1975, South African military occupation and oppression in Namibia increased, particularly in Ovamboland. In August 1975, following the assassination of Chief Filemon Elifas, Chief Minister of Ovamboland, South Africa sent police reinforcements to Windhoek and Oshakati to maintain order. Subsequently, it was reported that more than 200 SWAPO members and sympathizers had been arrested. SWAPO reported that during this time at least five civilians had been killed by South African forces and others injured and that at least three homes had been burnt down.

35. Following the intensification of military activity by SWAPO, particularly in Ovamboland in October 1975, the South African Government adopted a relentless policy of "hot pursuit" of SWAPO members whom it claimed had retreated into Angola. On 17 October, it was reported that army units based in Namibia had entered Angola, destroyed two camps and killed seven Africans and that additional troops were being sent to the border area.

36. At about the same time, it was reported that South Africa had used the Territory as a base from which to launch a large-scale military invasion of Angola spearheaded by mechanized cavalry units. Although official South African sources originally refused to confirm these developments, the South African and Namibian press reported that military reinforcements, including national servicemen and reservists, were being flown to the Namibia/Angola border area in jumbo jets chartered from South African Airways. It was also reported that additional police reinforcements were being sent into Ovamboland "for the purpose of intercepting terrorists", and that planes taking off from the Grootfontein military air base were being used to supply the estimated 12,000 white troops in Angola who were fighting against the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA). SWAPO also charged that South African planes were strafing and attacking villages and remote areas in southern Angola.

37. South Africa publicly acknowledged its involvement in Angola on 26 January 1976, the day on which its troops had completed their withdrawal from

a front-line position. South African troops remained stationed along the length of the Angolan border, however, until 27 March, when they were pulled back into Namibia. k/ According to Mr. Peter Katjavivi, European representative of SWAPO, with this withdrawal, the total number of South African troops in Namibia rose to 11,000. Mr. Katjavivi alleged that, by its withdrawal from Angola, South Africa had endeavoured to create the impression that it was not an aggressor; but, in fact, South Africa's illegal rule in Namibia was proof of its continuing role as an aggressor.

38. In a statement following the withdrawal, Mr. P. W. Botha, South African Minister of Defence, said that troops would remain stationed on the Namibian side of the border "until peace exists properly". A spokesman for the Defence Force disclosed that operations against SWAPO were still continuing and claimed that some days earlier South African troops had killed seven SWAPO members in battle. According to The Star (Johannesburg) of 3 April 1976, army camps along the border were filled "to bursting point" with troops.

## ANNEX III\*

### WORKING PAPER ON BELIZE, BERMUDA, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS AND UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Basic information on military activities and arrangements in Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands up to 1975 is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. a/ Supplementary information is set out below.

#### 1. GENERAL

2. The largest military installations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Caribbean and Western Atlantic regions are situated in Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, and are operated by the authorities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and/or the United States of America.

3. In a statement on the defence estimates for 1975, made to the United Kingdom Parliament in March, b/ the Secretary of State for Defence said that in March 1974, the Government had "initiated a review of current defence commitments and capabilities against the resources that, given the economic prospects of the country, we could afford to devote to defence". He added that:

"The Government has now taken the basic decisions on the defence review ... To achieve the economic as well as the military and political objectives of the review, Britain's defence forces had to be concentrated on those areas in which a British contribution to collective defence would be most effective in ensuring Britain's security and that of her Allies. This meant that NATO /North Atlantic Treaty Organization/ - the linchpin of British security - should remain the first and overriding charge on the resources available for defence; that our commitments outside the Alliance should be reduced as far as possible to avoid overstretching our forces; and that general purpose forces should be maintained as an insurance against the unforeseen."

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1090 and Corr.1

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. VI, annex, appendix IV.

b/ Statement on the Defence Estimates, 1975, Cmnd.5976 (London, HM Stationery Office, March 1975).

## 2. BELIZE

4. The Secretary of State for Defence pointed out, however, that those decisions had had no effect on the defence arrangements for Belize. Under the present arrangements, a small garrison provides a force for external defence of the Territory and, when required, assistance to civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order. The garrison consists of a small headquarters, an infantry battalion (less one company) and ancillary personnel and equipment.

5. In connexion with the situation described in the previous report of the Special Committee, c/ the United Kingdom Government dispatched military reinforcements to Belize in early November 1975. Following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 3432 (XXX) on 8 December 1975 and the announcement made at about that time that the United Kingdom and Guatemala would resume negotiations on the Territory's future, the United Kingdom began to withdraw its reinforcements.

## 3. BERMUDA

### A. United Kingdom West Indies Station

6. The United Kingdom maintains the West Indies Station on Ireland Island under the command of the Senior Naval Officer, West Indies, whose responsibilities include Territories under United Kingdom administration in the Caribbean region. In the statement referred to in paragraph 3 above, the Secretary of State for Defence said that two frigates, each with a detachment of Royal Marines, were maintained by the United Kingdom in the West Indies. They were occasionally augmented by other units for exercises and trials. Following the decisions on the defence review, the Government announced its intention to withdraw these ships and the Senior Naval Officer, West Indies, in 1976.

7. In a public statement made at Hamilton on 23 September 1975, Resident Naval Officer Lieutenant-Commander Robert Godfrey said that, although the permanent deployment of the two frigates to the West Indies would cease, the Royal Navy would continue to be represented in Bermuda by a Senior Resident Naval Officer and "a very much reduced" ship's company in HMS Malabar. He also said that: "Bermuda remains a most valuable base in the NATO area, and Her Majesty's ships, together with those of our Allies, will continue to make use of the Dockyard facilities /on Ireland Island/. The NATO Island Command Headquarters will remain". He went on to say that defence cuts in the West Indies and elsewhere had been dictated by economic conditions in the United Kingdom, and that the actual date of the withdrawal would be 31 March 1976.

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c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. XXX, annex, paras. 6-26.

## B. United States military bases

8. 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. In the September 1975 issue of the magazine The Bermudian, Mr. Donald McCue, the United States Consul General in Bermuda, revealed that informal talks had taken place between the Governments of Bermuda and the United States over the possible return to the Territory of unused areas of land at the two bases. He said that both Governments would continue to have such talks, and hoped that a decision on the matter would be made in 1976.

9. On 24 January 1976, Mr. J. H. Sharpe, the newly appointed Premier, stated in a written answer to a question raised by The Bermuda Sun Weekly that the negotiations with the United States authorities were being pursued by a cabinet committee appointed for the purpose. He further stated that "although we presently have sufficient land for current needs, in a country as small as ours the possibility of increasing the land area available to Bermuda and Bermudians is of course in the long run very important". He expressed the hope that with Mr. McCue's assistance, final plans would be resolved sometime during the year.

## Housing project for United States servicemen

10. According to press reports, there have been no significant changes in the number of United States servicemen stationed in the Territory since 1970, when the total was 3,000. The Kemmons Wilson Construction Company of the United States has been awarded a contract amounting to \$B 9.6 million d/ for the erection of 250 homes at the Naval Air Station during 1975 and 1976, a project aimed at easing Bermuda's housing problem.

11. On 27 August 1975, the Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU), the largest single labour organization in the Territory, staged a protest march from Hamilton to the Station, demanding recognition for their union and holiday, sickness and pension rights for Bermudians employed by the Kemmons Wilson Construction Company. Many of the 400 marchers representing most divisions of BIU were wearing shirts printed with the slogan "Independence for Bermuda", while others carried banners reading: "Our Country, Our Workers" and "Who Rules Bermuda, the People or Foreign Money?" The march led to intervention by the Bermuda and United States Governments and to protracted negotiations, but as of late February 1976, there was no information to indicate any settlement of the dispute between BIU and the company.

## Space tracking facility

12. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States has established a station on Cooper's Island as part of its worldwide space flight

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d/ One Bermuda dollar (\$B 1.00) equals \$US 1.00.



tracking and data network. As previously noted, e/ construction of a laser-ranging system at the station was scheduled for completion in February 1975. NASA planned to launch a geodynamic experimental ocean satellite called GEOS-C in mid-1975 to demonstrate the feasibility of utilizing altimetry to map sea surface topography and wave height and to carry out experiments. The Bermuda laser-ranging system, together with three others (two in Virginia and Florida (United States) and one on Grand Turk (Turks and Caicos Islands)), would track GEOS-C and determine its exact altitude.

13. On 19 December, it was reported that NASA had awarded a two-year contract of \$US 104 million to the Bendix Field Engineering Corporation of the United States for the operation and maintenance of the tracking station on Cooper's Island, among others.

#### C. Canadian military base

14. The Canadian Government operates a military base at Daniel's Head. On 5 March 1975, it was reportedly making preparations to build 60 housing units at the base, on which work was expected to start in the latter part of the year.

#### 4. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

15. The United States Government maintains a Coast Guard Station on South Caicos. It also maintains a naval facility, an air force base and a telemetry station on Grand Turk covering an area of 232.7 hectares, which has been leased from the territorial Government. In 1971, the air force base was opened to civil aircraft, and thus became the only international airport in the Territory. In December 1974, NASA was in the process of installing a laser-ranging system at the telemetry station (see also paras. 12-13 above).

16. The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Turks and Caicos Islands continue to keep under observation the operation of the agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States concerning the latter's bases in the Territory, which is due to expire on 31 December 1977. It is understood that the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands will be associated with the review of the agreement which will take place before that date, and with any consideration of the renewal of the agreement. Among the questions reportedly under review in late 1973 were the access to duty-free establishments on the bases by off-base personnel, which certain businessmen on Grand Turk claimed would adversely affect their business, and the provision of additional services by the bases in lieu of rent, which would include the use of facilities at South Pier and extended use of the airport on Grand Turk.

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e/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session,  
Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. VI, annex, appendix IV, paras. 9-11.

17. Towards the end of February 1975, the Grand Turk airport terminal was destroyed by a fire, allegedly as a manifestation of anti-foreign feeling among certain sections of the local people. Outbursts of opposition to foreigners reached a high point in early June, when several foreigners, including a member of the United States Navy, were temporarily detained inside the Junkanoo Club (see chap. XXIX of the present report, annex, sect. C, paras. 17-22 (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. IV)). Subsequently, the situation on the island was reported to be calm.

## 5. UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

18. Early in 1967, the United States transferred its former naval base on St. Thomas covering an area of 79.4 hectares to the territorial Government, but retained the right to reoccupy the facilities at the base. In a ceremony held towards the end of August 1975, Rear Admiral William Robert Flanagan assumed command of the United States Naval Forces in the Caribbean, with headquarters located at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Base in Puerto Rico. He replaced Rear Admiral James D. Ramage, who was to retire from service on 1 September.

19. On 20 January 1976, the United States Navy announced that the Annual Caribbean Naval Exercises had officially started the day before and would continue until 5 March and that over 100 aircraft, more than 30 ships and an undisclosed number of submarines would be used by the four participating countries (Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States).

20. The United States Navy maintains an underwater tracking range centre on St. Croix, its basic task being the tracking of test firings of naval rockets. The tracking range extends over a water area of approximately 16 square nautical miles.

## ANNEX IV\*

### WORKING PAPER ON TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS AND GUAM

#### 1. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1. Basic information on military activities in the Territory is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. a/ Supplementary information is set out below.
2. According to a study by the United States Department of Defense entitled: The Pacific Basing Study, completed early in 1976, "Guam is the only location in the western Pacific where we can support a forward defense and an early warning capability from United States Territory". The study refers to the Marianas Islands as follows: "Congressional approval of the Northern Marianas Covenant b/ will enhance our capability to use the Marianas as a whole for a much wider variety of military functions in the years ahead. Together the Guam-Tinian complex of support facilities and training areas would provide a better hedge than we have today against unforeseen changes or reductions on our western Pacific base structure." In the study it is also stated that "... some hedge against future uncertainties can flow from a co-operative relationship with the Northern Marianas, although its capability for development is limited".
3. On 21 July 1975, the United States House of Representatives approved by voice vote a commonwealth status for the Northern Marianas Islands and United States citizenship for its 14,335 residents. On 24 February 1976, the United States Senate approved the Covenant and on 24 March, the President of the United States of America signed the Covenant.

#### 2. Guam

4. Basic information on military activities and arrangements in Guam is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee. c/ Supplementary information is set out below.
5. The Territory of Guam continues to be an important naval and air force base of the United States in the western Pacific.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1100 and Add.1.

a/ For the most recent see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. VI, annex, appendix V.

b/ For the text of the Covenant, see Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Forty-second Session, Sessional Fascicle, Annexes, document T/1759.

c/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. VI, annex, appendix VI.

6. It was reported that Andersen Air Force Base on Guam became the first Strategic Air Command (SAC) base to receive refurbished versions of the B52 aeroplane. The main change in the aircraft's strategic function was introduced for the purpose of lengthening the life of the B52 which was first put into service some 22 years ago. Constructed between 1955 and 1962, the B52 bombers have exceeded by two to three times the performance requirements expected of them. An air force press release stated that the modified planes with wing and body sections reskinned with a long-life aluminium alloy and improvements in controls, fuel storage and electrical wiring, should keep the B52 force effective well into the 1980s. The 80 aircraft will have more stable ejection seats and will be capable of carrying electronic counter measure (ECM) pods on the wings. They also will use 2.1 per cent less fuel and be better protected against metal fatigue and corrosion.

7. In January 1976, it was reported in the press that the United States Air Force was considering moving its Pacific Headquarters from Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii to Andersen Air Force Base on Guam. This statement was reportedly made by General George S. Brown, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff in answer to a question raised by Mr. A. B. Won Pat, the non-voting representative of Guam in the United States House of Representatives, during a House Armed Services Committee hearing. General Brown qualified his remarks, however, by adding that the Andersen base was only one of several possible sites being considered. During the same hearings, another speaker, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, was reported to have had strong reservations regarding such a move in view of the difficulty of providing social services for the staff of the Headquarters, which at present totals 1,320 persons, including 300 civilians.

8. At a subsequent hearing, the Secretary of the Air Force was reported to have said that the Air Force was still considering disestablishing the Headquarters and that no decision on its relocation would be taken until after the results of a study became available.

9. According to The Pacific Basing Study, 11,000 United States troops were deployed on Guam during the fiscal year 1975.

## CHAPTER VI

### (A/31/23 (Part V))

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

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## 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 1027th meeting, on 18 February 1976, the Special Committee, by approving the seventy-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1066), decided, inter alia, bearing in mind the over-all workload of the Committee in 1976, to allocate the above item to its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1046th, 1047th, 1049th and 1052nd meetings, between 31 August and 8 September.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 14 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session". The Special Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other General Assembly resolutions, particularly paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 3396 (XXX) of 21 November 1975 concerning Southern Rhodesia, and paragraphs 17 and 19 of resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 2015 (LXI) of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 2030th plenary meeting, on 3 August 1976, by paragraph 10 of which the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee ... to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the sixty-first session of the Council". 1/ In addition, the Committee took into account the results of the consideration of the item by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. 2/
5. Further, the Special Committee took into consideration the views expressed by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and by the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories concerned who participated in its work during the year.
6. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 12 (a) of resolution 3421 (XXX)

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1/ E/AC.24/SR.588-590 and 592 and E/SR.2030; E/5871.

2/ E/5803, paras. 61-64.

(A/31/65 and Add.1-5), containing information on action taken by the organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, as well as a related note by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.1097). The Special Committee also took into account the report of the Ad Hoc Group established at its 1029th meeting, on 1 April 1976 (see A/31/23/Add.1, annex I), which visited Africa during April and May 1976 in connexion with the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the Committee by the General Assembly.

7. In addition, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (see annex I to the present chapter), containing an account of the consultations held in implementation of paragraph 13 of resolution 3421 (XXX), between the Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council.

8. At the 1046th meeting, on 31 August (A/AC.109/PV.1046), the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the report of the Sub-Committee on the item (A/AC.109/L.1122). The report contained, inter alia, an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year with representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC (Zimbabwe)), 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 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

9. At its 1047th meeting, on 2 September, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to adopt the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and to approve the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see annex II to the present chapter).

10. At the 1049th meeting, on 3 September, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1127) on behalf of Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

11. At its 1052nd meeting, on 8 September, the Special Committee adopted without objection the draft resolution (see para. 13 below).

12. On 10 September, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/537) was transmitted to all States, to OAU and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system.

## B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

13. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/537) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1052nd meeting, on 8 September, to which reference is made in paragraph 11 above, is reproduced below:

### The Special Committee,

Having considered the report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 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, 3/

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 4/ and the Chairman of the Special Committee on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council, 5/

Taking into account the positions of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa on this item, as explained to the Special Committee and to its Ad Hoc Group established at its 1029th meeting on 1 April 1976, 6/ which visited a number of African countries in May 1976, and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples concerned for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system,

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 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,

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3/ A/AC.109/L.1122. See also annex II to the present chapter.

4/ A/31/65 and Add.1-5.

5/ See annex I to the present chapter.

6/ See chap. VII to the present report, annex I (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II).



Noting with concern 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 appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance relating to the item; 7/

2. 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 United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. Expresses its appreciation to certain specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, as indicated in the report of the Sub-Committee, which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. 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 terms of the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

5. 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;

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7/ A/AC.109/L.1122. See also annex II to the present chap.

6. 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;

7. Recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, should review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and should introduce greater flexibility in these 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);

8. Urges once again the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

9. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements by several specialized agencies and organizations enabling representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in their proceedings relating to the countries concerned, and calls upon those international institutions which have not yet done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay, including the requisite financial provisions as recommended by the Economic and Social Council, 8/ particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations are carried out to the benefit of the peoples concerned and their national liberation movements;

10. Urges those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, which have not yet done so, to follow the examples of those specialized agencies which have made the necessary arrangements to enable representatives of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in their proceedings;

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8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/10003), chap. VI, sect. E.

11. 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;

12. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 7 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;

13. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its thirty-first session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

## ANNEX I\*

### REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

1. At the fifty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1978 (LIX) of 31 July 1975, 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 11 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue consultations on this matter with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. At its 1020th meeting, on 21 August 1975, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question, by paragraph 12 of which it similarly requested its Chairman to continue his consultations on the subject with the President of the Council. a/

3. At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, by paragraph 13 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 during the past year continued to give close attention to the question. b/ The two presiding officers reviewed the results of the meeting held at Geneva on 5 April 1976, between representatives of the agencies, the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in accordance with paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1892 (LVII) of 1 August 1974. They noted that the meeting had provided useful guidance to the agencies as to the priorities and procedures of OAU in regard to assistance to the national liberation movements in Africa, and had clarified a number of issues arising in that connexion. They considered it important and desirable that such consultations should be continued

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1115.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. VII, para. 13.

b/ E/5803, paras. 61-64.

on a regular basis with a view to facilitating the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned.

6. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1978 (LIX), the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution as well as to the discussions leading thereto during the Council's fifty-ninth session. c/ 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 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 3421 (XXX). Bearing in mind the positive results of the contacts established in 1974/75 with representatives of a number of agencies, the Special Committee, through the Sub-Committee, had continued similar consultations during its current session.

7. The Chairman of the Special Committee also informed the President of the Council that the Special Committee had dispatched in April/May 1976 a high-level ad hoc group of six of its members to Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, to hold consultations with the heads of State of those countries and officials of their Governments, the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and the Executive Secretary of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, as well as members of the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC (Zimbabwe)) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). As reflected in the report of the Ad Hoc Group (chap. VII to the present report, annex I (A/31/23/Rev.1, vol. II)), which was approved by the Special Committee on 17 June 1976, a number of extremely important points having direct relevance to the work of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system had emerged during those consultations, as follows:

(a) As a consequence of the recent further intensification of repressive measures against the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia by the minority régimes in Salisbury and Pretoria, the need of the peoples of the two Territories for external aid, both bilateral and on a multilateral basis, was all the more acute and critical. The international community, by virtue of its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of these peoples for freedom and independence, was indeed duty-bound to extend all possible assistance to them in their fight against hunger, disease and other forms of deprivation - the unfortunate, but inevitable, concomitants of the liberation struggle;

(b) While a limited, but encouraging, beginning had been made in that direction during the recent past by some of the organizations concerned, the assistance extended so far was far from adequate in terms of the actual needs of the peoples concerned. Furthermore, some of the programmes, which had been prepared

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c/ E/AC.24/SR.579 and 581.

with due care and diligence and with high hope and expectation, faced either outright cancellation or a long delay in their execution, due primarily to budgetary stringency or lack of funds. It was imperative that the executive heads of the agencies and organizations concerned should take urgent steps, as appropriate, with a view to making the necessary arrangements for reinstating, or expediting the execution of, such programmes;

(c) Despite the considerable relaxation of the requirements effected in the past in response to the repeated appeals addressed by the United Nations bodies concerned to the specialized agencies and other organizations in that regard, the procedures required by those organizations with respect to the formulation and the preparation of assistance projects were extremely complicated, time-consuming and cumbersome, in many cases taking a few years to finalize plans and to move on to their implementation. The organizations concerned were strongly urged to review their respective related procedures and to introduce a greater flexibility into the preparation and processing of assistance programmes beneficial to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements;

(d) To ensure the full utilization of the limited funds available, the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system were reminded to keep in close touch with and to seek the advice and co-operation of OAU in connexion with the preparation, execution and administration of their projects in support of the Zimbabweans and Namibians, as well as their national liberation movements. In particular, they were invited to observe the suggestion made by OAU that assistance to the Zimbabwean people would be channelled through its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa;

(e) The specialized agencies and other organizations that had not as yet done so, should be invited to secure additional financing from extrabudgetary sources by establishing a system of funds-in-trust to assist the colonial peoples. The Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples established by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which amounted to some \$US 2.8 million by 1975 - an amount grossly inadequate in terms of the requirements, but significant as an initial attempt - was a case in point. In earmarking such funds for any specific objectives, the donor Governments were invited to consult OAU whenever possible, as appropriate;

(f) Of no less importance was the urgent and acute need to extend economic assistance to Mozambique to meet the serious consequences of its decision to sever all trade and communication links with Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council. All specialized agencies and the organizations concerned were urged to apply every effort to extend to Mozambique all the necessary assistance, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976;

(g) The grave problems confronting Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia in accommodating the increasing flow of refugees from the Territories concerned should not be overlooked. Despite the ongoing projects by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in assisting those refugees, the requirements of these Governments far exceeded their available resources. Accordingly, the

agencies concerned were requested to take all possible steps to co-operate with the Governments concerned in support of the projects initiated by UNHCR;

(h) The United Nations Institute for Namibia, which would enter into its operational phase in August 1976, required massive assistance from the international community and every effort thus should be made to support the programmes established under the auspices of the Institute.

8. The President of the Council expressed deep appreciation of the valuable contribution made by the Special Committee through the dispatch of the Ad Hoc Group to Africa in support of the continuing endeavours of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia. He also expressed confidence that the points outlined by the Chairman of the Special Committee would receive the due attention of the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system, which they deserved. The President of the Council informed the Chairman that, with respect to the all-out international efforts to assist Mozambique, the Council at its sixtieth session had adopted a series of measures, in resolution 1987 (LX) of 11 May 1976, in response to the request addressed to it by the Security Council in paragraph 5 of the latter's resolution 386 (1976). As regards the provision of assistance to the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the President of the Council noted that, during its sixty-seventh session, held in April 1976 at Geneva, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had expressed the hope that the Director of the Institute would consult the agencies in drawing up the Institute's programme of work and that it had been suggested that the Director might consult with the concerned agencies during the October session of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and in the meantime might visit the headquarters or regional offices of the agencies concerned in order to work out measures for collaboration. The two presiding officers were in full accord that the international community should continue to intensify its support for the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories, especially Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and in that context, the two officers considered the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and UNDP, essential in securing the flow of funds required for the preparation of extended programmes of assistance.

9. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction the closer contacts and liaison established by the organizations within the United Nations system with the national liberation movements and OAU. They agreed that the practice of dispatching multidisciplinary missions, in consultation with OAU, should be continued in order that the needs of the peoples concerned in terms of specific assistance programmes could be identified and receive appropriate priority. At the same time, the two presiding officers noted that the arrangements made by several agencies and organizations had resulted in the active and direct participation in their relevant meetings of representatives of the national liberation movements, thus contributing towards the effective consideration by the organizations concerned of measures in support of the colonial peoples. They also noted with satisfaction that, in conformity with paragraph 7 of Council resolution 1978 (LIX), many agencies had adopted measures with a view to defraying all travel and other related expenses of representatives of the national liberation movements invited to attend such

proceedings. The two presiding officers expected that the agencies and other organizations would intensify measures, in compliance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 3421 (XXX) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978 (LIX), and in consultation with OAU, would enable the national liberation movements to participate in the proceedings of conferences, meetings or seminars held under their auspices. In the same connexion, they welcomed the fact that the United Nations Council for Namibia had been represented at a number of agency conferences and meetings and had become an associate member of some agencies.

10. The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia continued to be in force and that further decisions, such as the one adopted by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) at its Seventh Congress, d/ had been taken by some agencies to discontinue formal collaboration with those régimes. The two officers agreed that the United Nations system of organizations should strengthen such measures so as to bring about the maximum isolation of those régimes until they renounced their policies of colonial and racial domination. The Chairman of the Special Committee, in noting with deep regret the extension by IMF to South Africa in January 1976 of a standby arrangement of SDR 80 million, expressed the hope that IMF would reconsider the decision, in keeping with the provisions of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 3421 (XXX).

11. Bearing in mind that the matters raised in this 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 which the General Assembly might give at its thirty-first 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.

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d/ For the text of the resolution, see A/10080/Add.3.



## ANNEX II\*

### REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Chairman: Mr. Ivan G. GARVALOV (Bulgaria)

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### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

51. The Sub-Committee wishes to note that it held consultations with representatives of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC (Zimbabwe)), at a time when important changes were taking place in southern Africa as a result of the accession to independence of Mozambique and Angola. The attention of world public opinion was also focused on the development of the liberation struggle in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. During its consultations, several important points emerged, including the following:

(a) The armed struggle for the liberation of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia was being particularly intensified and had entered a decisive stage.

(b) In the past, the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system had been principally focused on the national liberation movements from the Territories formerly under Portuguese administration. It was now imperative that those organizations devote the same attention to, and develop concrete programmes of assistance through the national liberation movements for, the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

(c) The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) was already the recipient of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. The United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with SWAPO, was representing the peoples of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. However, assistance programmes for the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement were either non-existent or at a preliminary stage of formulation and execution.

(d) A number of specialized agencies continued to extend financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of the relevant decisions of the

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\* The complete text of the report was previously issued under symbol A/AC.109/L.1122.

United Nations. That kind of co-operation impaired the efforts of the international community to increase the pressure on the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa with a view to assisting the colonial peoples to achieve their independence.

52. Having concluded its consultations, the Sub-Committee submits the following conclusions and recommendations for adoption by the Special Committee:

(1) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should continue to be guided in their efforts to help, within their sphere of competence, in the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, as expounded in the relevant General Assembly resolutions. In particular, the Sub-Committee once again would like to recommend to the Special Committee that the attention of all the specialized agencies and other organizations 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.

(2) The Sub-Committee, on the basis of its findings and analysis, deems it necessary to urge 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. 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 OAU, and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance to these peoples with the active collaboration of their national liberation movements.

(3) In the light of its consultations and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Sub-Committee reiterates its firm view that all the specialized agencies, in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), should take all the 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 these two Territories by those racist, colonialist and illegal régimes. In this respect, the Sub-Committee would like to commend once again the action taken by some agencies. The Sub-Committee would also like to recommend to the Special Committee that it request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies which still continue to extend this kind of assistance to South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

(4) The Sub-Committee expresses its concern that both OAU and the respective national liberation movements, which are best qualified to assess the effect of the assistance provided to them by the specialized agencies, still regard it as being far from sufficient to meet their specific requirements. The analysis of the Sub-Committee has confirmed this existing situation, which causes it logical concern. The analysis has also discovered impediments in providing assistance of a purely technical nature and a lack of proper communication. While these problems are easily surmountable, and the Sub-Committee tends to believe that they are in the face of assurances given to it by representatives of the specialized agencies, they nevertheless cause legitimate worry inasmuch as they delay 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.

(5) The Sub-Committee is very much concerned that there are still some specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system which have not yet developed a methodical basis for steady co-operation with the national liberation movements of SWAPO and ANC (Zimbabwe). This has resulted in the provision of insufficient assistance to them and the peoples they represent in their struggle against the colonialist and racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The Sub-Committee is also concerned that the procedures required by the specialized agencies in the formulation and execution of assistance projects are extremely complicated, time-consuming and cumbersome. The Sub-Committee is of the opinion that the specialized agencies should promptly change their procedures accordingly so as to accelerate the implementation of assistance projects.

(6) Certain specialized agencies appear to have responded readily to the requirements for assistance of newly independent States in Africa, particularly the former Portuguese colonial Territories. While this is highly commendable and in line with the specific requests contained in resolution 3421 (XXX), and should be continued as an established practice, it can in no way absolve the specialized agencies of their responsibilities and commitments under relevant General Assembly resolutions to develop systematic contacts and to provide all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and their national liberation movements at the present stage of development of the national liberation struggle. In this respect, the Sub-Committee would like to be assured that the specialized agencies, following the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, find it equally easy and commensurate with their obligations to extend the necessary assistance to the national liberation movements in Africa recognized by OAU.

(7) The Sub-Committee deeply regrets the extension by IMF to South Africa in January and August 1976 of stand-by arrangements authorizing purchases of currencies up to the equivalent of SDR 80 million and SDR 52 million respectively and expresses the hope that IMF will reconsider the decisions in keeping with the provisions of paragraph 8 of resolution 3421 (XXX). The Sub-Committee is very much concerned with the continuing non-co-operation on the part of the World Bank and IMF with the national liberation movements in Africa. The Sub-Committee expresses its profound regret that these agencies appear so far to have failed to alter

their policies regarding the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. In particular, the Sub-Committee cannot accept the contention of the two agencies that despite their enormous resources, they are in no position to extend material assistance to the national liberation movements in Africa, either directly, or through OAU. In this respect, the Sub-Committee expresses its firm belief that the relevant General Assembly resolutions address themselves in an equitable way to all the specialized agencies, securing their compliance, in particular that of the World Bank and IMF, for the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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